

LIFE IN THE COUNTRYSIDE

Life in the countryside

We live in farms in the countryside. Our houses are small. Our families are large (a family with six children is common). We have very little time to play or to go to school.

We eat mostly bread and vegetables. Sometimes wild rabbits, eggs and milk.



Working in the countryside

We all work in the countryside. Young children pick up stones or scare birds off the crops. Older boys do the heavy work in the fields. Girls help in the house and look after the animals.

When we don't work we can go to school.



Arrival and effect of machines

Steam machines do the work that men, women and children do. Without work, people leave the countryside in search of work. We move into towns and cities to work in the new factories.



LIFE IN A CITY SLUM

Life in a city slum

We live in very old houses. In the streets there are a lot of poor people and they're dirty.

Our houses are small with only one room. We live with another family. We've got many brothers and sisters. There is no toilet and no water at home.

We can only buy very simple food. We eat porridge, bread, milk and potatoes. Meat or eggs are something special.



Work, work and work...

We cannot study. We work all day.

We work in a mine or in a factory or in the street (sweeping the streets, sweeping chimneys, cleaning shoes, selling matches, selling flowers...)



Arrival and effect of machines

We work in the factories next to the machines and sometimes under them. The work is dangerous and so we have accidents.



LIFE IN A CITY ON THE COAST

Life in a city in the coast

We live inside and outside the city.
Inside the city the working class live in small flats. The streets are narrow and dirty.

Outside the city, the rich live in big houses with running water. There are wide streets with private parks.

Outside the city the working class lives in new but small flats near the new factories. The flats are simple.

We all have lots of brothers and sisters.



Education/Work

Rich children study at home or at school.

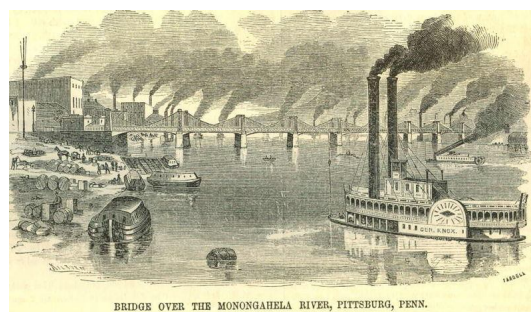
Poor children don't study, they work. They are servants in rich houses (working in the kitchen, garden, helping the coachman...). They work in shops as delivery boys or they work in factories.



Arrival and effect of machines

With the arrival of the railway lots of new food comes to the cities. New markets are built so our diet is better.

The port grows with the steamboats. They can send products overseas and bring new products from America and Europe.



LIFE IN A TEXILE COMMUNITY

Life in a textile community

The factories near a river are far away from the town. We live in small flats for the workers and their families. Our families are big. The flats are near the factory.

In the street there are shops, the church, the school and playgrounds.



Education

Children go to school everyday. We learn how to read, write and do arithmetic.

Boys from 14 to 18 years old don't go to school but can work at the factory.

Girls from 14 years old don't go to school but learn to be a housewife. They learn sewing, cooking...



Arrival and effect of machines

They use the steamboats and the steam trains to transport products along the rivers, canals and railways.



LIFE IN A RICH FAMILY

Life in a rich family

We live outside the city, outside the demolished wall. We live in big and elegant houses with a toilet and a bathroom inside. The streets are clean and with private parks.

We have servants to clean and cook and a nanny to bring us up.

Our families are large, with many brothers and sisters.



Education

We all study.

Boys: study in a private school only for boys out of the city.

Girls: study at home. We have a governess. She teaches us to read, write and do sums. We do sewing, singing, dancing and languages too.



Arrival and effect of machines

We can go from town to the city on the steam train. We use the train to go out at the weekends and on holidays.



SELF-CORRECTION GRID (Children in the 19th century)	
	Life in the countryside
Where do you live?	In a farm
What do your houses/streets look like?	They are very small. There are no streets.
Do you have a large family?	Yes
Do you study or do you work?	We study and work.
What kind of work do you do?	Young children pick up stones or scare birds off the crops. Girls help in the house and look after the animals.
What are the effects of the machines?	Steam machines do the work. People don't have work. We move into towns and cities to work.

SELF-CORRECTION GRID (Children in the 19th century)	
	Life in a city slum
Where do you live?	In a slum.
What do your your houses/streets look like?	Our houses are small with only one room. In the streets there are a lot of poor people and it's dirty.
Are you a large family?	yes
Do you study or do you work?	We all work.
What kind of work do you do?	We work in a mine or in a factory or in the street (sweeping the streets, sweeping chimneys, cleaning shoes, selling matches, selling flowers...)
What are the effects of machines?	We work in factories next to the machines. The work is dangerous and we have accidents.

SELF-CORRECTION GRID (Children in the 19th century)	
	Life in a city in the coast
Where do you live?	Inside and outside the city
What do your your houses/streets look like?	Inside the city our flats are small. The streets are narrow and dirty. Outside, rich houses are big and workers live in new houses.
Do you have a large family?	yes
Do you study or do you work?	Rich families study and poor families work.
What kind of work do you do?	We are servants in rich houses (working in the kitchen, garden, helping the coachman...). We work in shops as delivery boys or in factories.
What are the effects of machines?	The port is bigger with the steamboats. They can send products overseas and bring new products from America and Europe.

SELF-CORRECTION GRID (Children in the 19th century)	
	Life in a textile community
Where do you live?	In a textile community
What do your your houses/streets look like?	Our flats are small. In the street there are shops, the church, the school and playgrounds.
Do you have a large family?	yes
Do you study or do you work?	Children go to school everyday. We learn how to read, write and do arithmetic.
What kind of work do you do?	Boys from 14 to 18 years old can work at the factory.
What are the effects of machines?	They use the steamboats and the railway to transport products.

SELF-CORRECTION GRID (Children in the 19th century)	
	Life in a rich family
Where do you live?	Outside the city.
What do your houses/streets look like?	They are elegant with toilet and bathroom inside. The streets are clean with big parks.
Do you have a large family?	Yes
Do you study or do you work?	We all study. Boys: study in a private school only for boys out of the city. Girls: study at home. We have a governess.
What kind of work do you do?	We don't work
What are the effects of machines?	We can go out the weekends and on holiday.

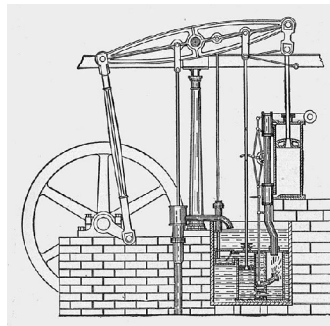
Children in the 19th century (JIGSAW READING)
(model answer)

	Life in the countryside	Life in a city slum	Life in a city in the coast	Life in a textile community	Life in a rich family
Where do you live?	In a farm	In a slum	Inside and outside the city	In a textile community	Outside the city
What do your houses/streets look like?	They are very small. There are no streets.	Our houses are small with only one room. In the streets there are a lot of poor people and it's dirty.	Inside the city our flats are small. The streets are narrow and dirty. Outside, rich houses are big and workers live in new houses.	Our flats are small. In the street there are shops, the church, the school and playgrounds.	They are big and elegant with toilet and bathroom inside. The streets are clean with big parks.
Do you have a large family?	Yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes
Do you study or do you work?	We study and work.	We all work.	Rich families study and poor families work.	Children go to school everyday. We learn how to read, write and do arithmetic.	We all study. Boys: study in a private school only for boys out of the city. Girls: study at home. We have a governess.

	Life in the countryside	Life in a city slum	Life in a city in the coast	Life in a textile community	Life in a rich family
What kind of work do you do?	Young children pick up stones or scare birds off the crops. Girls help in the house and look after the animals.	We work in a mine or in a factory or in the street (sweeping the streets, sweeping chimneys, cleaning shoes, selling matches, selling flowers...)	We are servants in rich houses (working in the kitchen, garden, helping the coachman...). We work in shops as delivery boys or in factories.	Boys from 14 to 18 years old can work at the factory.	We don't work
What are the effects of machines?	Steam machines do the work. People don't have work. We move into towns and cities to work.	We work in factories next to the machines. The work is dangerous and we have accidents.	The port is bigger with the steamboats. They could send products overseas and bring new products from America and Europe.	They use the steamboats and the railway to transport products.	We can go out the weekends and on holiday.

MEMORY GAME

STR 11



MEMORY GAME

STR 12

A field	A factory	Cotton textile industry
A textile Mill	Coal power	A street entertainer
A city slum	Watt's steam engine	The railway
Stephenson's steam locomotive	A governess	Some toys

MEMORY GAME (Model answer)



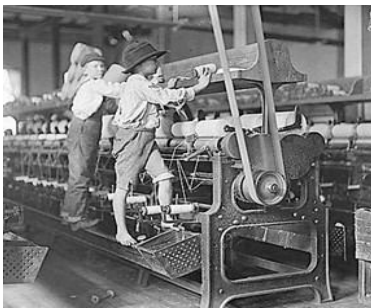
A field



A factory



Cotton textile industry



A textile Mill



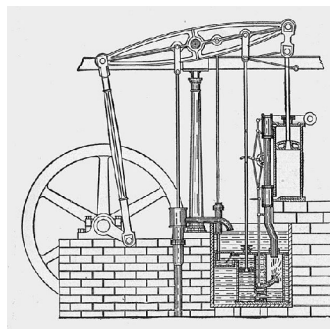
Coal power



A street entertainer



A city slum



Watt's steam engine



The railway



Stephenson's steam locomotive



A governess



Some toys

An English street scene in the 19th century

STR14



Photos from Keynotes Education Resources LTD

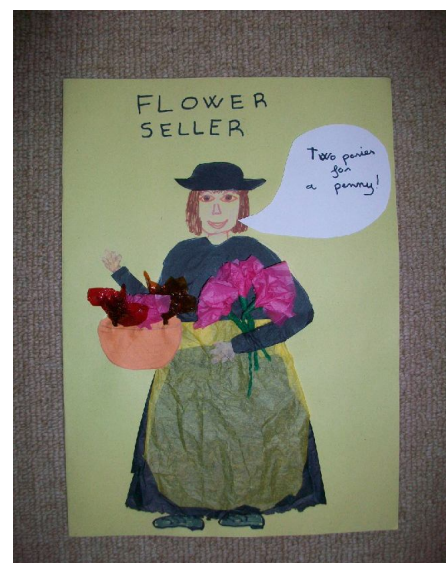
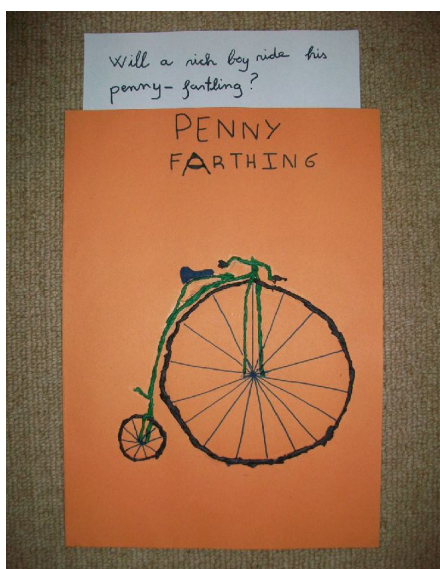
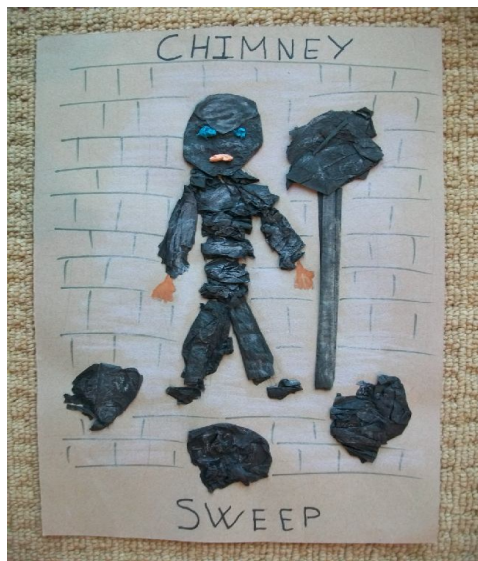
Art and crafts: "A XIX century street"

STR15



Art and crafts: "A XIX century street"

STR16



Industrial Revolution sentences

- 1) Benz invented the car in 1885
- 2) Stephenson invented the steam locomotive in 1825
- 3) In the fields men worked the land, children picked up stones, scared birds...
- 4) The coal miners worked hard in the mine, didn't like the work, ...
- 5) Bonaplata brothers built the first textile factory with steam engines in 1832.

- 6) Vidal family build the textile community near Llobregat river in 1880
- 7) A textile community is a factory surrounded by the workers' houses, shops, a church, a school and playgrounds, near a river but far away from the town.
- 8) Terrassa and Sabadell had woollen textile industry.
- 9) Liverpool is in England/ was an important port/brought coal to Barcelona.
- 10) Britain and Catalunya had cotton and woollen textile industry.

- 11) Poor children didn't go to school/ have toys/ have spare time.
- 12) Rich children had a lot of toys/ studied at home/ had a nanny/ lived in very big houses outside the cities/ ...
- 13) Houses in a city slum were very small and old/ didn't have toilet and running water.
- 14) Working class parents went to meetings/ drank in the pubs.
- 15) Middle and upper class parents did sport/ did outdoors activities/ went to the opera and theatre.

- 16) A chimney sweep sweeps/cleans chimneys.
- 17) The railways transported products and people.
- 18) Coal came from England, Asturias and Fígols.
- 19) A factory is a very big building with lots of machines and workers.
- 20) In the countryside people moved to the cities to work.

- 21) A penny farthing was a bicycle.
- 22) Poor children worked in mines, factories and in the street.
- 23) The Industrial revolution began in England in XVIII century.
- 24) The new sources of energy were steam power, coal power and electricity.

GAME 1-24

STR18

1 Benz invented...	2 Stephenson invented...	3 In the fields...	4 The coal miners...
5 Bonaplata brothers built...	6 Vidal family build...	7 A textile community is...	8 Terrassa and Sabadell had...
9 Liverpool...	10 Britain and Catalunya had...	11 Poor children didn't...	12 Rich children...
13 Houses in a city slum...	14 Working class parents...	15 Middle and upper class parents...	16 A chimney sweep...
17 The railways transported...	18 Coal came from...	19 A factory is...	20 In the countryside people moved...
21 A penny farthing was...	22 Poor children worked...	23 The Industrial revolution began...	24 The new sources of energy were...

Industrial Revolution sentences

BLANK GAME 1-24

STR19

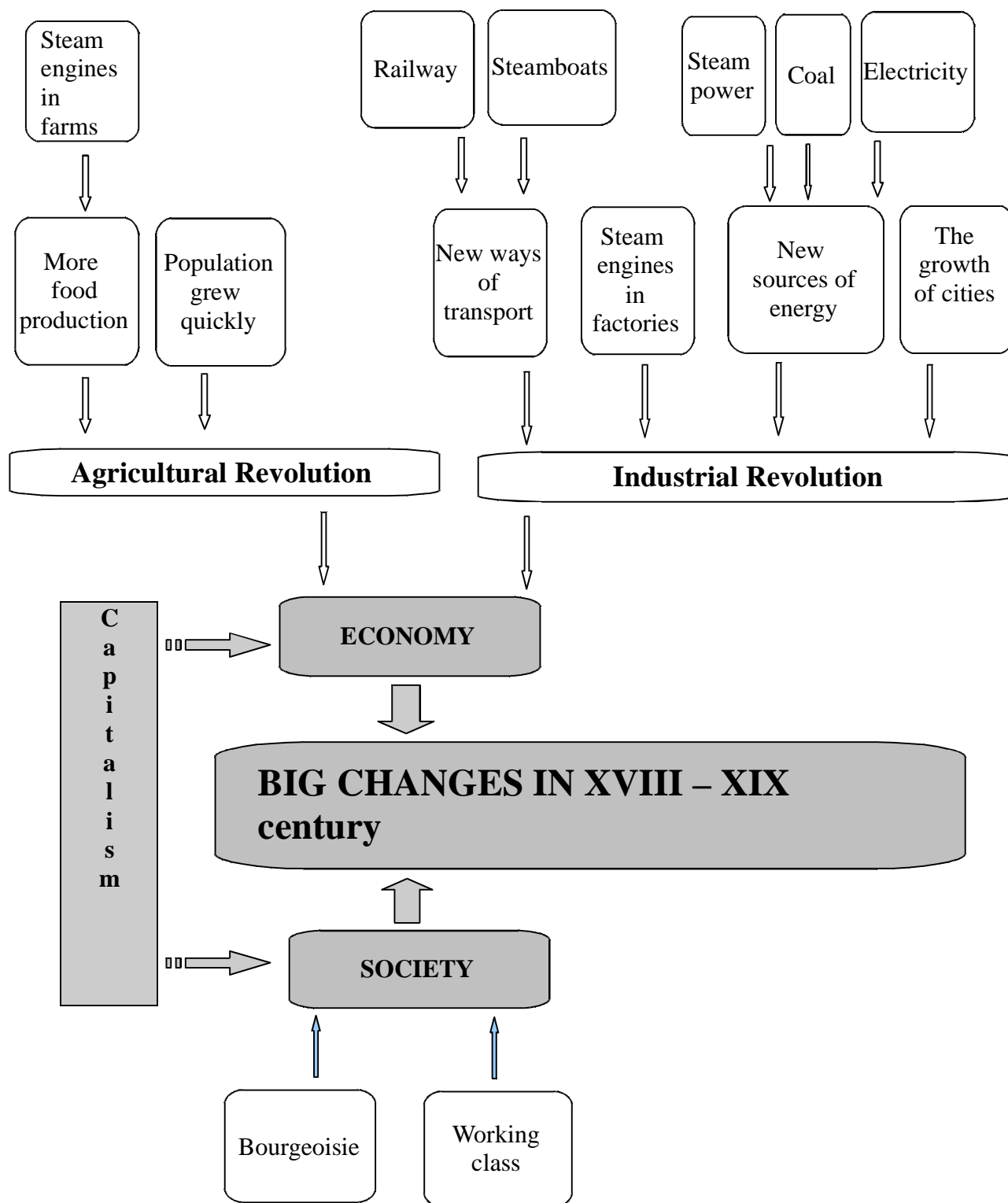
1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24

Industrial Revolution sentences

VISUAL ORGANIZER
BIG CHANGES IN XVIII-XIX century
 (Model answer)

STR20

Complete the missing words



Name:	Assessment sheet			
Content and Cognition	Very well	Well	OK	With help
Is able to record accurate notes on a time line				
Is able to interpret information on both Britain and Catalunya maps				
Is able to ask and answer questions about two young miners				
Is able to transfer information in a jigsaw reading about children in the 19 th century				
Is able to write his/her own presentation				
Is able to search for information on the internet				
Is able to work in groups: organize him/herself, propose ideas, agree, develop ideas and assume responsibilities				
Give an oral presentation about a day in the life of a boy/girl living in the 19 th century				
Is able to suggest improvements to others' presentations				
Can complete a visual organizer about important changes in the 18 th and 19 th century				
Can remember some important facts about the Industrial Revolution				
Communication				
Is able to respond to the teacher's questions				
Is able to use the language support to speak				
Is able to write sentences with support				