Sara Papotto 5ASA

**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 which brought radical changes in nineteenth century England and in the western world. It consists on 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.

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| 1) Development of Economic Science |
| 2) Growth of population |

• (par. 4) Decrease in rural population.

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

     2) Enclosure of common and waste lands

     3) 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 rotation of crops |
| 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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| Spinning-jenny |
| Water-frame |
| Crompton's mule |
| Self acting mule by Kelly |

most important:

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| steam engine |
| Power-loom |

2) mechanical revolution in iron industry

e.g.

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| Invention of smelting by pit-coal |
| Application of the steam-engine to blast furnaces |

3) improved means of communication

e.g.

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| Roads under Telford and Macadam |
| Turnpike road |
| 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) 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:

The farmers shared in the prosperity of the landlords. They ceased to work and live with their labourers and became a distinct class. The labourer had lost his common-rights, while farmers became capitalist employers.

consequences:

 1) Workmen resorted to combination

2) Labourer's condition was disastrous

3) Class conflict.

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

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| 1) Fall in wages |
| 2) Rice of prices |
| 3) Fluctuations of trade |