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Unit IV: Industrial Revolution – Study Guide

**Key Terms – Vocabulary, People and Places**

Agricultural Revolution

Agricultural variety increased with new crops and new ways of using land

Charles Townshend

Created 4-field crop rotation system

Jethro Tull

Invented the seed drill – planted seeds in wide even rows

Enclosure Movement

Fencing off of public lands by individual landowners

Factory System

Workers and machines in one place to manufacture goods

Alexander Graham Bell

Invented the telephone in 1876

Guglielmo Marconi

Invented the radio in 1900

Interchangeable Parts

Identical components that can be used in place of one another in manufacturing

Assembly Line

Series of workers and machines where identical items are progressively assembled in order

Division of Labor

Complex jobs broken down into smaller tasks

Mass Production

Turning out large amounts of identical goods

Corporation

Business owned by many investors who each have a share in the business

Monopoly

Total control over the market for a particular product

Adam Smith

Defender of free markets and author of The Wealth of Nations

Laissez-Faire

Economic policy of not interfering with businesses

Capitalism

System of privately owned businesses seeking profit

Socialism

Factors of production are owned and operated by the state for the people

Marxism

Political and economic theories of Marx and Engels, later developed into communism

Communist Manifesto

Written by Marx & Engels describing the history of work and class movements according to their views

Manifesto

Public declaration of policy and aims

Communism

Society where people own and share means of production

Factory Act of 1833

Limited the working day for children

Mines Act

1842 – barred boys under 13 and women from working in the mines

Ten Hours Act

Limited work day for children under 18 and women to only 10 hrs/day

**Short Answer**

What were the two major effects of the enclosure movement?

1 – agriculture was more efficient bc wealthy landowners farmed more land

2- pushed small farmers off land, leading to a new labor force

How did the Agricultural Revolution affect Britain?

Food production increased & large labor force formed

Why were mills set up near rivers?

New machines were expensive and had to be set up by rivers

What three countries in western Europe led the way for industrialization?

France, Belgium and Germany

Why did the population increase?

Because of the agricultural and industrial revolutions

What were the three problems of rapid growth?

1 – overcrowding

2 - inadequate water

3 – no sanitation system

How did women’s roles change as a result of the Industrial Revolution?

Women went to work to support their families

Who helped to boost laissez-faire capitalism?

Thomas Malthus and David Ricardo

Who supported utilitarianism ideals?

Jeremy Bentham and John Stuart

Who supported utopian ideals?

Robert Owen

What three countries do Marx’s ideas take root in? Of those countries, which still follow these ideas today?

Russia China Cuba

How did work conditions dramatically improve between 1870 and 1914?

1 – raise in wages

2- cheaper goods

3 – employers came to believe productivity could occur in a safe environment

How did governments improve city life?

By building better streets and homes, adding street lights

**Open Response**

Describe the two main stages of the Industrial Revolution.

1. 1750 – 1850: Great Britain took the lead by shifting to new methods of production
2. 1850 – 1914: Western Europe and US developed into modern industrial powers

Why was Britain the leader of the Industrial Revolution?

1 – agricultural rev

2 – plentiful iron and coal resources

3 – leading commercial power in Europe

4 – large colonial empire for raw materials

5 – adopted policies to encourage growth

6 – strong intellectual and social climate

What were factory working conditions like? How did this affect society?

Conditions were miserable

Wages were very low

Unhealthy and dangerous

Children began working at age 5 and worked 6 days a week without paid time off (PTO)

How labor unions grow during the Industrial Revolution?

* Workers formed associations to gain a better position
* Stopped by governments, but late allowed
* Slowly formed larger associations and membership grew rapidly