**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 ..........................................................................................................................................................................................……………………………………………………………………………………..……………………….

led to growth of two systems of thought:

1) Economic science                      2) Socialism

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| a)Adam Smith |
| b)Melthus |
| 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 coltitvation

     2)   Enclosures

     3)   The consolidation of small farms into large

• (par. 5) Agricultural advance.

cause — more scientific approach:

e.g.

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| The breed of the cattle |
| Rotations of crops |
| The steam-plough |
| agricultural societies |

• (par. 6-7) Growth of industry.

causes;

1) mechanical inventions in textile industry

e.g.

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| Spinning-jenny |
| Water-frame |
| Cromptom’s mule |
| 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 for blast furnace |

3) improved means of communication

e.g.

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| Canals |
| Turnpike |
| 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

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| 1)Money invested in improvements |
| 2)enclosures 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 fortunes

consequences:

 1) The old relation between masters and man disappeared

2) A “Cash nexus” kind of relationship between employers and workmen

3) class conflict.

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

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| 1)conditions of labours under the factory system |
| 2)high price of bead |
| 3)sudden fluctuation of trade |

Conclusion:

The Industrial Revolution supported innovations, promoting trading, technological and social development, almost progress in the manufactory field; but it created a class conflict between capitalists employers and workers's class.