

## 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

The Industrial Revolution represents an important economic and industrial development. This period represents the the substitution of competition for the mediaeval regulations which had previously controlled the production and distribution of wealth. In this period were born two important system 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)Enclosure act
2)Growth of population

- (par. 4) Decrease in rural population.

causes:   1) new technique  
            2) the enclosure act  
            3) the consolidation of small farms into large

- (par. 5) Agricultural advance.

cause — more scientific approach:

e.g.

Enclosures brought an extension of arable cultivation
the breed of cattle was improved and this means the owners increase their capital
agricultural societies

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

causes;

1) mechanical inventions in textile industry

e.g.

the spinning-jenny, patented by Hargreaves in 1770
the water-frame, invented by Arkwright the year before
Crompton's mule introduced in 1779
the self-acting mule first invented by Kelly in 1792

most important:

steam engine by James Watt and Newcomen Arkwright's patent expired. He invented the power-loom

2) mechanical revolution in iron industry

e.g.

the invention of smelting by pit-coal
the application in 1788 of the steam-engine to blast furnaces

3) improved means of communication

e.g.

turnpike road
canals
railroad

**results:** 1) The development of trading  
2) substitution of factory system for domestic system.

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

rise in rents caused by

1) the enclosure system
2) the consolidation of farms
3) the growth of population
4) high price of corn

social changes in country life:

• (par. 9) Social changes in manufacturing world:

The great capitalist employers made enormous fortunes toward the mistreatment of their employments. The rise of prices is difficult to face for the employments and so they often live in condition of extreme poverty.

**consequences:**

- 1) the owners doesn't work
- 2) the "cash nexus"
- 3) class conflict

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

1) The rise of price of the bread
2) The miserable salary
3) The hard labour

**Conclusion:**

The Industrial Revolution will mark the whole of Europe until the present day; With this development the economy will become the elements that mark the power of a country.