## **History: Year 8 Unit 3 The Industrial Revolution**

| Knowled  | ge score - S   | PaG -  |   |  |
|--|--|--|---|--|
| Assessment: Change and Continuity                                      |  |  |   |  |
|  | More ambitious   |  |   |  |
|  |  |  |   |  |
| Write an account of how life changed for people between 1750 and 1900. | You identify one way in which life changed for at least one group of people                              | You explain at least one way in which life changed for different groups. You are able to use some knowledge to support your explanation. | You explain at least two ways in which life changed for different groups. You are able to use detailed knowledge to support your explanation. You are starting to refer to the pace or scale of change.   | You explain at least three ways in which life changed for different groups. You are able to use complex knowledge to support their explanation. You show that people had different experiences. You will also refer to the pace and scale of this change, possibly referring to statistic to support your argument. You may be able to analyse how changes link together.  |
| What<br>might<br>this look<br>like?                                    | There were some changes in the way people worked. People had to work in factories instered of on a farm. | le farming. This meant people  | In addition to the previous steps; Also, life changed for people in the towns and cities too as new factories were built producing more pollution but also providing new work opportunities. This happened in most towns and cities, especially in the North of England, and the change was fairly rapid. | In addition to the previous steps; The Agrarian Revolution caused a huge change in many farm workers lives, for example many labourers had to sell up their land after the Enclosure Acts were passed and were forced to try to find work in the towns. It was these labourers that took poorly paid work in the new factories. In turn, this led to a huge increase in the population of northern cities. For example, Manchester had a population of just 18,000 in 1750 but this has rapidly increased to 303,000 by 1851 |