

Chapter 5, Part 1.

1. Not all _____ are violent. Some come as the result of _____ and new ways of doing things. After the _____, the methods of growing foods, manufacturing and _____ goods completely changed in England. Together, these changes affected all members of society and how they lived their lives.
2. Farming practices changed and required fewer labourers, people moved into the cities to work in the _____. The economy of Britain grew and many people became wealthy. Not everybody benefited though, conditions were hard for the working person.
3. Briefly describe the types of conditions which workers endured:
4. The economy of the world has become _____ as the _____ spread to other countries. Colonial ties brought raw materials to the English factories and manufactured goods from the _____ back to the colonies.
5. The Industrial Revolution changed the ways in which people _____ with nature. At this time, people were not aware of _____ of resources and _____, or the _____ of the _____ layer.
6. The Industrial revolution first took place in _____ because it had a good supply of _____ which is called the _____. This supply of labour migrated to the cities and, in turn, caused them to grow. So did the societal problems.
7. The British middle class were mostly _____ and _____ had influence in the government and passed laws to favour their activities. Religious groups like the _____, were banned from positions in the government, church, or the army by the _____. To compensate for being exclude, many of these people concentrated on growing their business and making money. The reinvestment of money is called _____
8. Britain gained early technological advantages since the government encouraged _____. _____ Also, large deposits of _____ provided for cheap source of _____ to run factories and industry. Since Britain had the colonies, it could import raw materials and sell the _____ product back to them at a profit.
9. Describe the factors available to Britain which promoted the success of the Industrial Revolution:

Part 2.

10. Medieval farming techniques such as strip-farming were very _____. During Tudor times landowners _____ farms into bigger fields and farms. This was called _____ and it became far more profitable and saved time.
11. Commons areas of villages were turned into _____. These areas were mostly bought by _____ who could afford them. For poor farmers, they had even less free land to _____ their cows and sheep. These farmers had to sell out and a new attitude made farming a _____. Farming was done now for a _____.
12. New _____ and _____ were introduced. Also, farming became much more _____. The agricultural revolution helped the Industrial one. New breeds of _____ and _____ replaced the old ones. They produced more meat, thicker wool, and were more profitable.
13. Until the agricultural revolution, people did not raise animals for their meat, but for their milk and wool. They only ate the animals they could not feed _____ for the winter! The new breeds were _____ and did not catch diseases as easily, but they were more _____.
14. Farmers were willing to invest more _____ into farming techniques that had the potential to make them richer and produce more crops per acre of land while lowering _____. _____ Tull and Lord _____ were two such innovators.
15. Jethro Tull found that when soil was broken up and _____, then enriched with _____, crops grew better. He invented the _____ which was pulled by horses and planted in neat _____. This was far more efficient and less wasteful than the old method of _____. Uniform rows meant that _____ was easier, it solved the problem of waste, and fewer _____ were needed.
16. Turnip Townshend was an English Lord and _____. He found that by growing four crops, _____, in a yearly rotation four times the crop could be produced. Land no longer had to _____ to recover its nutrients because the turnips and clover released nitrogen into the soil.
17. Turnips and clover could also be used to feed the animals as inexpensive _____ over winter. Enclosure improved : _____, _____, _____, _____, _____.
18. English agriculture was more advanced than France and the rest of Europe. The central part of England called the _____ and towns like _____ and _____ became very large. The growth of towns and cities was possible because there was more _____ and fewer workers needed to produce it.

Part 3.

19. England had a very pro-business attitude and encouraged _____ to open companies and build the economy. Only people with _____ and _____ could be in political office and women were _____ allowed to vote.
20. The English parliament had two parties called the _____, composed of landowners, and the _____, who represented the _____ business people. The government allowed a _____ policy and did little to regulate businesses.
21. Explain the term *Laissez - Faire* as it applies to government regulation. Discuss its advantages:

22. The _____ industry was an important part of the Industrial Revolution. Textiles are _____ and _____. Today they are largely made of _____. Until the 20th century, all cloth was made from _____ or _____. For example, _____ from sheep, and _____ from _____, and _____ from flax.
23. Explain why Britain was a successful wool producer & the effect of the colonies on the industry?
24. Inventors such as _____ and _____ became very wealthy as a result of their inventions to improve _____ in the textile industry.
25. Describe some of the inventions and problems faced by the new technology and it's owners:
26. Inventions like the _____ shuttle and the Spinning _____ were often improved by others. Richard Arkwright developed the _____. This innovation improved the _____ and speed of the yarn being spun. Later, Samuel Compton built a machine called the _____ which combined the best features of the Water Frame and the Jenny.

27. Once a plentiful and reliable supply of wool was available, this opened up opportunities for _____ weaving machines to follow. These machines now needed a source of power to run them. If the industry was close to water, they could use _____.
28. Explain the first breakthrough in providing power to for factories?
29. Unfortunately, _____ engine did not work very well. Not until _____ figured a way to make the steam engine more efficient, was it first used to pump water out of the coal mines. Watt then adapted the engines to _____ and met the need for power.
30. The _____ and _____ industries were an important part of the Industrial Revolution. They grew after the invention of making better _____ by Abraham Darby. They were popular because they were _____ and _____ to produce than other metal products. England became the _____ producer of cast iron products.
31. The coal industry is linked to the iron industry because a special form of coal called _____ is used to make it. Coke is heated coal to burn off the _____ impurities found in it. The steam engine also used coal and homes were _____ with coal over the cold winters.
32. England had _____ of coal in many different areas, so it was a relatively _____ source of fuel. Briefly describe the difficulties and dangers of coal mining:

Part 4.

33. For the Industrial revolution to be successful, product factories needed to transport their products _____ to the market place. In the 1700s the transportation system in England was very _____ and pack horses were still used. Horses needed to be _____ and this slowed progress. One of the first things to do was to improve the _____.
34. The _____ system was built by private companies who charged _____ to anyone who used them. _____ was an engineer who built roads made of three layers of graded stone. The _____ stones on the bottom and fine _____ on the

surface. The surface was sloped away from the centre and this allowed the water to _____.

35. Goods, mail, and passengers could be quickly and reliably carried by stagecoach and wagons, but the new roads _____ solve the transportation problems of large freight. Investors began to build narrow, artificial water channels called _____ in the 1700s. Soon a network of waterways linked areas of Britain.
36. The canals carried _____ and goods reducing the cost of transport by 3/4s. The first canal built in _____ was only a few kilometres long, but over the next hundred years the canals stretched over _____ kilometres! This improved profits for the industries.
37. The most important transportation system was the use of _____. In _____, George and Robert Stephenson built a locomotive called the _____. It pulled a small train at speeds of _____ kilometres an hour. Railways became popular all over Britain, Europe, and North America as the most important means of _____.
38. Read about the opening of the Liverpool to Manchester Railway in 1830.

Part 5.

39. Products which are made in people's houses and homes and sold to other people represent the _____. This was part of the early industrial revolution and this still exists today in our modern economy. A person with money to invest is called a _____.
40. The cottage industry was important to Britain's _____ industry. People worked out of their homes and as a community produced finished goods or _____ clothes. The advantages of this the cottage system meant that cottagers could look after their _____, work in their own _____, and support their family.
41. Disadvantages included that people were poorly paid since anyone could _____ and _____. They also lacked the support of other _____ and had little power when dealing with their employers.. Clothiers were able to lower _____ they paid due to _____.
42. The new inventions of the Industrial Revolution made the cottage system _____. The new _____ required factories to accommodate their needs for space and power. Factories changed the way people _____ and _____. It created large housing _____ and harsh conditions for factory workers.
43. Briefly describe working conditions for factory workers during the Industrial Revolution:

44. Poor children went into the labour force because they had no other _____. Education was not _____ so few could either _____ or _____ at all. Also, wages were so _____ that parents needed their children to help support the family.
45. Because they were often very small, children were used to run or crawl into _____ or between power looms. Small boys were used as _____. Working-class children suffered physically from their home and factory environments. There was _____ or deafening _____, they were over worked and sometimes beaten or abused.
46. Throughout the 18th and 19th century, _____ tried to improve conditions for working people. Workers also banded together in _____ or trade associations in order to become more influential with their employers. Parliament declared this as _____ since it was controlled by the rich and powerful middle-class. They claimed that reformers and their liberal policies would _____ the economy.
47. Eventually, new laws called the _____ in 1802 made it illegal for children to work more than _____ hours a day. In 1819, it became illegal to hire a child less than _____ years old in the textile industry. In 1824, _____ became legal and the early forms of _____ were established.

Part 6.

48. In the 18th and 19th century in Britain there was a _____ and _____ class structure affecting almost every area of life. Read about class structure from the words of Walter Besant in 1836 and the cartoon shown in figure 5-21. What point do you think the cartoon made?
49. Briefly describe the social classes present at this time and how they differed from each other:
50. During the time of the cottage industries, both women and men worked at home

_____. As factory labour took over, women were forced to look elsewhere for work. Sometimes large groups of women did farm work, but failing that they worked in the _____. Women had to share in all the hardships that workers endured at that time of history.

51. Not all women were poor during the Industrial Revolution. Many were better off because they had _____ of their own and therefore some _____. Some middle-class women were pampered by _____ and very large households.
52. Industrial cities had grown so fast and with little planning, the poor areas were known as _____. List some of the conditions found in English slums of the 18th and 19th century:
53. Britain's _____ was intended to help the needy, but even after many reforms it failed to help people who could not find work. Usually the parishes had the responsibility to organize _____, but mistakes and corruption made the system ineffective.
54. During the 1800s, the English government, _____, and _____ began to collect information about society. _____ data was collected about the number of people _____, _____, or _____.
55. Study figure 5-25 on page 154 of your textbook. What does this graph demonstrate?
56. Review figure 5-26 as well. Why were the industrial areas located where they were?
57. The population of Britain _____ dramatically during the Industrial Revolution and was much more mobile. Some people emigrated _____ to the colonies in an attempt to escape _____, the _____, and _____ life. The colonies were promoted by the government and _____.
58. After _____ were introduced from the New World, they became a staple to millions of Europeans. By the _____, most Irish peasants grew and ate potatoes. Wealthy absent landlords grew _____ and other _____ to ship to England. In _____, the potato crop was destroyed by a terrible blight. Soon millions starved!
59. Poor Irish peasants were driven from their farms either because they could not pay their _____ or buy _____ to eat. In desperation they left for England or overseas to the colonies.
60. In Scotland, landlords got rid of their poor tenant farmers called _____ in the so-called _____ in order to raise sheep instead. Their farms were burned and destroyed. Thousands of Scottish families left to find new homes overseas in the colonies.