Rodolfo Cociani 5^LSAB 07/03/2020

**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 led to growth of two systems of thought:

1) Economic science                      2) Socialism

The development of Economic Science in England has four chief landmarks, each connected with the name of one of the four great English economists:

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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) The far greater rapidity which marks the growth of population |
| 2) The relative and positive decline in the agricultural population |

• (par. 4) Decrease in rural population.

causes:

1) The destruction of the common-field system of cultivation

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

3) The consolidation of small farms into large

• (par. 5) Agricultural advance.

cause — more scientific approach:

e.g.

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| --- |
| breed of cattle |
| Rotation of crops |
| 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 |

most important:

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| --- |
| steam engine |
| power-loom |

2) mechanical revolution in iron industry

e.g.

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| smelting by 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) regular recurrence of periods of over-production and of depression

     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:

They ceased to work and live with their labourers, and became a distinct class. Their habits changed with the new food and furniture, the luxury and drinking, which were the consequences of more money coming into their hands than they knew how to spend.

consequences:

 1)  the old relations between masters and men disappeared

2)  a "cash nexus" was substituted for the human tie

3) class conflict.

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

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| 1) fall in wages |
| 2) rise of prices |
| 3) sudden fluctuations of trade |

Conclusion:

The effects of the Industrial Revolution prove that free competition may produce wealth without producing well-being.