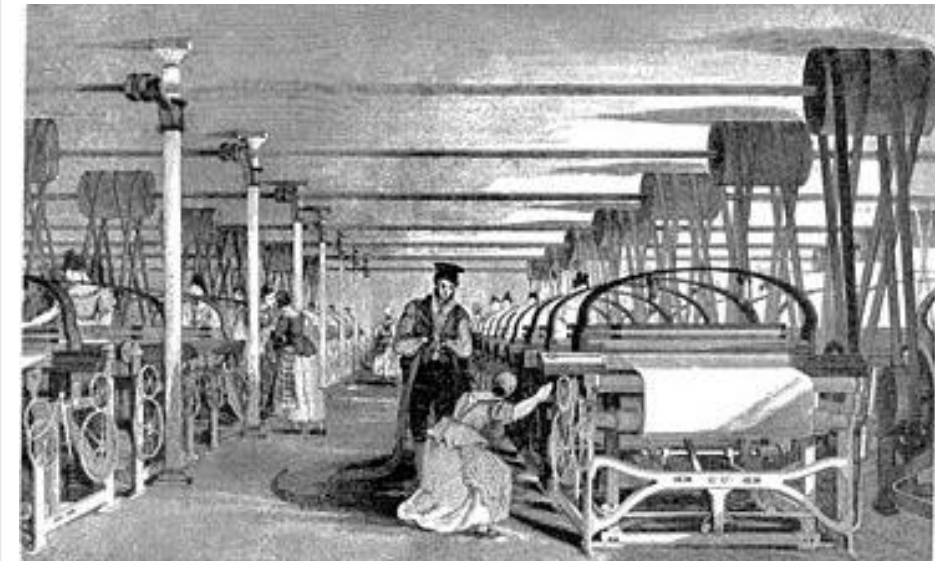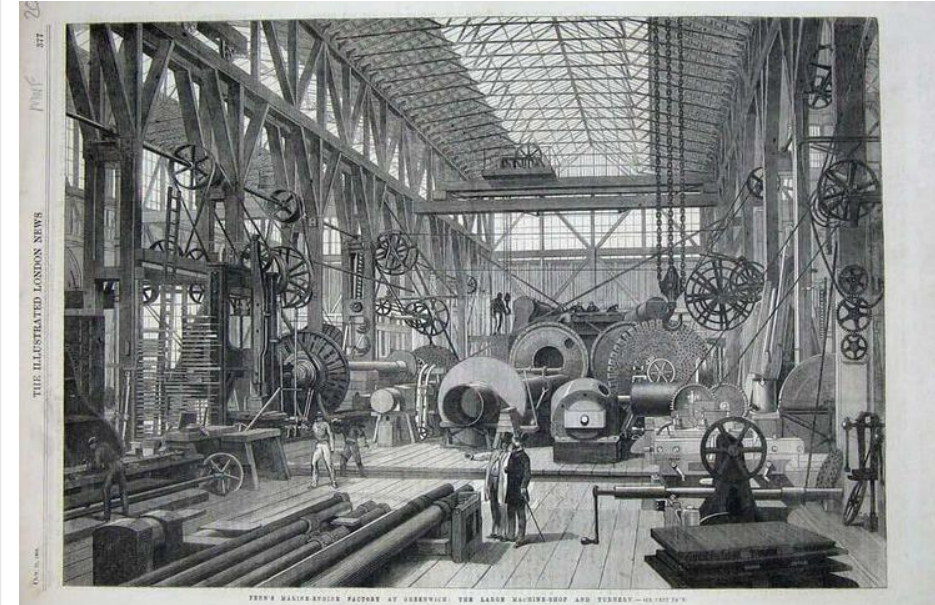Industrial Cities

What is the Industrial Revolution?

- The Industrial Revolution started in Britain in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

- Britain found lots of raw materials such as coal and iron in the earth and started to manufacture products such as steel, textiles and bricks.

- Many factories were built in order to make these products, and new machines were made so people could work faster.

- Because of the new factories, many people in Britain left the countryside and moved into towns and cities for work.

- The Industrial Revolution made Britain very rich and allowed new cities to be created because of industry.
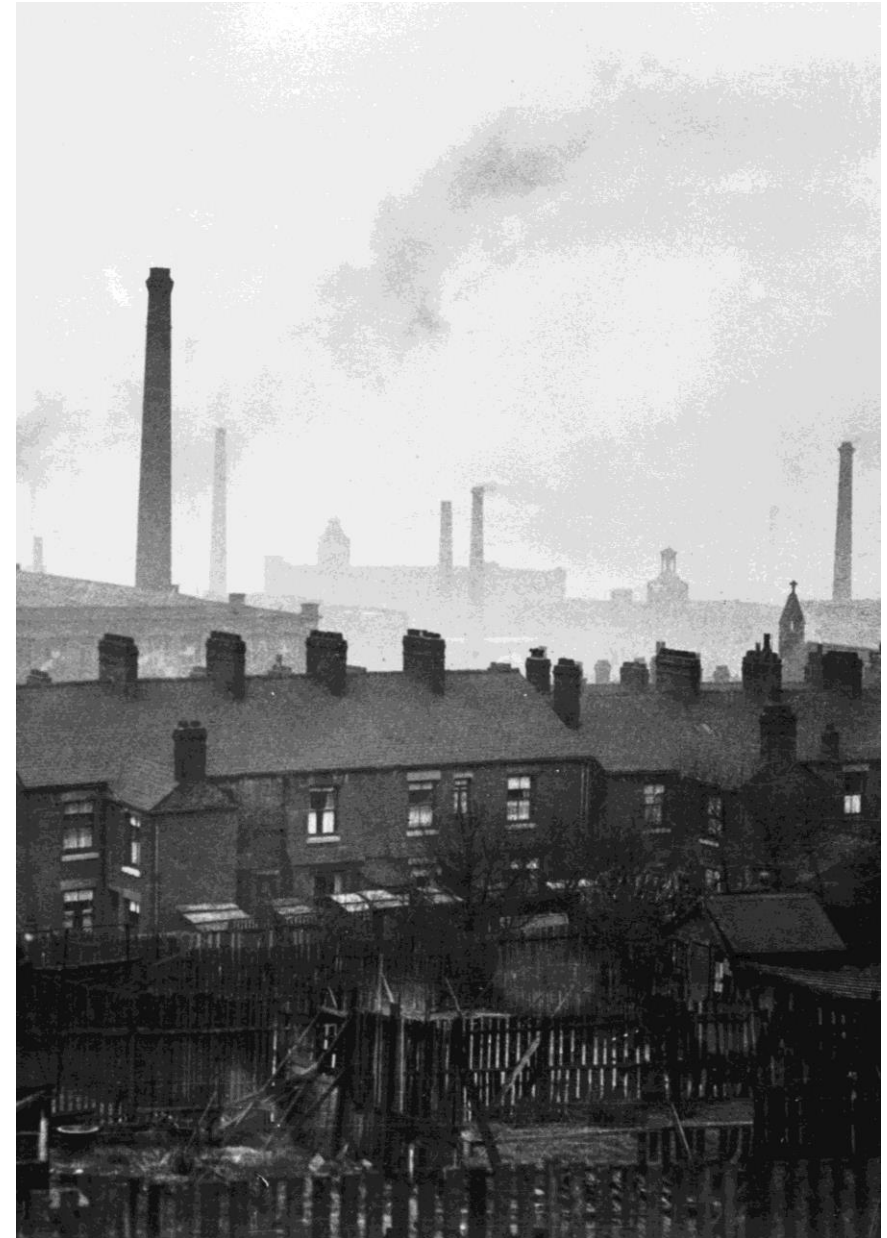
- https://youtu.be/PuiISHxvvik

Map of Industrial Britain

The Industrial Revolution in Great Britain About 1830

SCOTLAND

100 miles
200 kilometers

Glasgow
Edinburgh

North Sea

IRELAND

Newcastle

N

Leeds

Manchester
Liverpool
Sheffield

WALES

Birmingham

ENGLAND

London

Cardiff
Bristol

Portsmouth

Plymouth

English Channel

FRANCE

▲ Cities of 100,000 to 300,000 people
○ Cities of over 300,000 people
□ Iron ore deposits
⬤ Coal fields

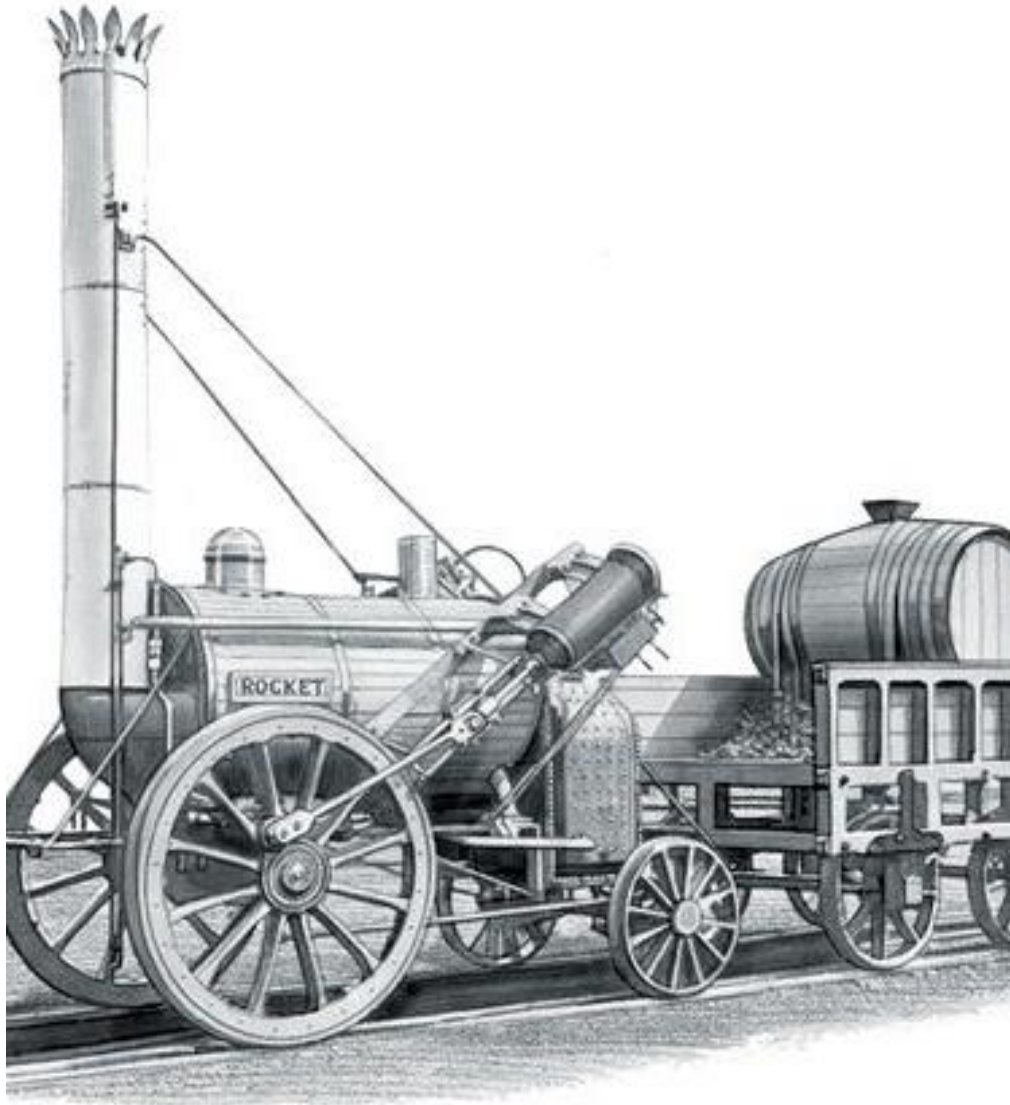Source: Beers, *World History: Patterns of Civilization*, 1983 (adapted)

Manchester

- Manchester is a city in the north-west of England.

- It is often called the world's first industrial city.

- In the early 19th century, it became very important for the cotton and textile industry.

- Cotton was brought from all over the world to Manchester through its two rivers and made into linen and clothes.

- Because of cotton factories, the population of Manchester increased from 25,000 people in 1773 to 95,000 people in 1802.

- Manchester became the second most important city in Britain, after London, because of its industry.
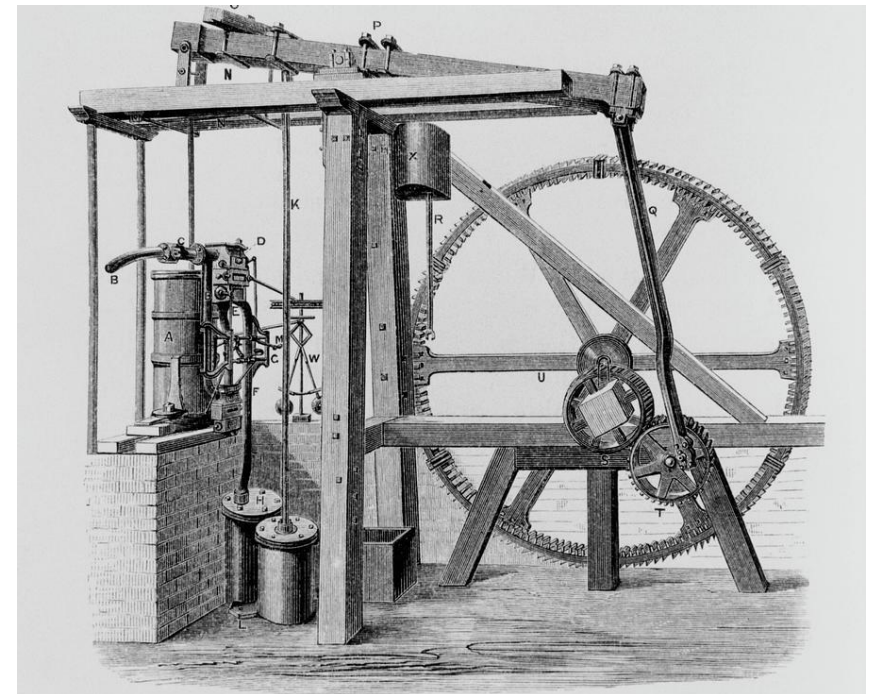
Liverpool

- Liverpool is a city 50 km west of Manchester on the coast of England.

- Liverpool was an important city for trade during the Industrial Revolution because it is next to a river and has access to the sea.

- In 1830, the Liverpool and Manchester Railway was built. This meant that linen made in Manchester could travel quickly and easily by train to Liverpool and sold to other parts of the world.

- The Railway was very important because it meant that people and goods could travel around the country much faster.

Birmingham

- Birmingham is a city in the centre of England.

- It is in an area called the Black Country, it has that name because Birmingham and the towns around it were coal mining towns.

- Birmingham became wealthy during the Industrial Revolution because it was central to transport and trade. It has both canals and railways that allowed products and people to easily travel through the city.

- In 1768, a man called James Watt invented the steam engine in Birmingham, which was used to power many different machines for many years.

- Birmingham was famous for little objects it made called "Birmingham toys".
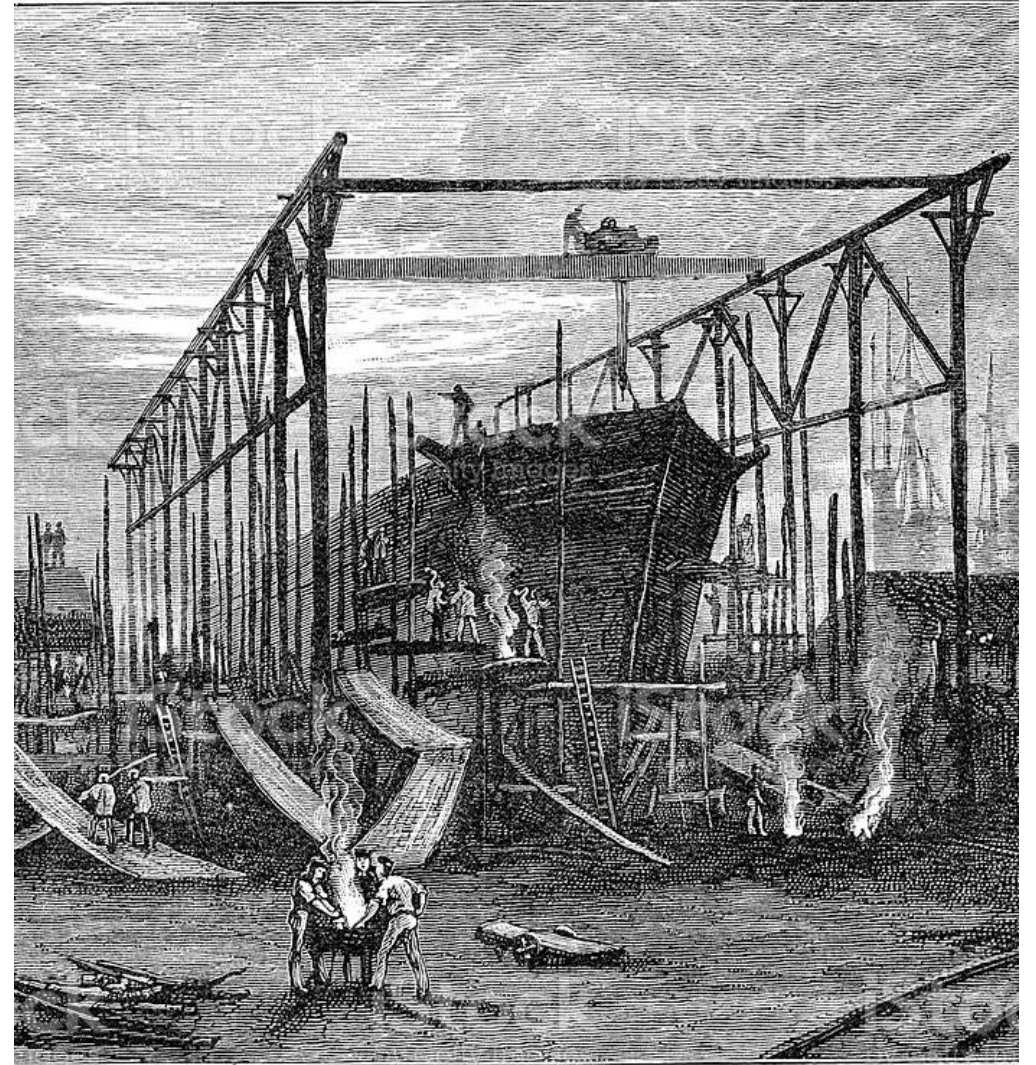
Leeds

- Leeds is a city in northern England, close to many iron and coal mines.

- There were many important industries in Leeds, including mining, linen, and pottery.

- Leeds traded its products through its canal system that connected it to Liverpool and in 1848 the city built a railway.

- Its biggest industry was textiles, and by the middle of the 19th century, two-fifths of people worked in the textiles industry.

- Leeds mostly made wool and flax, a rough material made from a plant, in its factories.
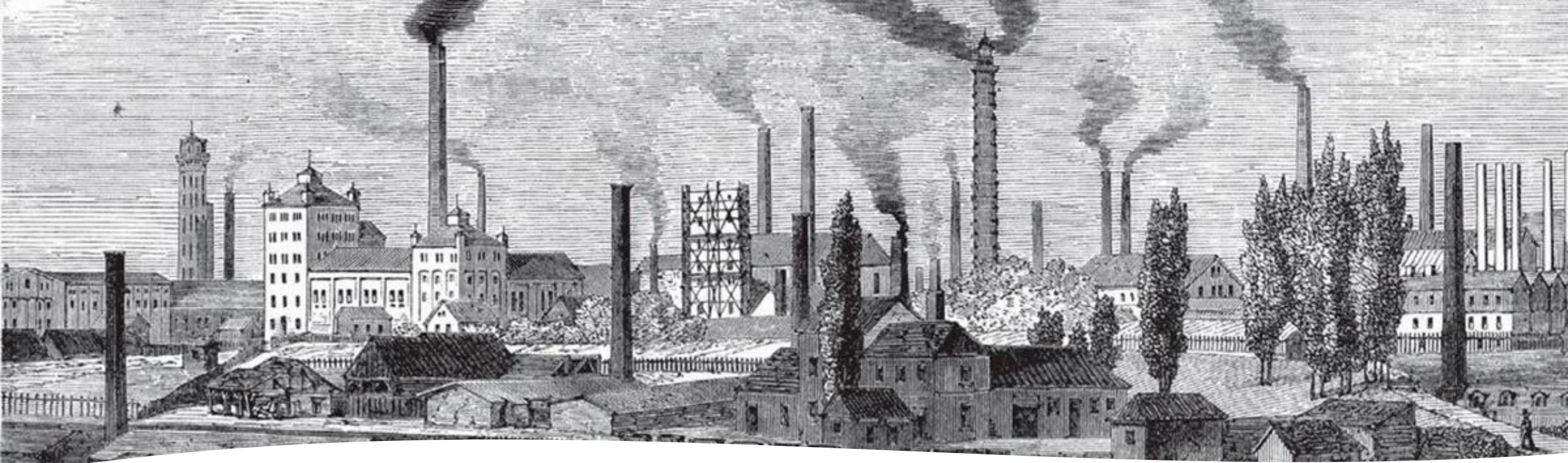
Newcastle

- Newcastle is a city in the north of England, very close to Scotland.

- Newcastle was a city of "heavy industry", using metals from the local mines to build machinery.

- George Stephenson, who invented the steam trains that were used on the Manchester and Liverpool Railway, built his factory in Newcastle to make the trains.

- Because the city is next to the river Tyne, Newcastle also had an important ship building industry.

- Newcastle also had many coal mines and produced a lot of coal for the rest of Britain to power steam engines, trains and factories.

SHIPYARDS ON THE TYNE.

Questions

1. What were some of the main industries in Britain?

2. Why were rivers important for industrial towns?

3. What new type of transport was built between Manchester and Liverpool in 1830?

4. What raw materials powered the industrial revolution?

5. Why were most of the industrial cities in the north of England?