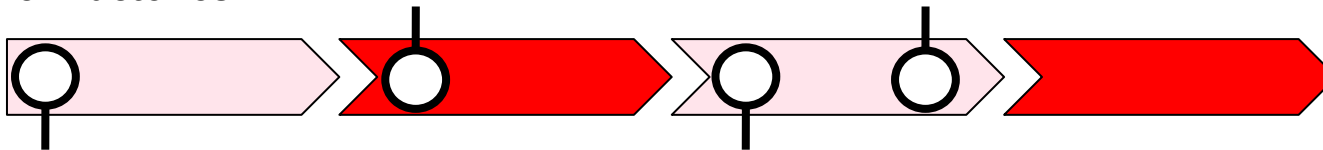


- Children were paid much less than adults and factory owners were looking to cut costs. Their small size made also them ideal for operating machinery in confined spaces.
- Many families were so poor that even their children had to work to contribute to the household income.

### Why were children employed in the new factories?



### How did Britain change between 1750 and 1900?

- **Industrialisation:** Britain transformed from an agrarian to an industrial society, with the rapid growth of factories and mechanised production.
- **Urbanisation:** Populations shifted from rural to urban areas, expanding cities like London, Manchester, and Birmingham.
- **Technological Advancements:** Steam engines, railways, and the telegraph revolutionised transportation and communication.

- Sources like letters, diaries, and court records can provide personal insights into the lives of ordinary people.
- Employment data can reveal demographic changes and living conditions.

### How can we uncover the lives of the unheard populations in Britain from 1750 to 1900?

### Why did crime and diseases increase between 1750 and 1900, and how did they affect urban life?

- Rapid urbanisation led to overcrowded slums. Inadequate sanitation led to diseases like cholera and tuberculosis.
- Widespread poverty and unemployment drove many to crime.
- In response, public health initiatives and modern policing were introduced to address these social problems.

#### agriculture

The growing and harvesting of crops and raising animals or livestock.



#### colony

A country or area under the political control of a foreign country.



#### empire

A group of countries or states presided over by a single ruler.



#### industry

The processing of raw materials into manufactured or consumable goods.



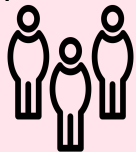
#### migration

To move from one country to another to live or work.



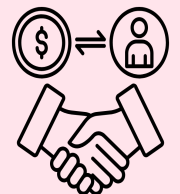
#### settlement

A colony or any small group of people.



#### trade

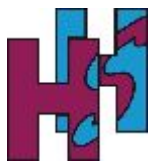
Buying and selling of goods and services.



#### urbanisation

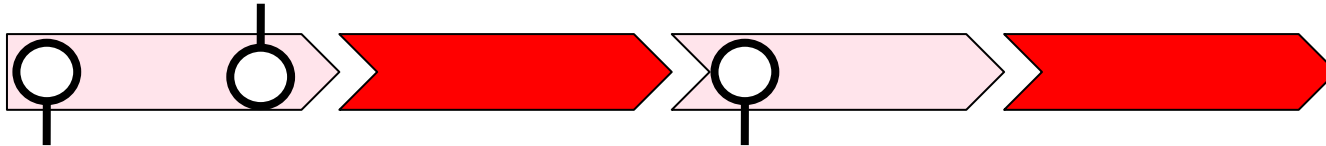
Expansion of a city or metropolitan area.





- The scramble for Africa was driven by European powers' desire for new territories and resources, leading to the partitioning of the continent.
- During military expeditions artifacts like the Benin Bronzes were looted from African kingdoms. The Benin Bronzes were brought to Britain and displayed in museums, symbolising imperial conquest and cultural superiority.

**What was the significance of the scramble for Africa (1884)? How did it lead to the acquisition of the Benin Bronzes by the British?**



**How should the British Empire be evaluated in terms of its overall impact and legacy?**

- While the empire contributed to global trade and industrialisation, it also involved the exploitation of colonised regions.
- The empire facilitated cultural exchange and the spread of ideas, but it also suppressed indigenous cultures.
- The British Empire established legal and administrative systems in its colonies, but it also caused long-term political instability and conflict.

**What factors contributed to the rise and fall of the British Empire during the 18th and 19th centuries?**

- Superior military and naval capabilities enabled Britain to conquer and control vast territories.
- The exploitation of resources and trade from colonies fueled the empire's economic growth.
- The rise of nationalist movements and participation in costly wars gradually weakened British control over its colonies.

**agriculture**

The growing and harvesting of crops and raising animals or livestock.



**migration**

To move from one country to another to live or work.



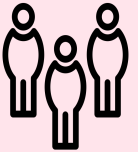
**colony**

A country or area under the political control of a foreign country.



**settlement**

A colony or any small group of people.



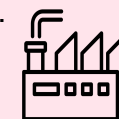
**empire** A group of countries or states presided over by a single ruler.



**trade** Buying and selling of goods and services.



**industry** The processing of raw materials into manufactured or consumable goods.



**urbanisation** Expansion of a city or metropolitan area.

