

## The Industrial Revolution

### I. The Industrial Revolution

- A. In the mid-1700s, an \_\_\_\_\_ Revolution began in \_\_\_\_\_ that transformed the way work was done
1. Rather than making goods by \_\_\_\_\_, new \_\_\_\_\_ mass-produced products which lowered costs, increased \_\_\_\_\_, & changed the way people lived
  2. By 1900, industrialization spread through Europe & to the United States transforming the West into the dominant region of the world

### B. Causes of the Industrial Revolution

1. Before the Industrial Revolution, most Europeans worked & lived on small \_\_\_\_\_ using inefficient methods of farming
  - a. Farmers relied on the medieval & inefficient \_\_\_\_\_ system
  - b. Few farmers \_\_\_\_\_ with new farm techniques
  - c. As a result, the \_\_\_\_\_ that was produced kept the \_\_\_\_\_ of Europe from growing rapidly
2. In the mid-1700s new farm techniques led to an \_\_\_\_\_ Revolution in Europe
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_ were used to protect large farms (called the \_\_\_\_\_ movement)
  - b. Scientific farming methods like \_\_\_\_\_ maximized farmland & increased production
  - c. New crops like \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ were introduced
  - d. New tools like the \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ made farming more efficient
3. As a result of this agricultural revolution, more \_\_\_\_\_ was made & Europe's population increased... This large population of workers who would soon find work in industrial \_\_\_\_\_
4. The Industrial Revolution began in \_\_\_\_\_ for a variety of reasons
  - a. England had large deposits of \_\_\_\_\_, especially iron & coal
  - b. England had \_\_\_\_\_, a gov't that encouraged trade & invention, & \_\_\_\_\_ to invest in industry
  - c. England's \_\_\_\_\_ provided cheap raw materials & \_\_\_\_\_ to sell industrial goods

5. From 1750 to 1850, England was the most \_\_\_\_\_ nation in the world

### C. Textile Industry

1. The population boom created a demand for \_\_\_\_\_ but traditional methods of textile making were slow

2. As a result, the \_\_\_\_\_ became the \_\_\_\_\_ to become industrialized

a. New inventions sped up \_\_\_\_\_, weaving, \_\_\_\_\_

b. Eli Whitney's invention of the \_\_\_\_\_ stimulated a demand for cotton textiles

c. European demand for cotton led to a boom in \_\_\_\_\_ production and \_\_\_\_\_ in the southern United States

3. New textile machinery led to the \_\_\_\_\_

a. Power-driven machines were able to \_\_\_\_\_ goods very \_\_\_\_\_ & cheap

b. Factory owners made huge \_\_\_\_\_ selling mass-produced clothes

### D. The textile industry & the rise of the factory system led to the growth of other industries

#### 1. Steam Engine

a. Factories needed power & were usually located near \_\_\_\_\_

b. In 1765, \_\_\_\_\_ invented the first steam engine

c. \_\_\_\_\_ engines produced more power & allowed factories to be built in \_\_\_\_\_ near workers

#### 2. Transportation Revolution

a. Factories led to a demand for \_\_\_\_\_ transpiration

b. Roads & \_\_\_\_\_ were built in England; Robert Fulton's \_\_\_\_\_ increased the speed of water travel

c. The greatest improvement to transportation was the steam-powered \_\_\_\_\_

d. RRs were fast, increased profits, & stimulated the \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ industries

#### 3. Coal, Iron, Steel

a. The Industrial Revolution led to an increase in coal to \_\_\_\_\_ factories & RRs

b. Iron was needed to produce new machines, \_\_\_\_\_, & railroad track

c. By 1800, England made more \_\_\_\_\_ than all other nations in the world \_\_\_\_\_

d. \_\_\_\_\_ invented a cheap process for making \_\_\_\_\_ which is stronger than iron

e. Steel allowed engineers to design more powerful machines, taller \_\_\_\_\_, & longer \_\_\_\_\_

E. Other Inventions of the Industrial Revolution:

1. Other inventions of the Industrial Revolution include \_\_\_\_\_, new forms of communication such as the telegraph & \_\_\_\_\_, business machines like typewriters & \_\_\_\_\_, and medical improvements like \_\_\_\_\_

F. The Industrial Revolution soon spread throughout Europe & America

1. \_\_\_\_\_ was quick to embrace new industrial technologies

a. Germany had large \_\_\_\_\_ of coal & iron ore

b. Germans built a large network of \_\_\_\_\_, iron & textile factories

c. By the mid 1800s, Germany was one of the world's industrial leaders & built a powerful modern \_\_\_\_\_

2. Industrial ideas turned the \_\_\_\_\_ into an important world power

a. Southern cotton led to \_\_\_\_\_ in the North

b. After the Civil War in 1865, American industry boomed & the United States became a world leader in railroads, \_\_\_\_\_, steel, \_\_\_\_\_

c. Many U.S. companies \_\_\_\_\_ to form large corporations & \_\_\_\_\_

II. Conclusions

A. From 1700 to 1900, revolutions in agriculture, industry, transportation, & communication changed Western Europe and the United States

1. Industrialization gave Europe tremendous \_\_\_\_\_ & military \_\_\_\_\_

2. Industry also had numerous negative effects on \_\_\_\_\_ & the standard of living for \_\_\_\_\_