**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 an historical process and consists in the substitution of the Mediaeval rules that had previously controlled the production and wealth with free competition.

It led to growth of two systems of thought:

1) Economic science                      2) Socialism

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

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

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| 1)Growth of population |
| 2)Decrease of rural population ( thanks to the Enclosure act) |

• (par. 4) Decrease in rural population.

Causes:     1) Destruction of common fields

     2)  Enclosure of common and waste lands

     3)   Consolidation of large farms

• (par. 5) Agricultural advance.

Cause — more scientific approach:

e.g.

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| Introduction of the steam-plough |
| Introduction of the rotation of crops |
| Improvement of breed of cattle |
| 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 |
| Self-acting mule |
| Crompton's mule |

Most important:

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| Steam engine by James Watt |
| Power loom |

2) Mechanical revolution in iron industry

e.g.

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| Invention of smelting by pita-coal |
| The application of the steam-engine to blast furnaces |

3) Improved means of communication

e.g.

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| New canal systems |
| Turnpike roads |
| Railroad |

Results:   1)  Increase in commerce thanks to the development of means of communication

     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)Consolidation of large farms |
| 2)Decrease of rural population |
| 3)Enclosure act |
| 4) high price of corn |

Social changes in country life:

The farmers shared in the prosperity of the landlords; for many of them held their farms under beneficial leases, and made large profits by them.

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

The capitalistic class made enormous fortunes exploiting the working class; labours life in conditions of extreme poverty and in a short time began the conflicts between capitalistic class and labours.

Consequences:

 1) Hard conditions of life for the labours

2) The owners didn’t work

3) Class conflict.

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

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| 1)Miserable salary |
| 2)Hard labour |
| 3)Rise in price of breed |

Conclusion:

The Industrial Revolution is the first social revolution; its effects prove that the free competition can produce wealth without producing well-being.