EXERCISES

The Industrial Revolution

The Industrial Revolution is the substitution of competition for the mediaeval regulations which had previously controlled the production and distribution of wealth.

led to growth of two systems of thought:

1) Economic science	2) Socialism	
a) Adam Smith		
b) Malthus		
c) Ricardo		

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

1)Decline in the agriculture population

2) Growth of population

d) John Stuart Mill

• (par. 4) Decrease in rural population.

causes:

- 1) The destruction of the common field system
- 2) The enclosure of common and waste land
- 3) the consolidation of small farms into large
- (par. 5) Agricultural advance.

cause — more scientific approach:

e.g.

The breed of cattle
Rotation of crops
steam plough
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	
the self-acting mule	

most important:

Steam engine
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

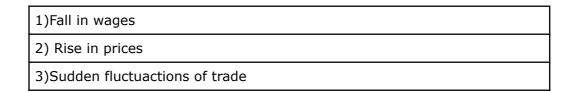
social changes in country life:

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

The new class of great employee made enormous fortunes, they took little or no part personally in the work of their factories.

consequences:

- 1) the owners doesn't work
- 2) the "cash nexus"
- 3) class conflict
- (par. 10) Misery of working people often caused by:



Conclusion:

The Industrial Revolution signs the first social revolution and the main difference from Middle Age. The industrial revolutions is the most important fact for industrial time