

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 causes radical changes in nineteenth century by adopting new methods of production and distribution of wealth. ....  
.....

led to growth of two systems of thought:

- 1) Economic science
- 2) ....socialism.....

a) Adam Smith
b) Malthus
c) Ricardo
d) John Stuart Mill

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

1) far greater rapidity which marks the growth of population.
2) An agrarian revolution

• (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.

invention of the steam-plough
improvement of the breed of cattle
introduction of rotation of crops
agricultural societies

• (par. 6-7) Growth of industry.

causes;

1) mechanical inventions in textile industry

e.g.

the spinning-jenny
the water-frame
the mule
the self-acting mule

most important:

steam engine
power-loom

2) mechanical revolution in iron industry

e.g.

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

3) improved means of communication

e.g.

canal system
turnpike road
railroad

results: 1).....extraordinary increase in  
commerce .....

2) substitution of factory system for domestic system.

• (par. 8) Revolution in distribution of wealth:

rise in rents caused by

1) enclosure system
2) consolidation of farms
3)
4) high price of corn

social changes in country life:

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

.....

.....The new class of great capitalist employers made enormous fortunes, they took little or no part personally in the work of their factories, their hundreds of workmen were individually unknown to them

.....

.....

consequences:

1)..... elimination of the old relations between masters and men

.....

.....

2).....substitution of a "cash nexus" for the human tie

.....

.....

3) class conflict.

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

1)conditions of labour under the factory system
2)rise of prices
3)sudden fluctuations of trade

Conclusion:  
free competition may produce wealth without producing well-being.