

Industrial Revolution

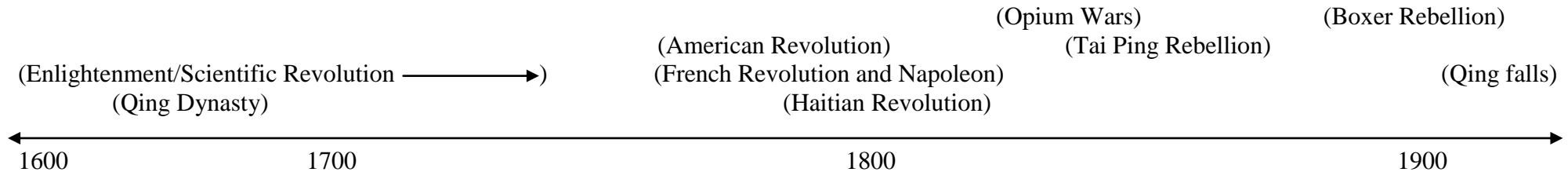
Chapter 19 Section 1

Pages 581- 588

Section I: Timeline:

Using pages 576-581 put the following items on to the timeline below.

1. Thomas Newcomen perfects the steam engine
2. James Watt patents a more efficient steam engine
3. Edmund Cartwright patents a power loom
4. Samuel Slater opens the 1st machine-run cotton mill in US
5. Henry Ford uses assembly line to mass produce cars
6. Japan expands foreign trade
7. James Hargreaves invents the spinning jenny
8. James Watt builds steam engine that can drive machinery
9. Factory Act reduces child labor in Britain
10. Steamships begin to cross the Atlantic



Section II – Discussion and Power Point

During the discussion, answer the following questions.

1. Where did the Industrial Revolution first start? What were the main 5 reasons for it starting there?

2. What were the major changes in cotton production? Specifically how did and what were the inventions James Hargreaves, Edmund Cartwright, and James Watt made affect this growing cotton industry?

3. What were the two main sources of energy that were replacing wind and water during the industrial revolution?

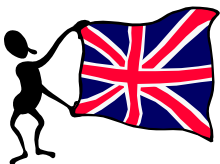
4. How did transportation play a role in the Industrial Revolution in Great Britain?



5. Factories played a huge role in the industrial revolution. What affect did they have on the labor system?

6. Use the graph on Pg. 584 on United States and British population and Railroad growth to answer the following questions:

a. How did the United States' and Britain's populations grow from 1830 to 1870, and then between 1870 to 1890? Which country grew more each of the periods?



b. If you take into account the size of the country, does railroad growth seem more significant in either, in other words which country had the higher percentage of tracks to square miles in 1870 and 1900?

7. Why did the size of the population change so much during the industrial revolution?



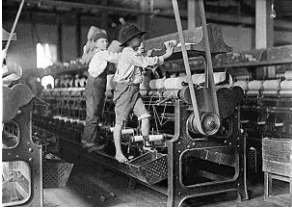



8. What is industrial capitalism and what group of people did it produce, who belonged to this new group of people?

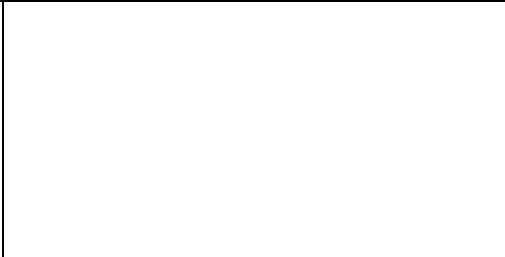
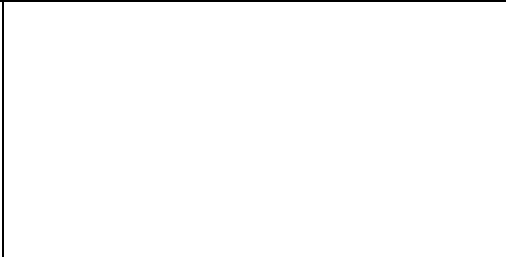
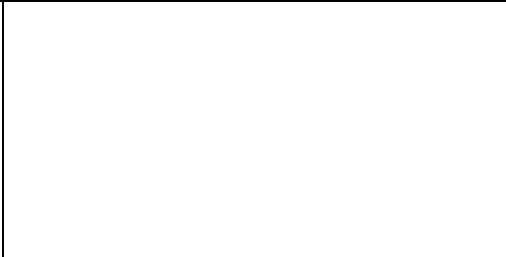
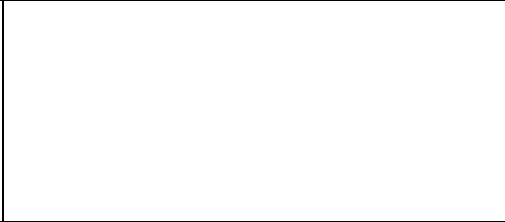
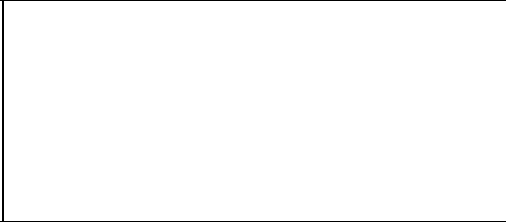
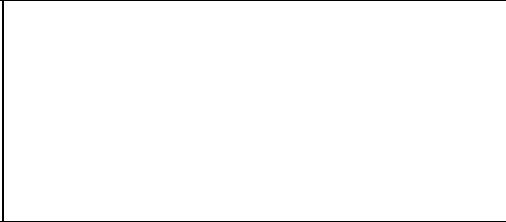
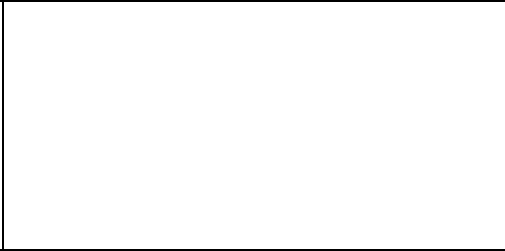
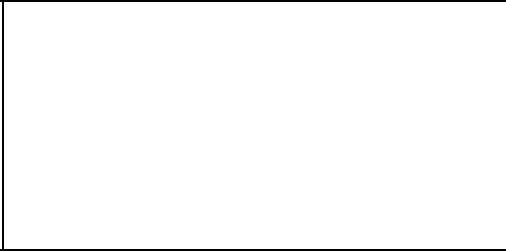
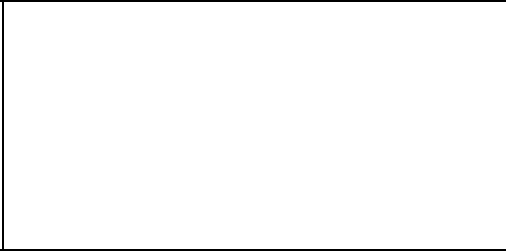
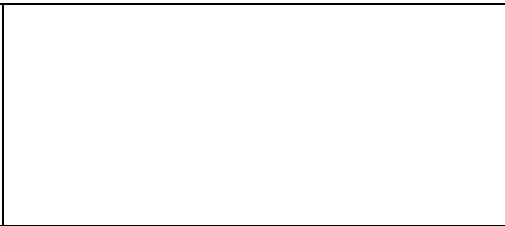
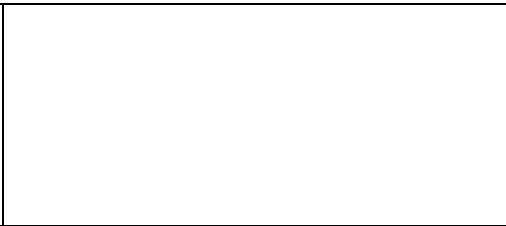
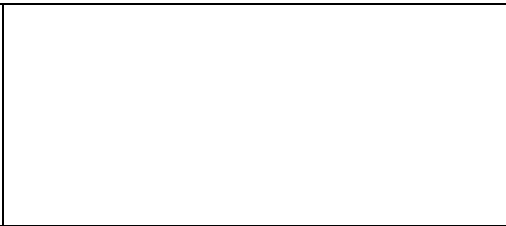
9. The Industrial working class had a very rough life during the industrial revolution, what were a few examples of the harsh conditions they had to work with?

10. Reform is on the horizon and socialism is a new movement on the rise. What is it? What do they want for society?

Section III: Industrialization pictures:

While looking at the photos, tell all you can about each one and how it deals with industrialization.

| | Write down all that you see in the photo. What is happening? | How does what is happening in the photo effect the population? | How does what is happening in the photo effect the environment? |
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Industrialization of Europe by 1870

Section IV:

Directions: Use the map on page 585 to do the following:

Shade in manufacturing and industrial areas (color of your choice, but indicate it on the key!)

Place a dot on the major industrial center cities (for example, Prague)

Draw major railways by 1870, using some type of indication (color or pattern)

For industries (coal, iron, textile) place some form of indication in ONLY the shaded areas!!

Manufacturing/industrial areas:

Major industrial center: ○

Major railways by 1870: ————

Industry:

Coal mining

Iron working

Textile production

The Industrial Revolution spread through 19th century Europe.

1. What was the predominant industry in the United Kingdom?
2. What patterns do you see in the distribution of the major industries? What geographical factors could account for these patterns?

