Industrial Revolution Questions

# Vocabulary:

Enclosure Movement: Forced peasants to move off their land to towns. Off of public lands owned by the government.

Capital: A ready supply of money for investing.

Entrepreneurs: They found new ways to make money. Someone who makes a business.

Cottage Industry: A production method ran by family cotton businesses that were done in their rural homes.

Industrial Capitalism: Economic system based on industry.

Socialism: A capitalistic system. Government distribution of wealth.

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| Inventors | Inventions |
| James Watt | A steam-powered cotton weaver. |
| Robart Fulton | A paddle-wheeled steamboat. |
| James Hargreaves | Spinning jenny. |
| Edmond Cartwright | Water-powered loom. |
| Henry Cort | Invented puddling. |
| Richard Trevithick | Invented the steam-powered locomotive. |
| George Stevenson | Blutcher, a fly-wheeled locomotive. |
| Robert Owen | Cotton manufacturer. Big bad businessman. |

# Geography Skills

1. How did the Industrial Revolution impact urbanization in England?

-It impacted urbanization because of factories and living near them. Population explodes to nearly three times in size in roughly 100 years. 51% of that population lives in cities. Whereas 21% lived in cities just 100 years ago.

# Section 1 Review:

1. Explain the significance of: Enclosure movement, capital, entrepreneurs, cottage industry, James Watt, Manchester, Liverpool, Robart Fulton, industrial capitalism, and Robert Owen.

-Enclosure movement: It was very important as it forced peasants off of public lands, made them move to cities, and get jobs in factories.

-Capital: Robert Owen had capital. He was able to build factories. The rich people get to build factories.

-Entrepreneurs: Help create businesses. They are our risk takers with the great ideas.

-Cottage Industry: The equivalent of our small business owners. They are competing with big businesses, and have a hard time. They require help and regulation from government.

-James Watt: He improved the steam engine. Allows big businesses to make stuff more efficiently and market it better. Allows easier transportation of goods.

-Manchester and Liverpool: Rich cotton manufacturing town linked with Liverpool which was a huge port via railroad.

-Robert Fulton: Important inventor. Invented the paddle-wheeled steamboat. Faster transportation than sailboats.

-Industrial Capitalism: Produced a new middle class group. This group had money without having had money before.

-Robert Owen: A member of the industrial capitalist middle class. Made money by building a company.

1. Describe the 4 factors that made Great Britain the starting place for the Industrial Revolution.

-The coal is close to the surface which means easy access to resources. Resource rich land.

-New ideas. Inventions by James Watt invented the steam engine, Robert Owen the cotton manufacturer, Robert Fulton made the paddle-wheeled steamboat, etc.

-Government reasons: Had a government that supported industry, the enclosure movement, colonialism (colonies).

-Economic reasons: demand for cotton, relatively cheap work force, excess capital.

-Agricultural practices and change.

1. What is the industrial revolution and how did it impact British society?

-A time of new ideas and new inventions that brought change to the economy, but also the population distribution. Urbanization. It impacted everyone’s health because of the factories (pollution, lack of money, etc).

1. How might the Industrial Middle Class and the Working class have differed in their views of early industrialization?

-The middle class would look down on the lower class because they didn’t have to work (white collar). They felt fine because they were getting rich on the backs of the workers.

-The working class would feel pretty upset. Not a lot of money, worked too much, no say in anything, can’t buy food (use to grow food), worked in air polluted factories. Terrible working conditions.

8 . You are a 19th Century Journalist. Write a brief article depicting the working conditions in cotton mills and include an explanation of how owners defend such conditions.

The advent of the modern factory is a marvel. Smoke plumes from the chimneys day and night. People are working long hours. The average work day is eighteen hours and people are given just two breaks of one half hour each. If you enter the doors of these cotton textile factories you will regularly see children aged eight and younger. They work themselves skinny, coughing and sputtering in the dimly lit rooms, as the machines chug noisily away. When asked for comment about the conditions of his factory, Robert Owen said this: “It is not to be helped. We have the best methods of making our cotton. We have the finest machines for making our products and our employees have the benefit of using them. These Cotton Gins and Weaving Machines produce our fabric faster and easier than ever before. The work hours are long, but they are easier. They are so easy that young children can do it. We supply a fair wage. If people are willing to work, then the wage must be enough, otherwise they would not take the job.”