**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 is an historical process which brought about such radical changes in 19th century in England and in all Europe. It consists of the substitution of competition for the mediaeval regulations which had previously controlled the production and distribution of wealth.

It led to growth of two systems of thought:

1) Economic science                      2) Socialism

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| a) Adam Smith’s *Wealth of Nations* |
| b) Malthus’s *Essay on Population* |
| c) Ricardo’s *Principles of Political Economy and Taxation* |
| d) John Stuart Mill’s *Principles of Political Economy*        |

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

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| --- |
| 1) Growth of population  |
| 2) Industrial development |

• (par. 4) Decrease in rural population.

causes:     1)  Destruction of the common-field system of cultivation

     2)  Enclosure acts

     3)  Consolidation of small farms into large

• (par. 5) Agricultural advance.

cause — more scientific approach:

e.g.

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| Introduction of the rotation of crops |
| Improvement of the breed of cattle  |
| Invention of the 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 |
| the water-frame |
| Crompton's mule  |
| the self-acting mule  |

most important:

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| steam engine by James Watt and Newcomen |
|  |

2) mechanical revolution in iron industry

e.g.

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

3) improved means of communication

e.g.

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| Turnpike roads |
| New canal systems |
| First railroad |

results:   1)  increase in 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) effects of 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 landlords made enormous fortunes thanks to the mistreatment of their labourers. Farmers shared in the prosperity of the landlords, ceased to work and became a distinct class, gradually becoming capitalists.

consequences:

 1) change in their habits

2) conditions of the labourers becoming disastrous

3) class conflict

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

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| 1) Fall in wages |
| 2) Rise in prices (bread) |
| 3) Fluctuations of trade  |

Conclusion:

The Industrial Revolution is one of the main events that characterized the 19th century and proved that free competition may produce wealth without producing well-being.