**Activities**

Complete the following notes. They will give you an outline of the information contained in the passage. The main points, **relations of cause-effect**, illustrations etc. are clearly indicated in the text by logical connectors. Look out for them.

•  (par. 1) The Industrial Revolution

...brought radical changes in nineteenth century England and in the western world and...

...led to growth of two systems of thought:

1) Economic science                      2) Socialism

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|  Improvement of breed of cattle |
|  Introduction of rotation of crops |
|  Invention of steam-plough |
| Agricultural societies |

Four landmarks connected with four great English economists:

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| a) Adam Smith’s Wealth of Nations |
| b) Malthus’ essay on Population |
| c) Ricardo’s Principles of Political Economy and Taxation            |
| d) John Stuart Mill’s Principles of Political Economy |

 • (par. 2-3) Facts of Industrial Revolution.

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| --- |
| 1) Growth of population |
| 2) Agrarian Revolution / Revolution in manufacturing industries |

• (par. 4) Decrease in rural population.

causes:

1)  Destruction of common-field system of cultivation

2)  Enclosure of common land and waste lands

3)  Consolidation of small farms into large

• (par. 5) Agricultural advance.

cause — more scientific approach:

e.g.

• (par. 6-7) Growth of industry.

causes:

1) mechanical inventions in textile industry

e.g.

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|  Spinning-Jenny (James Hargreaves - 1770) |
|  Water-Frame (Cartwright - 1769) |
|  Mule (Crompton - 1779) |
|  Self-acting Mule (Kelly - 1792 / Improved by Roberts in 1825) |

most important:

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|  Steam engine |
|  Powder-Loom |

2) mechanical revolution in iron industry

e.g.

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|  Smelting by pit-coal |
|  Application of steam-engine to blast furnaces |

3) improved means of communication

e.g.

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|  Canal system |
|  Turnpike |
|  Railroad |

results:   1)  Increase in commerce

     2) Substitution of factory system for domestic system.

• (par. 8) Revolution in distribution of wealth:

rise in rents caused by

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| 1) Investments in improvements |
| 2) Enclosure system |
| 3) Consolidation of farms |
| 4) High price of corn |

social changes in country life:

• (par. 9) Social changes in manufacturing world: the new class of great capitalists employers made enormous fortunes

consequences:

1) The capitalist employers made great fortunes and didn't take part in the work of their factories.

2) Loss of the old relations between masters and men.

3) class conflict.

• (par. 10) Misery of working people often caused by:

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| 1) Fall in wages |
| 2) Bad conditions of labour under the factory system |
| 3) Rise of the prices |

Conclusion:

“The effects of the Industrial Revolution prove that free competition may produce wealth without producing well-being.”