**The Industrial Revolution:**

* 1750-1850

**2 ENORMOUS Consequences:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* Britain changed more during this era than at any other time. People moved from the countryside to the new towns and cities.

**I.R. Began in Britain…why?:**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: increase in demand & supply of workers.
* Accessibility of trade: abundant sea ports & rivers.
* Trade for overseas colonies: provided capital for investment.
* Stable Government: promoted economic growth.

**Agricultural Revolution Part II:**

* As farming methods improved during the 18th century output increased dramatically allowing for close to half the population to head for the cities and the jobs in the new industrial economy.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ led to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Crop Rotation
  + Farmers started rotating crops allowing them to farm their entire land rather that the three field system used during the Middle Ages.

**Technological Innovations: The Little Engine That Could:**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Chemical Fertilizers

**Before Industrial Rev.:**

* Prior to the Industrial Revolution, most Europeans worked on farms and at home in small shops.
* Domestic System: even as Britain started to import huge amounts of cotton from the American colonies, most were woven into cloth in homes or small shops by hand. This was very labor-intensive and time consuming.

**NEW INVENTIONS:**

* Flying Shuttle
  + This did what?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Spinning Jenny
  + This did what?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Steam Engine
  + This did what?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Steamship
  + This did what?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**The Factory System:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Interchangeable Parts:**

* Interchangeable parts – machines & their parts were produced

**Assembly Line:**

* The assembly Line – perfected by Henry Ford, increased productivity, lowered prices and increased demand.

**The Revolution SPREAD!!!:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**AFRICA & ASIA:**

* These places represented \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_!!!

**Why didn’t Russia industrialize?**

* 1 Reason: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* During the nineteenth century, Europe's period of most rapid industrial growth, Russia remained largely agricultural. While the Russian nobility interacted culturally with Europeans, the nation was a fragmented collection of fiefdoms spread across the territory of several ethnic groups, often perpetuated by the labor of serfs.
* While Peter and later Catherine the Great initiated reforms during their respective rules, the reforms were not far-reaching enough to compete with European systems, and were hampered by serfdom, which made nobles reluctant to give up their laborers to production or infrastructural construction such as the building of roads and canals.
* The true industrial growth of Russia began after the system of serfdom was recognized as inefficient and outlawed in 1861. This created an available labor supply, and gradually, factories came into being, producing industrial goods that most of the nation's population could not afford.