

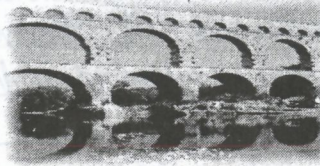
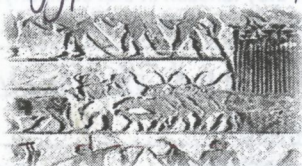
The Industrial Revolution in ENGLAND

1) Fill in the Industrial Revolution flow chart...



2) Prior to England's Agricultural Revolution, examples of ancient or medieval farming innovations included:

Egyptian Livestock Incan terrace farming Roman Aqueducts Chinese rice terraces



3) Prior to England's Agricultural Revolution, what factors limited population growth for civilizations around the world?

unpredictable weather, droughts, lost crops, famines

4) How do you explain England's boom in population in the 1700s?

Food lasted throughout the year and populations could grow safely

5) In your own words, what was so significant about Jethro Tull's SEED DRILL?

It allowed a farmer to dig, plant, and cover up with one pass



6) Advancements in England's Agricultural Revolution include:

Maximizing crops Crop rotation Soil maintenance Fertilizer/manure
Fences/enclosure fences weeding plowing harrowing Seed drills machinery selective breeding

7) Written Response: Choose one of the four writing prompts to respond to...

- How did England's Agricultural Revolution lead to increased populations? Make connections...
- What were the two most important developments of the Agricultural Revolution? Defend your position...
- Why do you suppose some historians describe it as more of an evolution than a revolution? Explain...
- How did the Agricultural Revolution pave the way for the Industrial Revolution the followed after? Make connections...

I believe the two most important developments were the seed drill and applying science to agriculture. The seed drill not only dug, planted and covered all at once, but paved the way for more mechanization in farming. And applying science to agriculture allowed for all of the aforementioned developments in the

8) How did the Agricultural Revolution help bring about the Industrial Revolution?

The Ag Revolution made labor less necessary on farms, so many workers moved to cities to work in factories

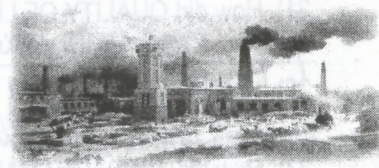
9) How did the Industrial Revolution help bring about the Agricultural Revolution?

the industrial revolution provided the equipment/fertilizer and more for the farms

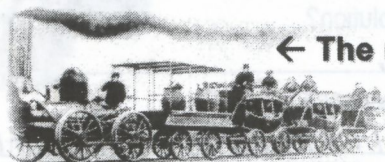
10) What types of developments emerged in 1700s England in the FIRST INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION?

- Hand production → machines
- wood → coal
- new power (water/machines)
- Capitalism emerged

ENGLAND →



11) What types of developments emerged all over Europe in the SECOND INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION?



← The rest of EUROPE

- Similar trends continue
- Steam powered machines
- Steam powered ships
- Steam powered RRs

12) Provide a brief description of each of the concepts that trace back to (or were promoted by) Scottish economist Adam Smith...

- i. MASS PRODUCTION: producing higher volumes in factories
- ii. ECONOMIES OF SCALE: making larger quantities is cheaper in the long run
- iii. NEED FOR CURRENCY: makes exchange of goods standardized; easier
- iv. MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL EXCHANGE: both parties have something to gain
- v. FREE MARKET CAPITALISM: freedom to invest/risk in business, economic liberty
- vi. INVISIBLE HAND OF ECONOMICS: better products are made by competition
- vii. DIVISION OF LABOR (specialization): workers focus on specific tasks

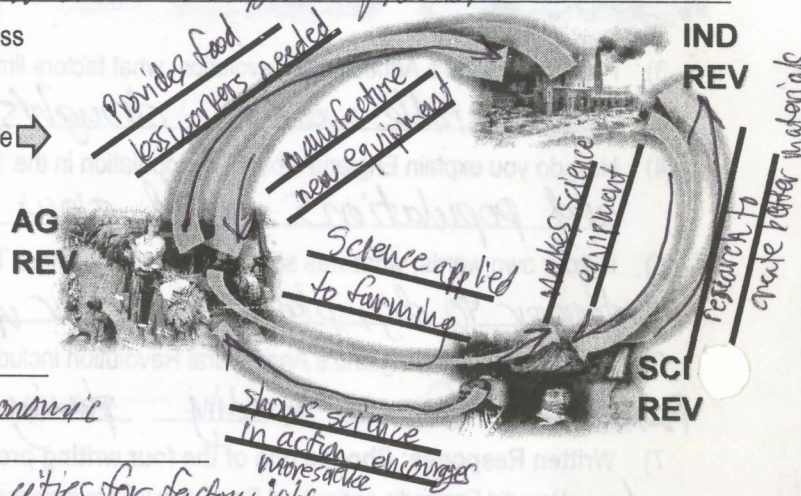


- a) Which of Smith's ideas do you connect to his quote, "wherever there is great prosperity, there is great inequality"? Explain your answer...
- b) Which of Smith's ideas connect to his quote, "Man is a bargaining animal: no other does, no dog exchanges bones with another"? Explain...
- c) Identify a modern company that operates with some of Smith's ideas. Explain which ideas connect and how they function in that company.

13) Respond to one of these three questions... I see many of Smith's ideas in Apple. They mass produce, the company has thrived under free market capitalism, and the invisible hand has brought competition, driving apple to create even better products.

14) Fill in the graphic organizer to detail the interconnectedness of the Agricultural, Industrial, and Scientific Revolutions...

In other words, these three revolutions were co-dependent because →



15) Provide some details for each of the seven reasons/theories regarding why England was first to industrialize...

- i. ISOLATION: England is on an island separated from European wars
- ii. PRIVATE WEALTH: even commoners had economic freedom and could invest wealth
- iii. AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION: farmers move to cities for factory jobs
- iv. POPULATION BOOM: more food means more workers for factories
- v. SUPPLIES: potential waterpower, coal, iron, etc.
- vi. STRONG, STABLE ECONOMY: England has markets to
- vii. POLITICALLY & ECONOMICALLY FREE: Magna Carta 1689 Bill of Rights = political freedom capitalism econ. freedom

16) What technologies were developed in England's Industrial Revolution? factories textiles metallurgy mining steam power chemicals machine tools gas lighting glass-making paper machines ag. machines transportation canals roads RRS

- 17) SOLVE THE RIDDLE: What attracted people to cities, and encouraged spending and vacationing? RRS
- 18) SOLVE THE RIDDLE: What increased farming and fishing industries by providing cheaper transportation? RRS
- 19) SOLVE THE RIDDLE: What created thousands of jobs and attracted many to cities for leisure & for moving? RRS

20) How did WORKER SAFETY become a pressing social issue during the industrial revolution?

unsafe conditions and injuries led to a movement to have safety restrictions and new laws

21) How did QUALITY OF LIFE become a pressing social issue during the industrial revolution?

people were overworked, underpaid, desperate,

22) How did CHILD LABOR become a pressing social issue during the industrial revolution?

No laws against child labor, children could fit in machinery, couldn't fight back or argue

23) How did A WEALTH GAP become a pressing social issue during the industrial revolution?

A few get incredibly rich, most stay poor

24) How did CLASS TENSION become a pressing social issue during the industrial revolution?

workers vs. management over pay, hours, working conditions, etc.

25) In your opinion, which social issue posed the **BIGGEST PROBLEM**? Justify your response...

I believe class tension posed the biggest social problem since it could potentially unite all workers of the world, as Marx described. This was a dangerous idea that could lead to revolution.

