**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

Mainly the Industrial Revolution is the substitution of competition for the mediaeval regulations which had previously controlled the production and distribution of wealth. The businessman adapts a capitalistic point of view and so he researchs power toward money without respect toward the labours.

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.

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| 1)Enclosure act |
| 2)Growth of population |

• (par. 4) Decrease in rural population.

causes:     1)  new technique

     2)  the enclosure act

     3)  the consolidation of small farms into large

• (par. 5) Agricultural advance.

cause — more scientific approach:

e.g.

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| Enclosures brought an extension of arable cultivation |
| the breed of cattle was improved and this means the owners increase their capital |
| great inventions |
| agricultural societies |

• (par. 6-7) Growth of industry.

causes;

1) mechanical inventions in textile industry

e.g.

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| the spinning-jenny, patented by Hargreaves in 1770  |
| the water-frame, invented by Arkwright the year before |
| Crompton's mule introduced in 1779 |
| the self-acting mule first invented by Kelly in 1792, but not brought into use till Roberts improved it in 1825 |

most important:

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| steam engine by James Watt and NewcomenArkwright's patent expired. He invented the power-loom  |
|  |

2) mechanical revolution in iron industry

e.g.

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|  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.

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| 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

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| 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 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) the owners doesn’t work

2) the “cash nexus”

3) class conflict

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

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| 1) The rise of price of the bread |
| 2) The miserable salary |
| 3) The hard labour  |

Conclusion:

The Industrial Revolution signs the first social revolution and the main difference from Middle Age. It creates the most pressing issue of 20TH century. The industries becomes the elements that mark the power of a country.