# SCIENCE MUSEUM

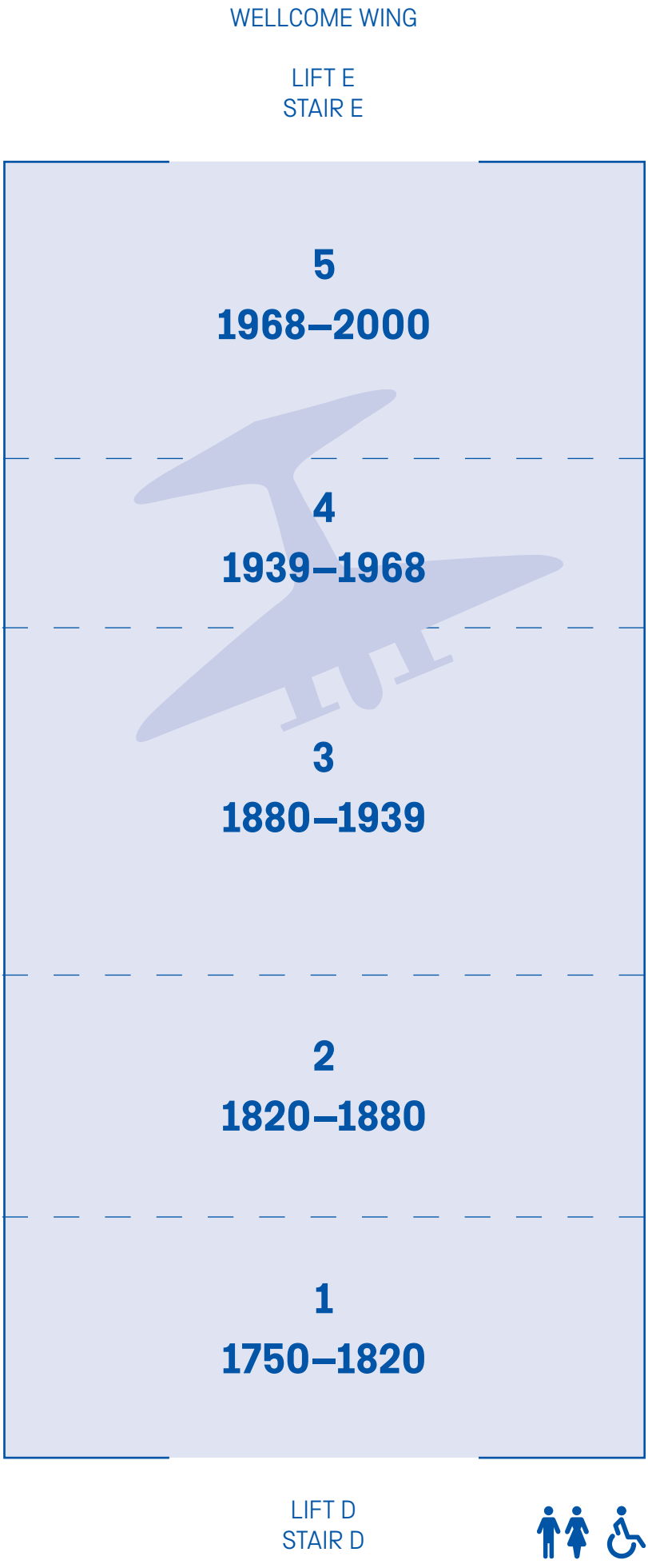
# GALLERY GUIDE


## MAKING THE MODERN WORLD

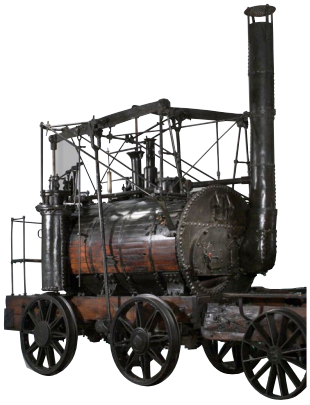
| INFORMATION | Ages 7–11, 11–14, 14–16 | Topic HISTORY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY |
|---|---|---|
| | Location | LEVEL 0, SCIENCE MUSEUM, LONDON |

***Making the Modern World* presents a journey through 250 years of change. Discover how science, technology, engineering and medicine have shaped the way we live, work, play and communicate as you explore the objects and stories in the gallery.**

Iconic objects that changed the world are arranged through the centre of the gallery. In the cases along the walls, you will find objects which represent people's daily lives and feelings about science.



## 1 1750–1820



During this time the Industrial Revolution began, bringing about new inventions for industry. The rise of steam power led to new transportation methods, and the introduction of machines and factories made manufacturing quicker and more cost effective.

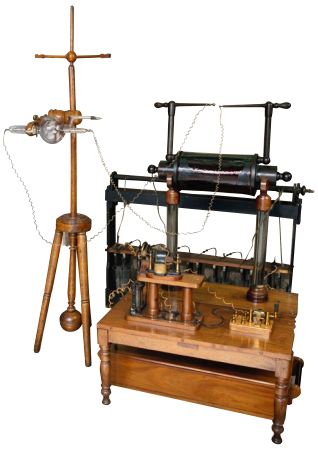
**Don't miss: *Puffing Billy* locomotive, about 1814**
Originally built and used in Northumberland to transport coal, *Puffing Billy* is the oldest surviving steam railway engine in the world.

## 2 1820–1880


As industrialisation transformed where and how we lived, chemical advances were also being made which would shake up current manufacturing processes.

**Don't miss: Sample of the first synthetic dye, 1856**
This tiny bottle of mauveine turned fabric a beautiful purple colour and quickly became popular in the textile industry. Born in the East End of London, William Perkin accidentally discovered it while experimenting with malaria treatments.

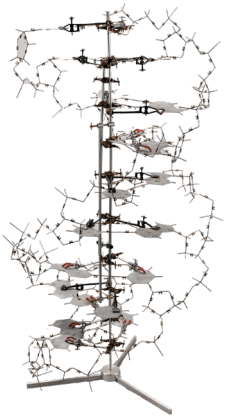
## 3 1880–1939



By the start of the 20th century, electricity was being integrated into more and more technologies, including new ways to diagnose medical conditions. Widespread use of the assembly line and mass production also meant everyday objects could be made more quickly and cheaply.

**Don't miss: Russell Reynolds's X-ray set, 1896**
Working with his father, Russell Reynolds built this X-ray machine when he was a 15-year-old schoolboy. It was one of the first of its kind and allowed images to be made of the inside of the body.

## 4 1939–1968



The Second World War meant science advanced rapidly, and not just for defence. New discoveries were being made about the human body which would change the future of medicine for ever.

**Don't miss: Francis Crick and James Watson's DNA molecular model, 1953**
DNA is the code shaping the characteristics of all living things. Discovering its structure made future medical advances possible.

# 5 1968–2000

By the late 20th century, a computer revolution was under way where machines went from being large and clunky to something you could have in the home.

**Don't miss: Apple I personal computer, 1976–79**
The Apple I, devised in a garage by Steve Wozniak, Steven Jobs and Ron Wayne, was a basic circuit board that enthusiasts would add to with their own display units and keyboards. It was the first computer built by Apple, one of the fastest-growing companies in history.

## Think and talk about...

As you explore the gallery, or back at home or school, think about how science and technology connects to our everyday lives. Use these questions to get you started:

- What interests or surprises you about the objects in this gallery?
- Which objects that you use every day would you add to this gallery to continue its timeline?
- Have you seen anything elsewhere that looks like something from this gallery?
- What would you like to know more about? How could you find out more?

## Make the most of your visit

This gallery is arranged in chronological order, from the year 1750 to 2000. Through the centre of the gallery are some of the great icons of science and technology. Running along one wall you will find technology from people's everyday lives, and along the other wall you will see objects showing how people's attitudes to science and technology have changed. On the raised walkway are miniature versions of magnificent machines.

## Explore more...

You can find out more about the history of transport by exploring the *Flight* gallery on level 3.

Explore more about the history of communication in the *Information Age* gallery on level 2.

Continue the experience back in the classroom and at home too. The Science Museum website features lots of hands-on activities which you can use to investigate the science in your world.