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**AN AGE OF REVOLUTIONS**

EXERCISE 1

1. The Agrarian revolution 🡪 2
2. The Industrial revolution 🡪 3
3. The French Revolution 🡪 1

EXERCISE 4

1. Technologies
2. Inventions
3. Sources of power
4. Steam engine
5. Manufacture
6. Waterways
7. Enclosure
8. Improvements

EXERCISE 5

1. The Industrial Revolution implied new technologies
2. The most important inventions regarded machinery for cloth-making
3. The development of industrial system required new sources of power
4. It was introduced the steam engine: a system that was more powerful and wasted less fuel than its predecessors
5. The steam engine allowed to manufacture cloth more cheaply
6. Transports were made more efficient building new waterways and roads.
7. The Agrarian revolution took the widespread enclosure of “open fields” and common land to make larger, more efficient farms
8. The Agrarian revolution took improvements in the selective breeding of cattle to produce more meat, and in farming techniques such as crop rotation and mechanisation.

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**HEROES OF INVENTION**

EXERCISE 1

Some inventors celebrated in my country are: Arturo Malignani, Alessandro Volta, Guglielmo Marconi and Antonio Meucci.

Malignani invented light bulb and work for the hydroelectric system. Volta invented the power generator, the battery and discover the methane. Marconi and Meucci worked in telephony and radio transmission.

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**INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY**

EXERCISE 1

Blake was very much concerned with the political and social problems of his time: he supported the abolition of slavery and shared other intellectuals’ enthusiasm for the egalitarian principles which came to the fore during the French Revolution. He believed in revolution as a purifying violence, necessary for the redemption of man. Later, disillusioned, he focused his attention on the evil consequences of the Industrial Revolution – the injustices caused by a materialistic attitude and the commercial exploitation of human beings. In his poems he sympathized with the victims of industrial society, such as children and prostitutes, as well as with the victims of oppression by institutions, such as orphans and soldiers.

EXERCISE 2

1. Shifting of population
2. Near the coal fields
3. Small towns
4. Women and children were increasingly employed
5. Long working hours
6. Terrible living conditions
7. Lacked elementary public services
8. Air and water were polluted
9. Houses overcrowded
10. Life expectancy was well below twenty years

EXERCISE 3

1. To
2. Employed
3. Percent
4. Can
5. Was
6. Not
7. Later
8. Some
9. It
10. In
11. Indeed
12. In

EXERCISE 4

1. The percentage of child workers during the 18th century of the Industrial Revolution was about 15%.
2. They choose children because retained their work tailor-made for their factories.
3. Yes, it was a new practice because owners were looking for cheap, malleable and fast-learning work forces.

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**THE LONG-TERM IMPACT OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION**

EXERCISE 1

BENEFIT: 1,2,6

DRAWBACKS: 3,4,5

EXERCISE 2

Paragraph 1: idea of benefit produced after the Industrial Revolution like life expectancy and welfare benefits

Paragraph 2: co-existing phenomena like increasing population and improvements in the standard of living

Paragraph 3: international trade flourished under the stimulus of specializations

Paragraph 4: economic boom accelerated gas emissions

Paragraph 5: Urbanisation and industrialisation

EXERCISE 3

Life expectancy: aspettativa di vita

Welfare benefits: sussidi pubblici

Mined fossil fuels: estrazione di combustibili fossili

Manufactured goods: manufatti

Consumption: consumi

Global phenomena: globalizzazione