



History

THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION IN SHEFFIELD “FROM MARKET TOWN TO STEEL CITY”

Sheffield Before the Industrial Revolution

- A small market town known for handmade knives and tools
- Craftsmen worked in “Little Mester” workshops (small independent cutlers)

Major Industrial Changes

1740s – Benjamin Huntsman invents crucible steel → stronger, higher-quality steel
1856 – Henry Bessemer develops Bessemer Converter → mass steel production
Sheffield becomes world-famous as “Steel City”

Key Industries

- Cutlery & Blades – knives, razors, scissors
- Steelworks – rails, tools, and machinery
- Engineering – heavy machinery and metal goods

Transport & Power

- Early factories powered by water wheels
- Later replaced by steam engines
- Sheffield Canal (1819) and railways (1830s) boosted trade & exports

Impact on People

Population 1750: ~12,000
1851: ~135,000
1901: 400,000+

Negative Impact

- Thick coal smoke darkened the skies
- Rivers polluted with industrial waste
- Sheffield earned the nickname “The Black City” due to soot and smog
- Housing shortages led to overcrowded slums
- Long working hours, dangerous conditions, child labour

Music

What Is Timbre?

Timbre is the tone or sound quality made by the different instruments.

Are there voices?

male/female men/women

Is the music instrumental?

Which instrumental family?

Key Words

tone
quality
voices
instrumental
strings
woodwind
keyboard
brass
percussion



What Is Tempo?

Tempo is the speed of the music.

quick



slow



Key Words

speed
quick
slow
quicker
slower

getting quicker

* * * * *

getting slower

* * * * *

What Are Dynamics?

Dynamics describe the volume of the music.



loud

forte

quiet

piano



getting louder

getting quieter



DT

✨ VICTORIAN CHRISTMAS TRADITIONS “THE ERA THAT INVENTED THE MODERN CHRISTMAS!”

The Christmas Tree

Introduced by Prince Albert in the 1840s.

Decorated with candles, fruit, toys, and ribbons.

The first Christmas tree in Windsor Castle appeared in 1841.

Christmas Cards

First card printed in 1843 by Sir Henry Cole.

The Penny Post made mailing cards affordable for everyone.

Early cards featured Victorian scenes and flowers rather than Santa or snow.

By the 1880s, millions of Christmas cards were sent each year.

Gifts & Stockings

Early gifts: fruit, nuts, small handmade toys.

Later Victorians placed wrapped presents under the tree.

Growing industries made affordable toys and books for children.

Festive Feasting

Traditional dinner: roast goose or turkey, potatoes, vegetables.

Christmas pudding with hidden charms for good luck.

Mince pies and hot wassail to toast the season.

Crackers & Fun

Invented by Tom Smith (1840s).

Contained a snap, paper hat, joke, and tiny gift.

