**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?s Wealth of Nations 1776 |
| b)Malthus’ Essay on population  |
| c)Ricardo’s Principles of Political Economy and Taxation 1817 |
| d) John Stuart Mill’s Principles of Political Economy 1848 |

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

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| 1)growth of population  |
| 2)decline in the agricultural population  |

• (par. 4) Decrease in rural population.

causes:     1) The destruction of the common-field of cultivation

     2) The enclosure, on a large scale, of common lands

     3)   The consolidation of small farms into large

• (par. 5) Agricultural advance.

cause — more scientific approach:

e.g.

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|  Improvement of the breed of cattle |
|  Introduction of the rotation of crops |
|  Inventation of steam-plough |
| agricultural societies |

• (par. 6-7) Growth of industry.

causes;

1) mechanical inventions in textile industry

e.g.

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|  The spinning jenny 1770 |
|  The water frame 1769 |
|  Crompton’s mule 1779 |
|  Kelly’s self acting mule 1792 |

most important:

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| steam engine |
|  Power loom |

2) mechanical revolution in iron industry

e.g.

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|  Pit coal |
|  Steam engine to blast furnaces  |

3) improved means of communication

e.g.

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|  Canal system |
|  Turnpike road |
| railroad |

results:   1)  increase in commerce became the interest of the merchants to collect weavers around them in great numbers to get loom together in a work-shop

     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)enclosure system |
| 3)consolidation of farms |
| 4) high price of corn |

social changes in country life:

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

Change’s character, they ceased to work and live with their labourers, and become a distinct class. The effect of all agrarian changes upon the condition of the labourer was an exactly opposite and most disastrous one

consequences:

 1)  alienation between farmer and labourer

2) the new class of great capitalist employers made fortunes

3) class conflict.

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

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| 1)falling wages |
| 2) condition of labour under the factory system |
| 3) rise of prices (bread and corn-laws) |

Conclusion:

the effects of the Industrial Revolution prove that free competition may produce wealth without a consequent production of well-being. The effects are positive and negative but they were needed for the development and progress of all Western civilizations.