

Name:

Period:

Date:

Unit 8: Industrialization

Industrial Revolution in Great Britain

- Began in _____ in the 1780's.
- Wealthy landowners _____ with fences of hedges creating _____.
- Using new _____, such as crop rotation, and tenant farmers the landowners produced _____.
- An _____ boosted the demand for goods and as many lost their land they flocked to cities to find work in _____.
- Factors of production such as coal and iron ore, workers and _____ (money to buy equipment and factories, etc.), became vital to industrialization.
- _____ and _____ replaced wind and water as new sources of _____ and power to drive labor-saving machines.
- The world saw a movement from an economy based on _____ to an economy based on _____ and industrial factories.
- Increased production led to _____, population increases, and _____.
- The steam engine developed by _____, was crucial to Britain's Industrial Revolution.
- Improvements in _____ led to the mass production of _____. (Henry Bessemer)
- _____ was the name of the first locomotive built by George Stephenson.

The Factory System

- a manufacturing system based on the _____ into specialized—and often large—establishments)
 - _____ the domestic system
 - _____ the onset of mass production in which standardized parts could be assembled by relatively unskilled workmen into complete finished products.
- The invention of the _____ by Eli Whitney and the _____ by Edmund Cartwright led to the factory system.
- Since the new _____ was too large and costly for most workers to use in their homes, industrialists gradually moved cloth production out of cottages (_____) and into large buildings (_____) near waterways.
- Building large businesses required a great deal of money. To raise the money, entrepreneurs sold shares of _____, in the company.
- A _____ is a business owned by stockholders who share in the profits of the corporation, but are not personally responsible for _____.

The Spread of Industrialization

- Governments encouraged _____ by setting up _____ to train workers.
- Roads and canals were built to link east and west and the steamboat and railroads made transportation easier.

Social Impact

- The reduction of _____ led to an increase in _____ across Europe.
- This increased population led to an _____ on certain crops such as the _____ in Ireland. (1845-1851)
- The _____ of cities in the first half of the 19th century led to _____ living conditions.

New Social Classes

- The rise of industrial capitalism produced a new _____ group--- the industrial middle-class. (_____)
- Included lawyers, _____, teachers, and _____ officials.
- Sought to separate themselves from the _____.
- Industrial workers, who made up the _____, faced wretched _____.
- Conditions in _____ and _____ led to the deaths of many workers.
- Both _____ and _____ worked in large numbers in the working class.

Unions

- The _____ limited the work hours of children and women and led to a _____ for women based from the home.
- By the late 1800s and early 1900s _____ began to improve with the creation of _____.
- To discourage workers from joining _____, factory owners created a _____ which prevented workers from getting jobs throughout the _____.
- When _____ and _____ reached an agreement, they practiced _____.