

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 *is the change between a medieval economic system and modern changes in 19th century in England and in the method and a new way of controlling the production and distribution of wealth in the western society*
led to growth of two systems of thought:

1) Economic science

2) Socialism

a) Adam Smith

b) Malthus

c) Ricardo

d) John Stuart Mill

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

1) increase of the population

2) agricultural revolution

- (par. 4) Decrease in rural population.

causes: 1) *the destruction of common system of cultivation*
.....

2) *the enclosure of common and waste lands*
...

3) *the consolidations of small farms into bigger ones*

- (par. 5) Agricultural advance.

cause — more scientific approach:

e.g.

Breed of cattle

Rotation of crops

Introduction of the steam-plough

agricultural societies

- (par. 6-7) Growth of industry.

causes;

1) mechanical inventions in textile industry

e.g.

the spinning machine

the water frame

the mule

the self-acting mule

most important:

steam engine
the power loom

2) mechanical revolution in iron industry

e.g.

invention of smelting by pit-coal
the steam engine -> boost forges

3) improved means of communication

e.g.

cable system
temper roads
railroad

results: 1) increase of commerce.....
.....

2) substitution of factory system for domestic system.

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

rise in rents caused by

1) money invested in improvements
2) factories system
3) consolidation of bigger farms
4) high price of corn

social changes in country life:

- (par. 9) Social changes in manufacturing world: the new class of great capitalist employers made enormous fortunes, the poor little or no part personally in the work of their factories

consequences:

- 1) disappearance of the bond between masters and men.....
- 2) workmen rebelled in front of their condition.....
- 3) class conflict.

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

1) fall in wages
2) fluctuations of trade
3) rise of prices

Conclusion:

The Industrial Revolution gave the controversial nature of free competition producing wealth do not involve ~~the~~ well-being.