

# Industrial Revolution

## 6th grade

January 26-27, 2018

**PERSON: THE INDUSTRIAL  
REVOLUTION WAS STUPID**

**ME: YOU JUST TEXTED ME  
THAT ON YOUR PHONE**

Questions to ask through this unit...

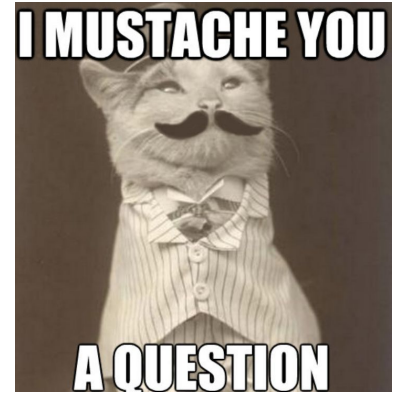
How can innovation affect ways of life?

*a new method, idea, product, etc.*

*plural noun: **innovations***

*"technological innovations designed to save energy"*

How does revolution bring about political and economic change?



The Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain in the 1780's. However, it took decades to spread to other Western nations.

**Several factors** contributed to make Great Britain the starting place.

**First, an Agricultural Revolution beginning in the eighteenth century changed agricultural practices.**

- Expansion of farmland, good weather, improved transportation, and new crops such as the potato dramatically increased the food supply.
- More people could be fed at lower prices with less labor.

# January 30

Industrial Revolution

## QUIZ:

1. What replaced animal and human muscle in the Industrial Revolution?
2. Name one feature of England's development in the first phase of the Industrial Revolution.
3. Name one feature of the United States' development in the second phase of the Industrial Revolution.
4. What is one advantage of the Industrial Revolution.
5. What was the point of Patience Kershaw's story?
6. What is the name of the group that began to pass laws to protect children and women from harsh and unsafe working conditions?
7. Why did the factory and mine owners complain?

- HOMEWORK:
  - READ CHAPTER 2, TAKE NOTES
  - REVIEW CHAPTER 1 FOR **CUMULATIVE QUIZ ON CHAPTERS 1 AND 2 ON THURSDAY**
- **STUDY FOR SECTION 6 VOCAB QUIZ ON WEDNESDAY**

Vocabulary:

Labor:

Work performed by people that provides the goods or services in an economy

Capital:

Money available for investment

Entrepreneur:

A person interested in finding new business opportunities and new ways to make profits.



Second, With the increased food supply, the population grew.

- When Parliament passed enclosure movement laws in the eighteenth century, landowners fenced off common lands.

(The 18th century lasted from **January 1, 1701 to December 31, 1800**. During the 18th century, the Enlightenment culminated in the French and American revolutions. Philosophy and science increased in prominence.)

- This forced peasants to move to towns, creating a labor supply for factories.

