

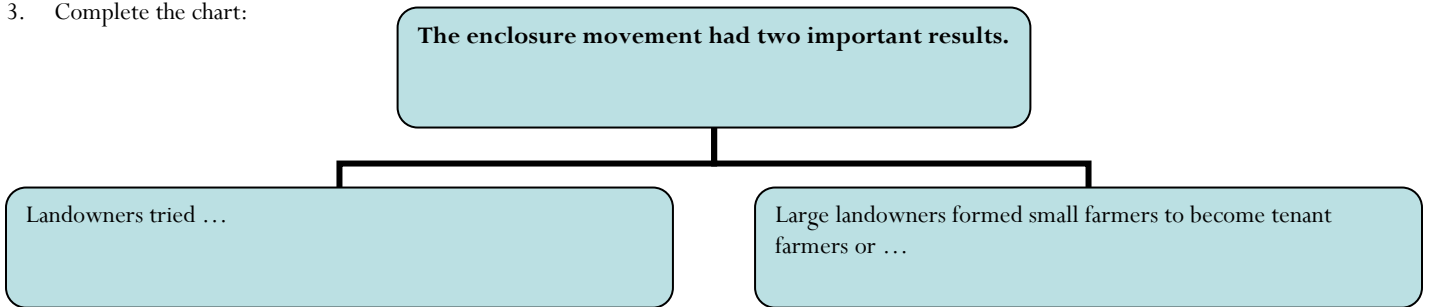
UNIT 7: THE INDUSTRIAL ERA
Reading Guide 41: The Industrial Revolution

Directions: Complete each question after reading.

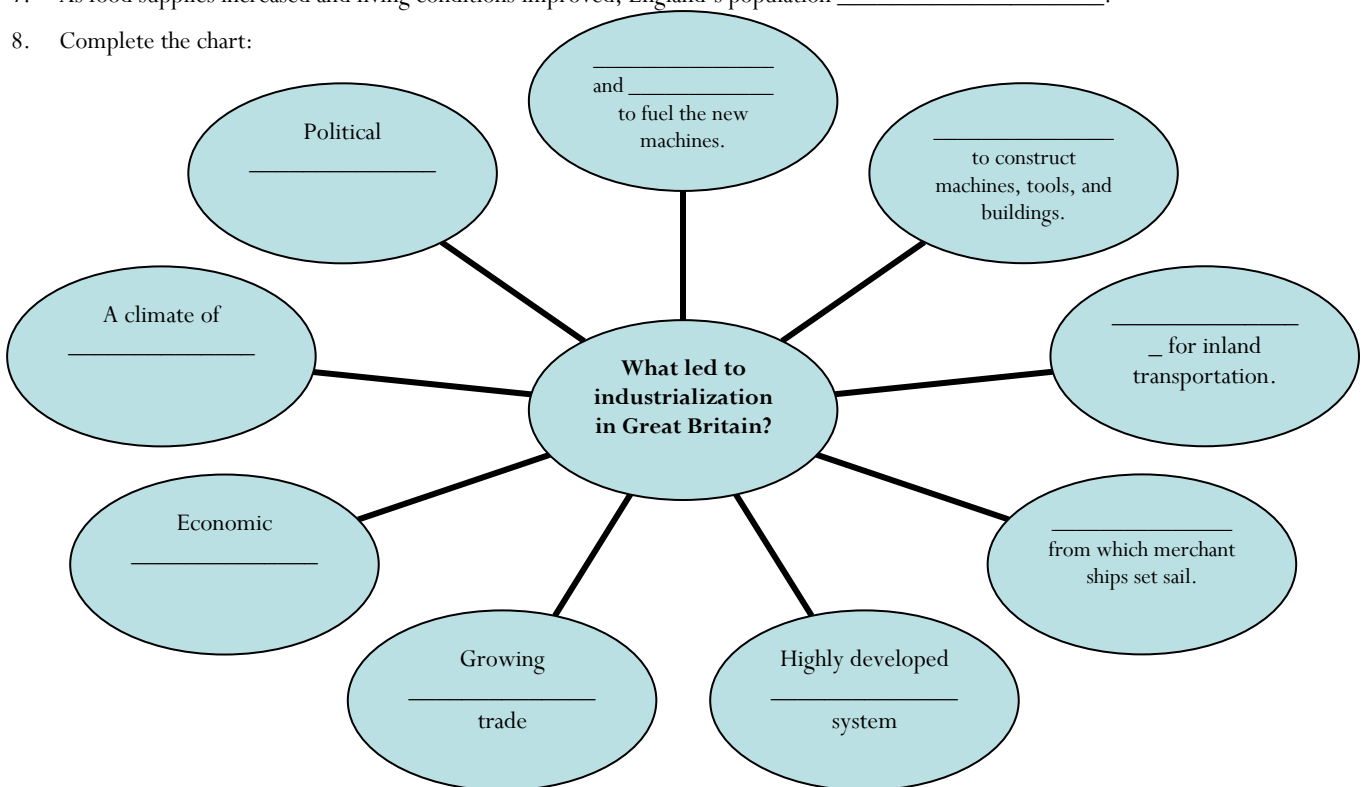
25.1: The Beginnings of Industrialization

• **Objective A: Explain the beginnings of industrialization in Britain.**

1. The Industrial Revolution refers to ...
2. In 1700, _____ covered England's landscape. Wealthy landowners bought much of the land and dramatically improved farming methods which amounted to an _____ revolution.
3. Complete the chart:



4. Jethro Tull invented a _____ about 1701 which allowed farmers to ...
5. What was the importance of crop rotation?
6. Between 1700 and 1786, the average weight for lambs climbed from _____ to _____ pounds.
7. As food supplies increased and living conditions improved, England's population _____.
8. Complete the chart:



9. The factors of production included _____, _____, and _____ (_____).

• **Objective B: Describe key inventions that furthered the Industrial Revolution.**

10. Britain's _____ industry clothed the world in _____, _____, and _____.

Year	Inventor	Invention	Benefit
1733	11.	Flying shuttle	12.
13.	14.	Spinning jenny	Allowed one spinner to work eight threads at a time
1769	Richard Arkwright	15.	16.
17.	Samuel Crompton	18.	Made thread that was stronger, finer, and more consistent than earlier spinning machines
1787	19.	20.	Sped up weaving
1793	21.	22.	Multiplied the amount of cotton that could be cleaned

• **Objective C: Identify transportation improvements.**

23. The _____ stemmed from the search for a cheap, convenient source of power. In 1765, _____ figured out a way to make it work faster and more efficiently while burning less fuel.

24. Define *entrepreneur*:

25. What did Robert Fulton do?

26. Define *turnpike*:

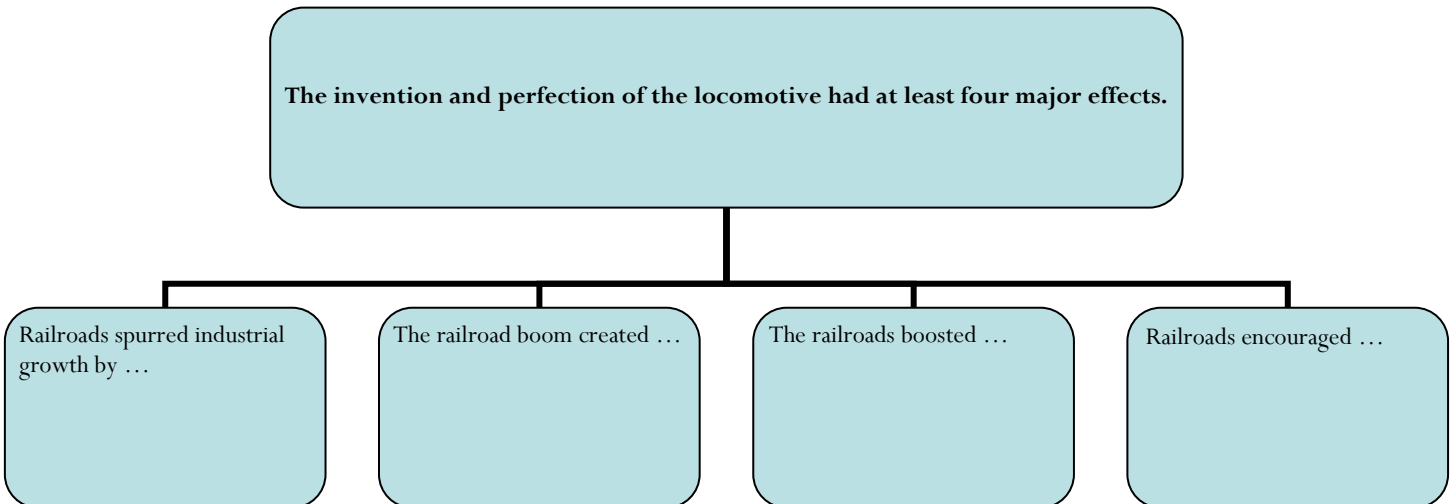
• **Objective D: Trace the impact of railroads on British industry.**

27. Why did entrepreneurs want to link Liverpool and Manchester?

28. How fast did George Stephenson's *Rocket* travel?

29. The _____ - _____ Railway opened officially in _____.

30. Complete the chart:



25.2: Industrialization

- **Objective A: Describe the social and economic effects of industrialization.**

31. Rapid industrialization brought plentiful _____, but it also caused _____ working conditions, _____ and _____ pollution, and the ills of _____ labor. It also led to rising _____ tensions, especially between the _____ class and the _____ class.
32. Define **urbanization**:
33. _____ developed in clusters because entrepreneurs built them near sources of energy, such as _____ and _____.
34. During the 1800s, _____ experienced rapid growth from around _____ in _____ to _____ by _____.
35. Explain why an 1842 British government study showed the average life span for working-class people in an urban area to be just 17 years.
36. The average worker spent _____ hours a day at the job, _____ days a week. Factories were seldom _____ or _____. _____ injured workers and there was no government program to provide _____ in case of injury.

- **Objective B: Examine growing tensions between the middle and working classes.**

37. Not until late in the 1800s were rich entrepreneurs considered the social equals of ...
38. Upper middle class consisted of ...
39. Lower middle class consisted of ...
40. Why did the Luddites smash machines?

- **Objective C: Identify positive effects of the Industrial Revolution.**

41. Positive effects of the Industrial Revolution:
- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="radio"/> Created ... | <input type="radio"/> Provided ... | <input type="radio"/> Laborers eventually won |
| <input type="radio"/> Contributed to ... | <input type="radio"/> Healthier ... | ▪ Higher _____ |
| <input type="radio"/> Fostered ... | <input type="radio"/> Better ... | ▪ Shorter _____ |
| <input type="radio"/> Greatly increased ... | <input type="radio"/> Cheaper, mass-produced ... | ▪ Better _____ |
| <input type="radio"/> Raised ... | <input type="radio"/> Expanded ... | _____ |

- **Objective D: Describe Manchester as an industrial city.**

42. What three geographic advantages played a role in Manchester's growth?
43. Until the first _____ passed in 1819, the British government exerted little control over _____ in Manchester and other factory cities.
44. Putting so much industry into one place ...
45. In the 1990s and 2000s, young children in overseas sweatshops weave carpets, sort vegetables, or assemble _____ for mere pennies an hour.