**Exercicies pages 182-183-196**

P 184-185

Ex 1

 1)The Agrarian Revolution → Mechanical horse-drawn reaper invented by Rev. Patrick Bell around 1828 in Scotland.

2)The Industrian Revolution → Cotton factory in Preston, Lancashire in 1830. Private collection.

3)The French Revolution → Eugène Delacroix, liberty leading the people 1830. Musée du Louvre, Paris, France.

 Ex 3

1. What changes were there in Britain at the end of 18th century?

Britain became an industrial country.

1. What cause this change?

Since 1750 he increase of the population brought a higher need for raw materials therefore the production had to increase itself.

1. What did the Industrian Revolution' imply?

The Revolution implied the modernization of technology , productive, and political structures; in addition to the new technological inventions it was set a new production system and new power and transport systems.

1. What were the most important inventions?

The most important inventions concerned the production of raw materials for the everyday life of the new population. It especially developed the steel sector: the spinning-jenny by James Hargreawes and the water frame by Richard Arkwright, thanks to which the needs of men and women could be satisfied.

1. What fuelled these machines?

Until now the machinery were powered by steam but the ever greater demand required the invention of new production methods such as steem power that James Watt patented in 1775 with the aim to use less fuel than the previous machinery.

1. What was the effect of Watt's invention?

Watt's invention indirectly increased unemployment since new factories were built on coal and iron fields of Lancaster, Yorkshire, the center of Scotland and South Wales.

1. How did changes in trasport affect the Revolution?

Gains were always cheaper and transports became more efficient since new roads were built.

1. What change occured in agriculture?

Along with the Industrial Revolution, also ian Agricultural Revolution helds and it was fueled by new technological inventions.

1. What formes did the Agrarian revolution take?

There was two principal formes: the enclosures of open fields and common land that gave room for more and larger clusters of farms. Even in the fields new techniques were introduced: the crop rotation and mechanization.

Ex 4

1. The Industrian Revolution implied new **technologies, inventions**, new **sources of power** and transport.
2. As a result of the introduction of **steam engine** new factories were built on the coal and iron fields.
3. These new factories allowed Britain to **manufacture** cloth more cheaply than elsewhere, but also put many people out of work.
4. New **waterways** were built and road conditions were improved.
5. The widespread **enclosures** of open fields and common land to make to make larger, more efficient farms.
6. **Improvements** in the selective breeding of cattle to produce more meat and in farming techniques such as crop rotation and mechanization.

The American War of Independence

Page 196

Exercise 1

CARRY OUT a research project on the following themes and FILL in in the table below

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **The legislative branch** | **The executive brach** | **The judicial branch** |
| Congress:  The United States Congress is the legislative body of the Federal government of the United States which is equivalent to Parliament in democratic systems. It is based in Washington and has two rooms. | President:  He is the head of state and the head of the United States government. Appointment by election, the President is responsible for the executive functions of the federal government and is also the commander in chief of the US Armed Forces. It is considered one of the most powerful people in the world, as it is today at the helm of the only superpower. His role puts him to lead the country with the most expensive military apparatus in the world, with the largest nuclear arsenal in the world, as well as being in charge of the economy with higher real and nominal GDP.  The election of the President takes place in an indirect way: the voters of each state elect 538 "electors," who in turn (gathered in the Electoral College, but each in the capital of the State for which they were elected) vote by secret ballot, President and Vice-President who accompanied him in the election campaign (forming the so-called "ticket"). The charge lasts four years and the XXII Amendment to the Constitution forbids anyone to be able to exercise the presidential office for more than two terms. | Supreme Court:  It was established on the 24th of September 1789 as the highest US federal court. It is the only court specifically governed by the Constitution. Members of the Court are 9: a president, Chief Justice of the United States, and eight members, Associates Justices, appointed for life.  The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is of two kinds: original jurisdiction (jurisdiction at first instance) and appellate jurisdiction (competence able to appeal).  The Original jurisdiction, the Court decides first and only instance of disputes specifically indicated by law, as is the case of ambassadors, consuls and foreign representatives as well as those in which a State is a party.  In the appellate jurisdiction the court, however, decide on the appeal of a judgment rendered by a lower court, the limitations and exceptions provided for by Congress. In the appellate jurisdiction, the Court may decide on the request of a federal judge, called upon to apply a law, it has seen as conflicting with the Constitution, a federal law or a treaty signed by the Federation; from this point of view, the Supreme Court is the judge of the constitutionality of laws and respect the hierarchy of sources. |
| House of Representatives:  Its organization and its powers are outlined in Article 1 of the US Constitution. Each state elects a number of representatives that is proportional to its population. The State which has more representatives is currently California (53 members). Since the 29th of October 2015, the president (speaker) is the Republican Paul Ryan, the minority leader Democrat Nancy Pelosi. It was intended as a "house of the people", which should have been faithful representative and interpreter of public opinion. The Chamber includes twenty standing committees, each responsible for a particular subject (eg finance, defense, justice, etc.). Each committee, in matters within its competence, preliminarily discuss the proposed law, and control functions on the executive's actions. The committees are chaired by a representative of the majority party. There are also a Committee on Intelligence and some joint commissions (which include members of the Senate), but are less important. | Cabinet:  The Cabinet of the United States is the executive branch of the federal government of the United States and is composed of the President and the Vice President of the United States, by the secretaries of the Administration's 15 departments and some of the most senior officers.  The Cabinet members are appointed by the president and then presented to the US Senate to be confirmed or rejected, after a vote made up of a simple majority. If approved, they sworn in and begin their duties at the helm of the 15 Administration departments. Apart from the Attorney General (Head of the Justice Department) and, previously, the Postmaster General, all receive the title of secretary, which is an equivalent of the title of Minister in most of Western democracies governments. The cabinet members are reporting directly to the President, which means that the president can remove them and replace them at its discretion.  Its constitution dates back to the first US president, George Washington, who appointed a cabinet of four: the Thomas Jefferson State Secretary, Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of War Henry Knox, and Attorney General Edmund Randolph. |  |
| Senate:  Its organization and its powers are outlined in the Article 1 of the US Constitution. The Senate is chaired by US Vice-President of America; It shares with the House of Representatives the legislative power and the control functions of the work of the executive, but it also possesses some unique powers: the ratification of international treaties and the approval of the appointments of many officials and federal judges. Each US state is represented by two members; Therefore, the Senate is currently made up of one hundred senators. The District of Columbia and the territories have no representation in the Senate. Each senator is elected for six years. In the proceedings of impeachment (ie removal from office of an official or of a federal judge) is up to the Chamber the formulation of charges against the accused. If the accused is the President of the United States, the process is chaired by the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court. |  |  |

Page 191

1)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **BENEFITS** | **DRAWBACKS** |
| Life expectancy has doubled since the 18th century. | The new costs to the environment. |
| Ordinary people enjoy material comforts previously available only to the very rich: | The level of personal consumption grew and grew. |
| Free education for everyone. | The post-1950 economic boom accelerated a rise in greenhouse gas emissions and it caused a relatively impact on the atmosphere. |
| Extensive leisure. | A global population impact and the greatest effect on the climate comes from the 1 billion of us who are the Industrial Revolution's main beneficiaries. |
| Social *welfare benefits.* |  |