

## Builds on Knowledge and Skills

- What life was during the Plague and the Great Fire of London.
- Significant people in the past such as: Rosa Parkes, Samuel Pepys and Emily Davison.



Vocabulary

## Vocabulary you will use:

Word	Definition
Grade II listed building	UK building that is "of special interest, warranting every effort to preserve it".
Architecture	The practice of designing and constructing buildings.
Vernacular building	Architecture characterised by the use of local materials and knowledge.
18th Century	The 18th Century is a title used for the dates between January 1, 1701 to December 31, 1800.
Nail shop	A building used to make nails.
Industrial Revolution	Rapid development of industry brought about by invention of machinery
Factory	A large building where things are made
Manufacture	make (something) on a large scale using machinery.
An 'Oliver'	A type of work bench used to make nails which include hammers worked by a pedal

## Books, texts, primary and secondary sources you may use:

- 260 Hagley Road
- Ancestry - Census records
- Photograph of owners around 1909
- [The Black Country Living Museum](#) Trip and Website
- [Historic England - Halesowen](#)
- [Explore historic maps](#)

## National Curriculum

- Significant historical events, people and places in their own locality.

## Local Links

260 Hagley Road is a Grade II listed building and the only surviving vernacular building in Halesowen. It was a farm labourer's cottage in the 18th Century and was later used as a nail-maker's cottage. In the 19th Century, a nail shop was added.

Halesowen is part of the black country which was a hugely significant area during the Industrial Revolution — given its name due the smoke pouring from factories and foundries.

Questions we'll ask you throughout the unit to check your knowledge and understanding

Describe what life was like during the Industrial Revolution.

Compare your life to a child in the industrial revolution

Explain why the nail maker's cottage in Halesowen is important

What does Industrial Revolution mean?

## The Industrial Revolution



Main events

## Quick Summary

**1712** - The first practical steam engine is invented by Thomas Newcomen. Steam would become an important source of power for the Industrial Revolution.

**1760** - The First Industrial Revolution begins around 1760 in the textile industry in Great Britain., manufacturing move from hand production in the home to machine production in factories.

**1825** - First passenger railway was built

**1833** - Factory Act was made law making it compulsory for children work in factories to have 2 hours of education a day.

**1846** - The sewing machine is invented by Elias Howe.

**1880** - School made compulsory for all children.

**1903** - The Wright Brothers make the first successful airplane flight.

**1908** - Henry Ford begins production on the Model T Ford.



Food and farming

The Industrial Revolution was a time of invention and change that had a significant effect on the way people lived and worked. New technology, like steam-powered machines, meant that the things people needed could be made in factories. Textiles and clothes could be made much faster and cost less to make. Lots of money was made trading these products with people across Britain and the world. The Industrial Revolution started in England in the 1760s and soon spread across Europe and to the United States in the west and Japan in the east.

The speed of change seen during the Industrial Revolution was possible because of changes to the way food was farmed and produced. This Agricultural Revolution saw farming production double between 1700 and 1850.



## Life At The Time

During the time life was hard in the Black Country. It was one of the poorest areas of the country. Most families were working class and children were put to work from a young age.

Halesowen was the centre of nail making — many households having a nail shop attached to work from home.

The black Country got its name due to the amount of coal being burned by factories, foundries and home fires.



Life was hard for children at this time. They had to work in coal mines, work houses and factories in dangerous conditions



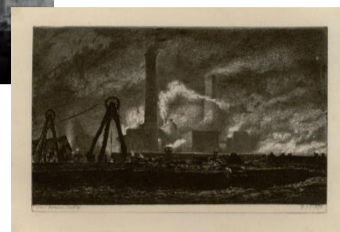
Coal mining was the main industry in the black country at the time. A huge seam of coal existed in the area which produced over 10% of all national coal supplies.

## The Industrial Revolution

Industry — manufacture of goods  
Revolution — change or development



Scan here to learn more



Click to learn about the family of Samuel Webb — local lad from Tipton

## Location



Location

Click



## The Black Country — Dudley area including Halesowen

### Steam Power

Working in a mine was very dangerous during the Industrial Revolution. As demand grew, the deeper mines went. They often flooded causing many deaths. Watch this video to find out more.



### Thomas Newcomen

Thomas Newcomen invented a steam engine to pump water out of mines. Flooding in coal and tin mines was a large problem, so Newcomen's invention improved the way in which water could be pumped out of mines so that they were safer to work in.

The only working replica of the Newcomen engine at the black Country Museum. The first mine to use this engine was in the Black Country.



A Newcomen steam engine being used in 1780. Click on the picture to see a video of a working model pumping water.

## 260 Hagley Road — Nail Makers Cottage and Nail Shop



The nail shop today

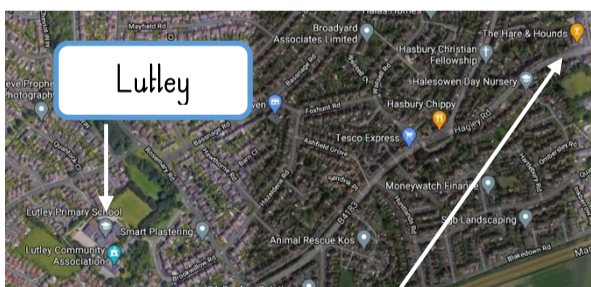


Scan here to see nails being made



Scan here for a map of B63.

Lutley



260 Hagley Road



### Nail making

Nail making was a well-established trade in the Black Country; at its peak around 1820 there were over 50,000 nailers at work in the area.

It was a domestic industry with 'babbies' slung in hammocks from the beams while the family worked. Conditions tended to be harder than in the chain making industry with many more women and children employed. Originally there would have been four nailers working inside, two at each hearth, but as the nail trade declined two of the 'olivers' were removed and replaced by an anvil so that some general forging could be done. By the 19th Century nearly every cottage had a nail shop in the back yard. A child's job was to use bellows to blow the fire to keep it nice and hot.



Scan to read about the cottage in the news



The owners outside the adjoining nail shop (around 1909)