



Y3 & 4

What impact did the Industrial Revolution have on the Forest of Dean?

Spring 1

What should I already know?

I know that the Victorian Era was in the 1800's.
I know what St White's was like in the Victorian Era.
I know what it was like to be a child in the late Victorian Era.
I know that the Forest of Dean has lots of natural resources which were used to support the Industrial revolution.

Historians are like good detectives: they are curious and ask important questions about the past.

Technical vocabulary

Riot	A violent disturbance of peace by a crowd
Chief commissioner	An important official in an organisation
Manufacturing	the making of articles on a large scale using machinery
Textiles	A type of cloth or woven fabric
Technological	Relating to or using technology
Agricultural	Cultivating plants or livestock (farming)
Piecers	a person, often a child, employed in a spinning mill to join the ends of broken threads
scavengers	A person, often a child, who clears up debris under a machine
Thrusters	A woman or child who transports the coal
Trappers	A child who would open and close trap foots in the mines

Rioting Freeminers

- The rights were removed from the Freeminers at the beginning of the Industrial revolution.
- The Freeminers were suffering once they were denied access to the Forest.
- The Freeminers appointed Warren James to be their Chief Commisioner.
- Warren led a riot and despite a strong start, they were overpowered by the military and Wilson was arrested.

The Industrial Revolution across the country

- The Industrial Revolution began in the 1750's in Great Britain
- This was the transition to new manufacturing processes
- Steam power and water power were important elements, meaning the coal and iron trade in the Forest were key
- Textiles were the dominant industry

Children working in the factories and mines

- Young children worked in the factories and mines at the beginning of the industrial revolution
- Children worked as Piecers or Scavengers in the factories
- They worked as Thrusters or Trappers in the mines

Schools and banning children working in the mines

- The Cotton Factories Regulation Act of 1819, set the minimum working age at 9 and maximum working hours at 12
- The Regulation of Child Labor Law of 1833, established paid inspectors to enforce the laws
- The Ten Hours Bill of 1847, limited working hours to 10 for children and women
- The mines and collieries act, stopped women and children under 10 from working underground

Coal is king

- By 1880, 63 collieries were producing 759,873 tons of coal.
- 35 iron mines are producing 90,079 tons of iron ore.
- By 1904, One million tons of steam and household coal were being produced annually from the coal faces of the deep mines.
- By 1939, coal production continued to increase but iron production was failing.
- 1945 saw the end of the iron mining industry in the Forest.