



Industry

Lesson C: New Industries in the 1920s

Learning Intentions



Learning About

- The new industries in Britain in the 1920s
- The impact of these new industries on Scotland

Learning To

- Write an appropriate response to a Describe question
- Appropriately and accurately employ the APE structure when completing a Describe question

SHANARRI

- **ACHIEVING**
 - By practicing our exam and comprehension skills and covering our content
- **ACTIVE**
 - By being involved in active learning through a Go and Find task
- **RESPONSIBLE**
 - For our own learning through independent work
- **INCLUDED**
 - By working successfully in groups and ensuring our peers are included in the task

Success Criteria



N3

- I can identify at least one of the new industries in Britain in the 1920s
- I can describe at least one of the impacts of these new industries on Scotland

N4

- I can describe at least two of the new industries in Britain in the 1920s
- I can describe at least two of the impacts of these new industries on Scotland

N5

- I can describe at least three of the new industries in Britain in the 1920s
- I can describe at least three of the impacts of these new industries on Scotland

Yeah...but why?

- This is quite a good topic to understand if you plan to come to Higher History next year as it ties in with our Migration and Empire topic
- It also helps us understand Scotland's place in the UK and how our need to rely on heavy industries has shaped the country we are now.
- Plus this lesson gives you another opportunity to complete your Outcome 2.1 assessment.

Task: Page 13



LI/SC
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- The new industries in Britain in the 1920s
- The impact of these new industries on Scotland

- As we go through the next few slides, complete the questions around the side of your notebook page.
- Put the answers under the appropriate heading.

Old vs. New



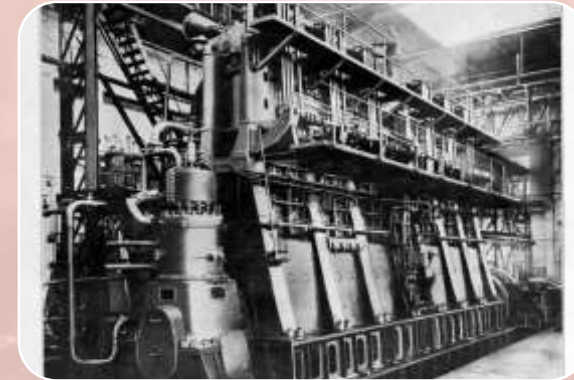
The old heavy industries were built in Scotland near coalmines, iron supplies and deep rivers (these were needed for production).

The new industries did not need such things. New factories were powered by electricity and built near their customers, mostly in central and southern England.

These new industries could have contributed to Scotland's turnaround; however many parts of Scotland were still without electricity.



Transport Industries



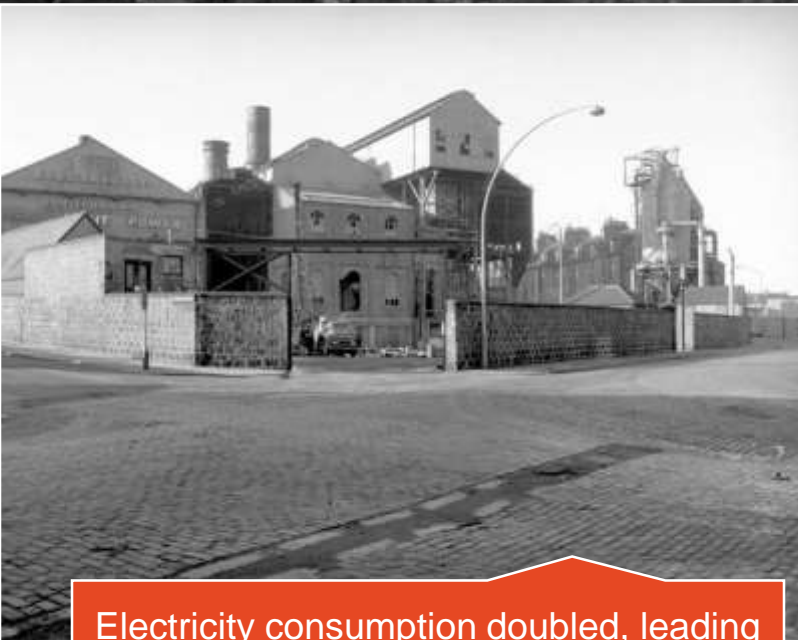
The car industry grew, although not as strongly as it could have done, due to Scotland's failure to mass-produce cars in the Henry Ford method of the assembly line.

Halley's and Arrol-Johnston developed the Victory car

The Albion Motor Company built buses and lorries

While cars were the biggest new transport industry, other firms like Harland and Wolff in Glasgow successfully traded the diesel engines they built for ships

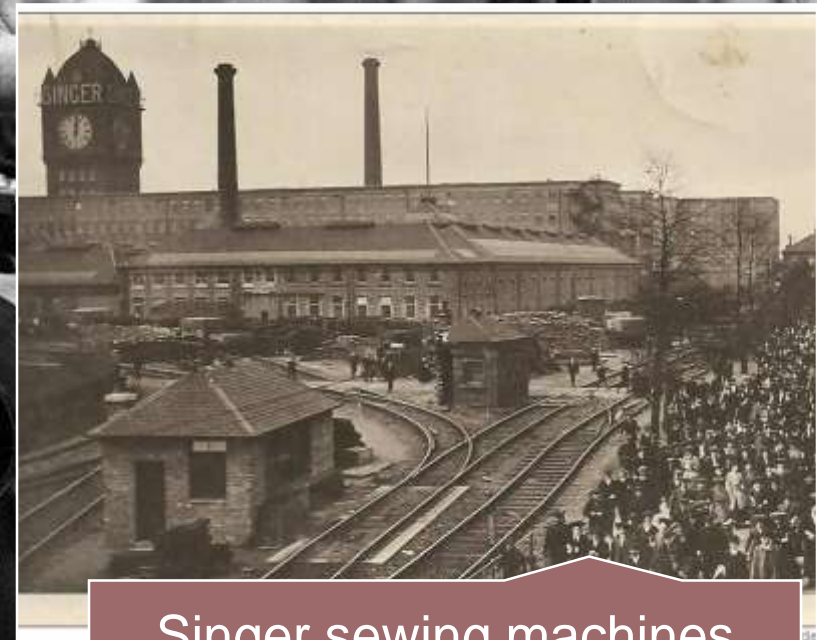
Electronics



Electricity consumption doubled, leading to a growth in the electronics industry. People were also now able to afford more luxury goods.

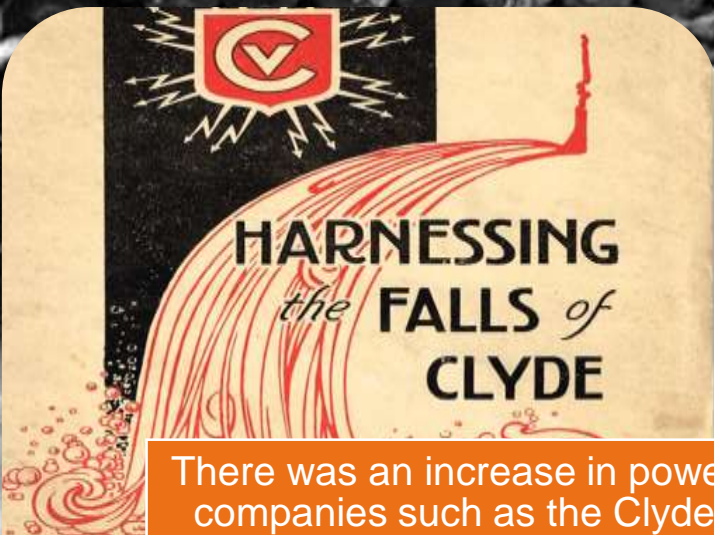


Scottish companies started to produce goods such as vacuum cleaners, invented by Scotsman Hubert Cecil Booth.



Singer sewing machines were also made in Clydebank

Electricity and power



There was an increase in power companies such as the Clyde Valley Power Company.



Grangemouth oil refinery was opened in 1924



The government aimed to build a British electricity grid. First grid tower – pylon- built in Edinburgh

Problems with New Industries



Even by 1938, over 700,000 Scottish people still didn't have electricity – that was 40% of the population.

With a small population and a high unemployment rate, Scottish people could not afford the new products even if they did have the electricity.

Therefore unemployment and economic hardship hit the Scottish population harder than those living in the South of England.

Scotland did not have enough to offer the new industries so it's no wonder that these growing industries blossomed in England where they could sell their products more easily.



Impacts: Emigration

1918-1939 Scotland had the highest emigration rate of any European country.

Many Scots saw emigration as an escape from unemployment and poverty in the Highlands and also from the depressed industrial areas of central Scotland.

The Empire Settlement Act of 1922 paid Scots to move overseas to the rural areas of Canada and other parts of the British Empire to work the land for a certain period of time.

The Canadian government actively encouraged emigration from Scotland by promoting their country. Full-time agents encouraged emigration to Canada from offices in Glasgow and Inverness.

The 1931 census showed a drop in Scotland's population for the first time since official records began in 1801.

Go and Find



The new industries in Britain in the 1920s

- The impact of these new industries on Scotland

- Each pair will receive a question sheet
- Once you work out an answer write it on your group sheet. Then send **ONE** person from your pair to collect **ONE** copy of the answer and stick it on your sheet
- There are only **TEN copies** of each answer to go around, so make sure you get one before they're all gone
- Beware of 'red herrings' – some of the Questions and Answers are **not correct**
- Once completed – photograph your group sheet and attach to your notebook (**Page 14**)

- **PLUS! There's a prize!**
- **+3 points** for each correct answer **collected**
- **+1 points** if correct answer is written down but they **didn't collect** the piece of paper
- **-2 points** for each incorrect answer **collected**

Describe the economic difficulties faced by Scotland after the Great War (**Complete in your Assessment Jotters**)

LI/SC


- The impact of these new industries on Scotland
- Write an appropriate response to a Describe question
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N3

Give **one** economic difficulty faced by Scotland after the Great War using the AP process

N4

Give **one** economic difficulty faced by Scotland after the Great War using the **APE** process **OR**

Give **two** economic difficulties faced by Scotland after the Great War using the **AP** process

N5 Units

Give **two** economic difficulties faced by Scotland after the Great War using the **APE** process **OR**

Give **four** economic difficulties faced by Scotland after the Great War using the **AP** process

MUST BE COMPLETED IN CLASS TIME

Answer	Point	Elaborate
One economic difficulty faced by Scotland after the Great War was...	Give one point about the topic	Elaborate by giving more detail about your first point

Plenary:
If this is the answer, what is the question?



- 700,000
- 1918-1939
- Clyde Valley Power Company
- 1924
- Harland and Wolff