**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. Its essence is the substitution of competition for the Mediaeval regulations which had previously controlled the production and the distribution of wealth. In Europe it led to growth of two systems of thought:
1. Economic science 2) Socialism

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

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

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| 1)rapid growth of population |
| 2)relative and positive decline in agricultural population |

* (par. 4) Decrease in rural population.

causes: 1) the destruction of the common-field system of cultivation

2) the enclosure of common and waste land

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 |
| Invention of 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 |

* 1. mechanical revolution in iron industry e.g.

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| Smelting by pit-coal |
| Application of the steam-engine to blast furnaces |

* 1. improved means of communication e.g.

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| Canal system |
| roads |
| 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

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| 1)money invested in improvements |
| 2)the effect of enclosure system |
| 3)the consolidation of farms |
| 4) high price of corn |

social changes in country life:

* (par. 9) Social changes in manufacturing world: the farmers shared in the prosperity of the landlords, held their farm under beneficial leases and made large profits by them.

consequences:

1)great social revolution

2) change in the balance of political power

3) class conflict.

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

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| 1)the fall in wages of some industries |
| 2)the conditions of labour under the factory system |
| 3)the rise of prices |

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