

Exercises page 185 – industrial society

- Exercise 2
 1. Population → shifting of population
 2. Coal fields → new factories were built near the coal fields which provided them with fuel
 3. Towns → small towns/ “mushrooms towns”
 4. Women and children → women and children were increasingly employed because they could be paid less and were easier to control
 5. Working hours → long working hours
 6. Living conditions → terrible living conditions
 7. Public services → industrial cities lacked elementary public services
 8. Air and water → the air and water were polluted by smoke and filth
 9. Houses → the houses, built in endless rows, were overcrowded
 10. Life expectancy → the life expectancy of the poor inhabitants of industrial cities was well below twenty years
- Exercise 4
 1. The percentage of child workers during the industrial revolution was 15 per cent of the total labour force.
 2. They were chosen as a work force because the owners were looking for cheap, malleable and fast-learning forces.
 3. No, it wasn't. because it was only an expansion of a long-established practice of children, who were employed by farmers and artisans.

Exercises page 191 – the long-term impact of the industrial revolution

Benefits	Drawbacks
Life expectancy has doubled since the 18 th century	Cost of environment
Ordinary people enjoy material comforts previously available only to the very rich	Gas emission
Free education	A global population of over six billion multiplies human impact
Extensive leisure	
Health services	
Social welfare benefits	
Introduction of the car	