**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 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

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

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

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

• (par. 4) Decrease in rural population.

causes:     1)  enclosure

     2)  the destruction of the common field system of cultivation

     3)  the transformation of small farms into large

• (par. 5) Agricultural advance.

cause — more scientific approach:

e.g.

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| --- |
| breed of cattle |
| rotation of crops |
| innovations as 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 |
| Crompton'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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| --- |
| pit coal brought into use |
| application of the steam engine to blast furnaces |

3) improved means of communication

e.g.

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| canal system |
| turnpike |
| railroad |

results:   1)  expansion of the trade

     2) substitution of factory system for domestic system.

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

rise in rents caused by

|  |
| --- |
| 1) prices of land |
| 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 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) misery

2) trade unions

3) class conflict

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

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

Conclusion:

The Industrial Revolution was an historical event that totally change the social and political arrangement and that brought to the birth of new economic theories and systems.