

## 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 the substitution of competition for the medieval regulations which had previously controlled the distribution of wealth. It led to growth of two systems of thought:

- 1) Economic science                      2) Socialism

- a) Adam Smith
- b) Thomas Robert Malthus
- c) David Ricardo
- d) John Stuart Mill

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

- 1) Growth of population
- 2) Decline of the agricultural population

- (par. 4) Decrease in rural population. causes:

- 1) The destruction of the common-field system of cultivation
- 2) The enclosures
- 3) The consolidation of small farms into large

- (par. 5) Agricultural advance.  
cause — more scientific approach:

- 1) Rotation of crops
- 2) Use of selected breed of cattle
- 3) Steam-Plough

- (par. 6-7) Growth of industry. causes;

- 1) mechanical inventions in textile industry  
e.g.  
1) The spinning-jenny

- 2) The water-frame
- 3) Crompton's mule
- 4) The self-acting mule

most important:  
steam engine  
power-loom

- 2) mechanical revolution in iron industry  
e.g.
  - 1) Smelting by pit-coal
  - 2) Steam engine to blast furnaces
- 3) improved means of communication  
e.g.
  - 1) Canal system
  - 2) Roads were greatly improved
  - 3) Railroads

results:

- 1) Increase of 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) high price of corn

social changes in country life:

- (par. 9) Social changes in manufacturing world:  
The factory owners were more rich and they bought new food, new furniture and more luxury. On the contrary the conditions of laborers were the exactly opposite one.

consequences:

- 1) Disappearance of the 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 in the factory system
    - 2) Rise of prices
    - 3) Sudden fluctuations of trade