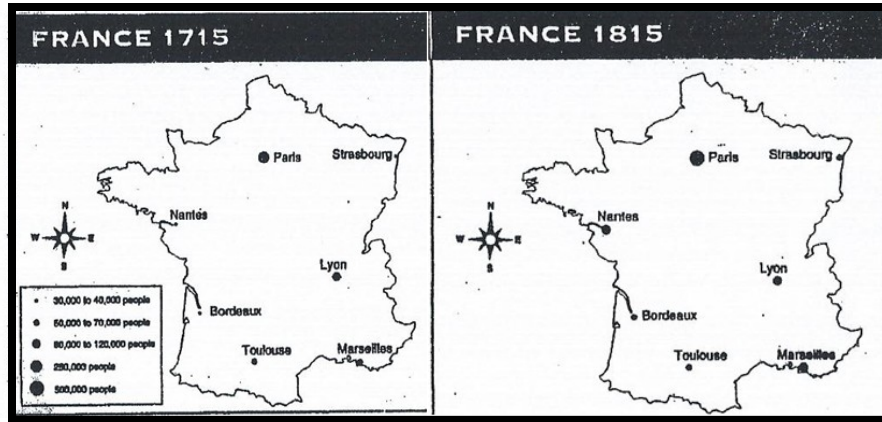


The Industrial Revolution:

Using Graphs and Maps to Understand History

Name: _____
Per.: _____

Part One: Analyzing Maps



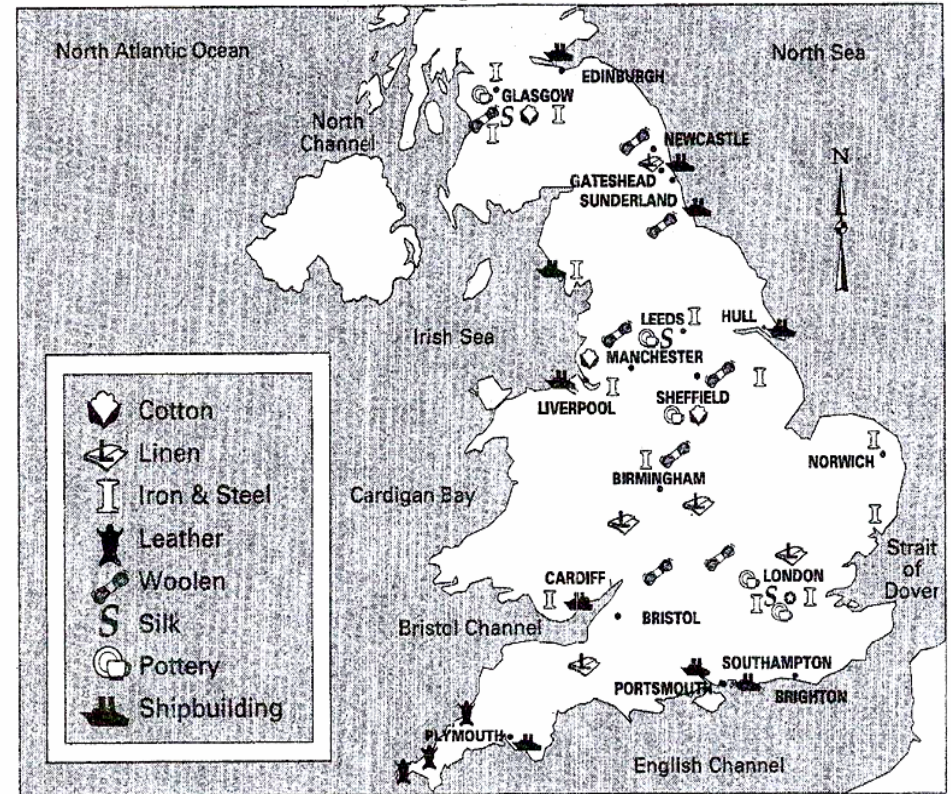
The two maps above show the growth of cities in France between 1715 and 1815. Use the information in the maps to answer the following questions.

- Which city was larger in 1815—Lyon or Bordeaux? (circle)
- Which city was larger in 1715—Strasbourg or Paris? (circle)
- Which cities did not have much growth in population in this period?
_____ How can you tell?

- What city had the greatest increase in population between 1715 and 1815?
_____ How can you tell?

- Draw a conclusion about the growth of French cities between 1715 and 1815.

Industrial England after 1850



Use the map above of Great Britain during the Industrial Revolution to answer the questions.

- Which southern cities were shipbuilding centers? _____

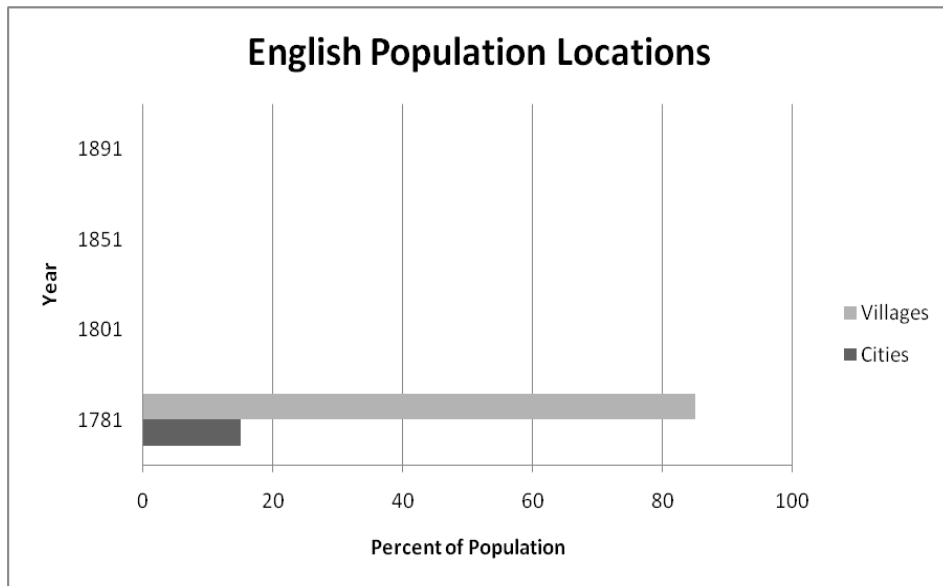
- What was the southernmost shipbuilding center? _____
- What other industries were most often located in the same area as iron and steel industries?
_____ Why do you think this happened? _____

- What industry was not located near iron and steel production? Why? _____

Part Two: Interpreting a Bar Graph

The Industrial Revolution brought many changes to people's lives. One result of industrialization was the growth of cities. Use the information in the chart showing the shifting population of English cities to fill in the bar graph below. 1781 is done for you.

% of English people in:	1781	1801	1851	1891
Cities of 5,000 or more	15	25	45	68
Towns and villages	85	75	55	32

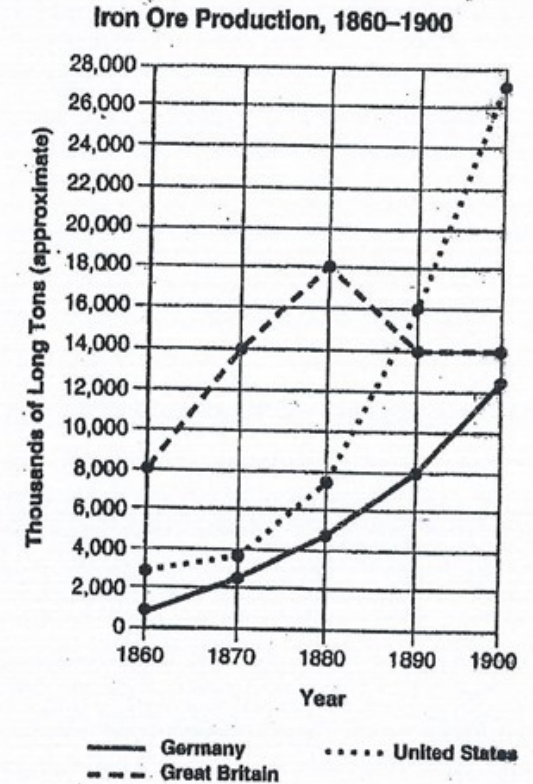


Use your graphs to answer the questions.

- Between what years did the number of English people living in cities increase 10 percent?
Between _____ and _____
- By what percentage did the number of English people living in towns and villages drop between 1781 and 1891? _____
- What conclusion can you draw about the effect of the Industrial Revolution on English cities? _____

Part Three: Comparing Information on a Line Graph

To become industrialized, a country needs resources (such as iron ore) to make goods. The line graph below shows iron ore production in Great Britain, the United States, and Germany in the middle to late 1800s. A long ton equals 2,240 pounds.



Use the line graph to answer the questions.

- Which country produced the greatest amount of iron ore:

In 1860? _____

In 1900? _____

- During what year was there the greatest difference between the largest and smallest ore producers?

- Which country was probably the leading industrial nation:

In 1860? _____

In 1900? _____

What shows you that? _____

- Based on the trends in the graph, which country was probably the leading industrial nation in 1910?
_____ Why? _____
