**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 in England. It led to growth of two systems of thought:

1) Economic science                      2) Socialism

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| a)Adam Smith |
| b)Milthus |
| c)Ricardo |
| d) John Stuart Mill |

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

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| 1)Growth of population |
| 2)Decline of agricultural population |

• (par. 4) Decrease in rural population.

causes:     1)  the destruction of the common-field system of cultivation

     2)  the enclosure of common lands

     3)  the substation of large for small farms

• (par. 5) Agricultural advance.

cause — more scientific approach:

e.g.

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| The improvement of breeding cattle |
| The rotation of crops |
| The invention of the steam-plough |
| Agricultural societies |

• (par. 6-7) Growth of industry.

causes;

1) mechanical inventions in textile industry

e.g.

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| The spinning-jenny |
| The water-frame |
| Crompton’s mule |
| The self-acting mule |

most important:

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| steam engine |
| Power-loom |

2) mechanical revolution in iron industry

e.g.

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| Smelting by pit-coal |
| Steam-engine to blast furnaces |

3) improved means of communication

e.g.

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| Canal system |
| Roads |
| 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)money invested 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 capitalism employers made enormous fortuned consequences:

1. the old relations between masers and men disappeared.

2)  a “cash nexus” was substituted for the human tie

3) class conflict.

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

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| 1)conditions of labour under the factory system |
| 2)rise of prices |
| 3)sudden fluctuations of trade |

Conclusion:

Free competition of the Industrial Revolution may produce wealth without producing well-being.