Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Period \_\_\_  Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Chapter 20 Reading Guide**

**The Industrial Revolution and its Impact on European Society**

1. **The Industrial Revolution in Great Britain** (pp. 593-601)

Focus Question: *Why was Great Britain the first state to have an Industrial Revolution?*

*Why did it happen in Britain when it did? What were the basic features*

*of the new industrial system created by the Industrial Revolution?*

1. By 1850, what had Great Britain become?
2. What two nations later surpassed Britain later as industrial powers?
3. Origins:
4. What was the agricultural revolution, and how did it impact Britain?

1. Describe the following British advantages in industrialization:

a. Supply of capital

* 1. Early industrial entrepreneurs
  2. Mineral resources
  3. Role of government
  4. Markets

    B.  Technological Changes and New Forms of Industrial Organization

1. The Cotton Industry

5. What were some tech innovations that transformed the cotton industry?

6. How did the cotton factories change where people lived?

1. The Steam Engine

7. Who invented the steam engine, and when?

8. What were advantages of steam powered engines in factories?

1. The Iron Industry

9. Define pig iron-

10. Define wrought iron-

11. The development of the iron industry was the product of a demand for:

1. A Revolution in Transportation

12. What caused the revolution in transportation?

13. When/where was the first locomotive built?

14. How did fast trains (50 mph) transform people’s perceptions of time, space,

     and nature?

15. How did railroads further stimulate the “self-sustaining nature” of the

     Industrial Revolution?

16. How did railroads demonstrate humans’ power over nature?

1. The Industrial Factory

  17. How did workers lives differ in the factory from the home-based “cottage

     Industry?

18. How did religion reflect the social changes in workers’ lives?

    C.  Britain’s Great Exhibition of 1851

19. What was the purpose of the Great Exhibition?

20. What was exhibited at the fair?

1. **The Spread of Industrialization** (pp. 601-605)

Focus Question: *How did the Industrial Revolution spread from Great Britain to the continent*

*and the United States, and how did industrialization in those areas differ from*

*British industrialization?*

1. Industrialization on the Continent

21. What other nations industrialized after Britain?

22. How did other European nations differ from Britain in their advantages for

     Industrialization?

23. How did other nations borrow techniques from Britain?

24. How did other nations use tariffs to encourage their own state’s industrial production?

25. In what two ways did textile production differ between Britain and continental states?

1. The Industrial Revolution in the United States

26. How did the U.S. population change between 1800 and 1860?

27. Why did America focus its economic growth on railroads and other transportation?

28. Who made up much of America’s industrial workforce?

1. Limiting the Spread of the Industrialization in the Non-industrialized World

29. Why did Russia lag behind in industrialization?

30. How did Britain undermine India’s own cloth-weaving industry?

31. Why did European industrialized states purposely keep their colonial dominions from

     Industrializing?

1. **The Social Impact of the Industrial Revolution** (pp. 605-617)

Focus Question: *What effects did the Industrial Revolution have on urban life, social classes,*

*family life, and standards of living? What were working conditions like in the*

*early decades of the Industrial Revolution, and what efforts were made to*

*improve them?*

1. Population Growth

32. What actually caused the population increase?

33. The Great Hunger- Why were the Irish the most oppressed people in Western Europe?

34. What were the effects of the Irish Potato Famine? How many died and emigrated?

35. How many people left Europe every year as immigrants between 1821-1850?

1. The Growth of Cities

36. How did cities change? What became their purpose?

37. What were the living conditions caused by rapid urbanization?

38. What did some social investigations of urban poverty discover about the physical and

     moral effects on the urban poor?

39. Why did reformers see the urban poor masses as a threat to society, as well as to

      themselves?

40. What was James Kay-Shuttleworth’s view of the urban working poor?

41. What did Edwin Chadwick believe needed to be done?

42. Why did the middle classes favor improving sanitation systems in poor areas? What

      did they fear?

1. New Social Classes: The Industrial Middle Class

43. What were the characteristics of the middle class entrepreneurs?

44. What was the new “business aristocracy”? What would they later seek?

1. New Social Classes: Workers in the Industrial Age

45. The middle class tried to reduce barriers between themselves and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ while also trying to separate themselves from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

46. What different groups made up the working class?

47. Why were artisans and craftspeople against industrialization?

1. Working Conditions for the Industrial Working Class

48. How many hours per day did workers typically work in the early factories?

49. What were the “pauper apprentices”?

50. What were the physical effects of work on child workers?

51. What did the Factory Act of 1833 accomplish?

52. What were the “poor houses” for? Why were conditions purposely made miserable

      There?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Historians Debate: Did Industrialization Bring an Improved Standard of Living? | |
| Positive Effects on Standard of Living | Negative Effects on Standard of Living |
|  |  |

1. Efforts at Change: The Workers

53. What was the purpose of trade unions?

54. What were the Combination Acts, and why did Parliament agree to repeal them later?

55. Who was Robert Owen and what did he want to create?

56. What did the accomplishments of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers prove about

      the kinds of gains unions would be able to make?

57. Who were the Luddites? Why did they have so much local support?

58. What was Chartism, and what was its aim?

59. What were the demands of the Chartism movement?

60. What was the slogan of the Chartists?

61. Why did Parliament reject Chartism?

62. Though Chartism failed, what was its true significance that would leave a permanent

     mark on European politics?

1. Efforts at Change: Reformers and Government

63. What were some of the criticisms aimed at the Industrial Revolution?

64. What were some government actions to alleviate the negative effects of

      industrialization?