**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.**

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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| 1. Adam Smith |
| 1. Malthus |
| 1. Ricardo |
| d) John Stuart Mill |

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

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| 1) the far greater rapidity |
| 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 improved |
| 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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| the spinning-jenny |
| the water-frame |
| Crompton's mule |
| the 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) 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: 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 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) the old relations between masters and men disappeared;

2) “cash nexus”;

3) class conflict.

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

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

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