

## Chapter 10 Section 1 Notes The Industrial Revolution

### I. The Industrial Revolution in Great Britain

- A. The Industrial Revolution began in \_\_\_\_\_ in the 1780s. Several factors contributed to make Great Britain the starting place.
1. First, an \_\_\_\_\_ Revolution beginning in the eighteenth century changed agricultural practices.
    - a. More people could be \_\_\_\_\_ at lower prices with less \_\_\_\_\_.
  2. Second, with the increased food \_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_ grew.
    - a. Parliament passed \_\_\_\_\_ movement laws- landowners fenced off \_\_\_\_\_ lands.
      - i. This forced many peasants to move to towns, creating \_\_\_\_\_ for factories.
  3. Third, Britain had a ready supply of money, or \_\_\_\_\_, to invest in new machines and \_\_\_\_\_.
    - a. \_\_\_\_\_ found new business opportunities and new ways to make profits.
  4. Fourth, \_\_\_\_\_ resources were \_\_\_\_\_ in Britain.
    - a. Rivers provided water \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ products.
    - b. Britain also had abundant supplies of \_\_\_\_\_ and iron \_\_\_\_\_.
  5. Finally, a supply of markets gave British \_\_\_\_\_ a ready outlet for their goods.
    - a. A growing demand for \_\_\_\_\_ cloth led British manufacturers to look for ways to increase \_\_\_\_\_.
- B. The manufacture of cotton cloth was a \_\_\_\_\_-step \_\_\_\_\_.
1. First, make cotton \_\_\_\_\_ from raw \_\_\_\_\_.
  2. Then, weave the cotton thread into cloth on \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. This production method was called a \_\_\_\_\_.
- C. A series of technological advances during this time made the cottage industry inefficient.
1. James \_\_\_\_\_ invented the spinning \_\_\_\_\_.
  2. Edmund \_\_\_\_\_ invention the water-powered \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. James \_\_\_\_\_ improved the \_\_\_\_\_ engine.
- D. In 1760 Britain, had imported \_\_\_\_\_ million pounds of cotton.
1. By 1840, \_\_\_\_\_ million pounds of cotton were \_\_\_\_\_.
    - a. By this time, cotton cloth was Britain's most \_\_\_\_\_ product.
- E. The \_\_\_\_\_ was another important element in the Industrial Revolution.
1. Factory owners wanted to use their new machines \_\_\_\_\_.
    - a. Workers were forced to work in \_\_\_\_\_ to keep the machines \_\_\_\_\_ at a steady rate.
- F. Early factory workers came from \_\_\_\_\_ areas where they were used to periods of \_\_\_\_\_ work, such as harvest time, followed by periods of \_\_\_\_\_.
1. Early factory owners therefore disciplined workers to a system of \_\_\_\_\_ hours and \_\_\_\_\_ tasks.
- G. The \_\_\_\_\_ was crucial to Britain's Industrial Revolution.
1. The Steam Engine's fuel was \_\_\_\_\_.
  2. The success of the steam engine led to an expansion in coal \_\_\_\_\_. New processes using coal aided the transformation of another industry—the \_\_\_\_\_ industry.

- H. Britain's \_\_\_\_\_ included large supplies of iron ore.
  - 1. Iron was improved when Henry \_\_\_\_\_ developed a process called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Coke was used to burn away \_\_\_\_\_ iron.
- I. From 1740-1780 Britain's produced of iron increased from \_\_\_\_\_,000 to \_\_\_\_\_,000 tons of iron.
  - 1. By 1852 Britain produced almost \_\_\_\_\_ million \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_.
- J. In 1804 Richard \_\_\_\_\_'s locomotive ran on an industrial rail line in Britain.
  - 1. It pulled 10 tons of \_\_\_\_\_ and 70 \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ miles per hour.
- K. The \_\_\_\_\_ sped along at 16 miles per hour while pulling a \_\_\_\_\_-ton train.
  - 1. Within 20 years, locomotives were able to reach \_\_\_\_\_ miles per hour.
  - 2. From 1840-\_\_\_\_\_ Britain increased from 2,000 to \_\_\_\_\_ miles tracks.
- L. Economic \_\_\_\_\_ became a basic feature of the new \_\_\_\_\_ economy.
  - 1. Building \_\_\_\_\_ created new jobs.
  - 2. Less expensive \_\_\_\_\_ led to lower-priced goods.

## II. The Spread of Industrialization

- A. Great Britain had become the world's first \_\_\_\_\_ nation.
  - 1. Great Britain produced one-half of the world's \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ goods.
- B. The Industrial Revolution spread to the rest of \_\_\_\_\_ at different times and at different \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1. It will spread to countries that actively encouraged development.
  - a. Build roads, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
- C. An Industrial Revolution also occurred in the United States.
  - 1. In 1800 nearly 6 out of every 7 American workers were \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 2. By \_\_\_\_\_ only about \_\_\_\_\_ percent of American workers were farmers.
- D. Robert \_\_\_\_\_ built the first paddle-wheel steamboat, the \_\_\_\_\_, in 1807.
- E. 1860, about \_\_\_\_\_,000 miles of railroad track covered the \_\_\_\_\_ United States.
- F. Labor for the growing number of factories in the \_\_\_\_\_ came chiefly from the farm population.
  - 1. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ made up a large majority of the workers in large \_\_\_\_\_ (cotton) factories.

## III. Social Impact of Industrialization

- A. European population increased from \_\_\_\_\_ million in 1750 to \_\_\_\_\_ m in 1850.
  - 1. Resulted from a decline in \_\_\_\_\_ rates, wars, and major \_\_\_\_\_ diseases.
  - 2. People were better \_\_\_\_\_ and more resistant to diseases.
- B. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ were two factors that impacted urbanization.
  - 1. More than 1 million people died during the \_\_\_\_\_ potato \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 2. Large numbers of people \_\_\_\_\_ from the countryside to cities to work in factories.
- C. In 1800 \_\_\_\_\_ had a population of 1 million.
  - 1. By 1850, London's population had swelled to about \_\_\_\_\_ million.
- D. The rapid growth of cities led to \_\_\_\_\_ living conditions.
  - 1. Urban \_\_\_\_\_ to call on local governments to clean up their cities.
- E. Industrial capitalism, an \_\_\_\_\_ system based on \_\_\_\_\_ production.
  - 1. This system produced a new middle-class group—the industrial \_\_\_\_\_ class.
- F. The new industrial middle class that emerged during the Industrial Revolution were the people who built the \_\_\_\_\_, bought the \_\_\_\_\_, and developed the \_\_\_\_\_.
- G. The industrial working class faced wretched working conditions.

1. Work \_\_\_\_\_ ranged from 12 to 16 \_\_\_\_\_ each day, 6 \_\_\_\_\_ per week.
  2. There was no security of employment, and no \_\_\_\_\_ wage.
- H. In \_\_\_\_\_, women and children made up \_\_\_\_\_ of the cotton industry's workforce by 1830.
1. Factory Act of \_\_\_\_\_ set nine as the \_\_\_\_\_ age for employment and limited hours for older children.
  2. Women will then make up \_\_\_\_\_ of textile workers.
    - a. They were paid \_\_\_\_\_ of what men received.
  3. Men now earned most of the family income by working \_\_\_\_\_ the home.
- I. The pitiful conditions created by the Industrial Revolution gave rise to a movement known as \_\_\_\_\_.
1. In this economic system, the government \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ some means of production, such as \_\_\_\_\_ and utilities.
  2. Karl \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the founders of the Socialist movement.