Choice #2-Biography questions for research notes- Industrial revolution project

What is the name of the inventor you are writing the biography on?

When were they born?

Where were they born?

When did they die?

Where did they die?

What type of education did they have?

Who were their parents?

Who did they marry?

Did they have any children?

What was their profession/job?

What did they invent and when was it invented?

How did they come up with the idea for their invention?

How did their invention work?

Why was/were their invention(s) important?

What was their greatest accomplishment and why do you think so?

Why is this person important to history?

Are there any other interesting facts about this person that people would want to know?

Fill in the blanks rough copy for biography

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the inventor of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He/she was born on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They died on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Their education was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Their parents were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

They married \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and had \_\_\_\_\_\_ children. Their profession/job was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ invented the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

They came up with this invention because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Their greatest accomplishment was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is important to history because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Some other interesting facts about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Industrial Revolution project-Biography example

Jethro Tull- Inventor of an improved Seed Drill

Jethro Tull was born in 1674, and was baptized in the town of his birth, Basildon, Berkshire, on March 30, 1674. His parents were Jethro Tull Sr and Dorothy Buckeridge. He went to school and was matriculated at St. John’s College in Oxford, England. He was educated in the legal profession, although he did not get a degree. His original profession was a lawyer, however due to poor health he gave that up and went to work with his father on their farm. He married Susanna Smith, from Burton, Dasset, Warwickshire England, and they lived on his father’s farm in Howberry, where they had two sons and two daughters. Jethro Tull died at Prosperous farm in Hungerford in 1740. He was buried on March 20, 1740 in the churchyard of St. Bartholomew’s Church in Lower Basildon, near where he was born.

After the advent of his poor health, Jethro Tull travelled around Europe looking for a cure for his lung condition. During his travels his noted the different methods of agriculture in France and Italy, compared to England. This led him to develop some improvements to farming when he got home, including his greatest achievement, the improvement of the seed drill.

Although Jethro was not the first person to have developed a seed drill, he was the first to make it more efficient. The first known seed drill was invented by Camillo Torello of Italy in 1566, but this drill required the holes that the seeds were put into, to be drilled by hand, after furrows in the soil had been dug. Tull noticed that this method was not very efficient, which led him to instruct his workers to drill in a very precise manner, however he was still not satisfied. As a result of his frustration he was inspired to invent a machine to do the work. His design created a drill with a rotating cylinder. The cylinder then had grooves cut into it to allow the seed to pass through it from a hopper to a funnel below. This then channelled the seeds into the furrow dug by the plough, which was at the front of the machine, which was then quickly covered by a harrow at the back of the machine. This limited the amount of waste and made it easier to get weeds out. This machine could be pulled in straight lines by a horse, which also allowed the seeds to be planted in a straight line, and helped remove weeds between the rows of plants. It also pulverized the soil so air and moisture reached the roots of the plants.

This improvement of the seed drill was important because it greatly increased the speed of planting, as well as its efficiency. It made it easier to weed and produced more crops as a result. This improvement helped create the agricultural revolution that led to the industrial revolution.

Jethro Tull also had other ideas that helped the agriculture industry. He created an improvement to the plough that added blades that pulled up grass and roots, and left them on the surface to dry. This helped make fields ready to plant. He also wrote a book on agriculture called Horse-hoe Husbandry.

Works consulted

[www.saburchill.com/history/chapters/IR/004f.html](http://www.saburchill.com/history/chapters/IR/004f.html)

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jethro_Tull_(agriculturist)>

[www.bbc.com/history/historic\_figures/tull\_jethro.shtml](http://www.bbc.com/history/historic_figures/tull_jethro.shtml)

Choice #3-Poster questions and notes-Industrial revolution project

1) What is the name of the Invention you have chosen to do your poster on?

2) Who invented it?

3) Describe what the invention did.

4) What it was the invention used for?

5) Where was was invented?

6) When was it invented?

7) How does the invention work? (Need an explanation and a diagram/schematic/model)

8) Do you have a picture of the invention?

9) Do you have a picture of the inventor?

10) Why was it an important invention?

11) What impacts has it had on society and the way people live now (ie improvements/problems- how has it made life better and/or worse)