**9. The Age of Industrial Revolution**

(lecture worksheet)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Important dates:** | **1709 (Abraham Derby’s coke-smelted iron), 1733 (John Kay’s flying shuttle), 1760s (the beginning of the IR in Britain), 1765 (James Hargreave’s spinning jenny), 1825 (George Stephenson’s steam locomotive operating on the Stockton to Darlington Railway)** |
|  |  |
| **Names & Places:** | **Mauritius (the Indian Ocean), the Ionian Islands (eastern Mediterranean), Sierra Leone (West Africa), Cape Colony, Ceylon, Singapore, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, Ireland**  **England’s industrial areas: The Midlands, the north-west England, lowland Scotland, Southern Wales; industrial cities and towns: Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool, Birmingham, Sheffield**  **John Kay, James Hargreave, Edmund Cartwright, James Watt, Abraham Darby, George Stephenson** |
|  |  |
| **Vocabulary:** | **the Industrial Revolution, Britain’s colonial empire, an agrarian, handicraft economy, machine manufacture, specialisation of tasks, a free flow of capital, urbanisation (concentration of people in cities), an expanded role of financial institutions, to establish new social classes, the middle class (or bourgeoisie), the labouring class (also the working class, or ‘proletariat’), improved agricultural methods, growth of foreign trade, changes in energy supplies, advancements in technology and transportation, to encourage free economy with personal initiative, a class of hired agricultural labourers, a process of enclosure, a potential labour force, an effective central bank, well-developed credit institutions, tariffs, a network of ship-canals, an effective domestic market,**  **the textile trade, to meet an increased demand for the English cloth, flying shuttle, cotton spinning jenny, to work several spindles at once, the water frame, the power loom, the age of mass production, consumerism, problem of energy, to convert energy into mechanical power, the steam engine, to improve the efficiency of sthg. (e.g. steam engine), to produce coke-smelted iron, the process of urbanisation, to experience a population growth, migration of farmers to urban areas** |

**Exam questions:**

1. Discuss in detail the causes of the Industrial Revolution in Britain in the 18th century. (Include references to roots of industrialization, population explosion, agricultural revolution, iron industry, transportation and communications, changes in finance.)
2. Analyse the effects of the Industrial Revolution with the emphasis on the changes to the structure of Britain’s society in the 19th century. (Include references urbanisation, rise of the working class, composition of middle classes.)
3. Describe the life of and work of people living in the industrial areas of Britain during the Industrial Revolution. (Include references workhouse children, factory workers, the age of railway, depictions by Charles Dickens, conditions in Manchester and London.)