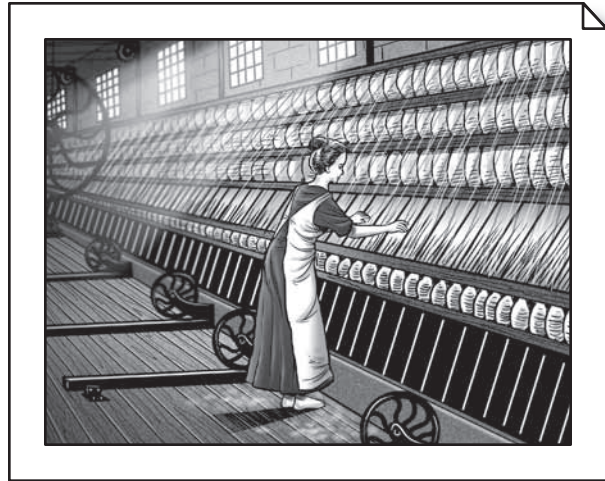




The Industrial Revolution

For thousands of years, people lived in small farming villages. Villagers had always grown their own food and made all the goods they needed, like clothes. Beginning in the mid-1700s in Great Britain, the Industrial Revolution changed everything. People started to buy food, clothes, and other goods from stores, just like we do today.

Over the years, farming in Europe had been changing. People had invented new ways to farm that made farming easier and more efficient. As a result, it took fewer workers to grow more food. During the same time period, Europe's population grew. It was no longer possible for everyone to earn a living working on a farm. So, many people moved to cities looking for work.



The Industrial Revolution started in Britain's textile, or cloth, industry. British merchants had been importing cotton from India since the 1600s. This raw cotton was spun into thread and then woven into cloth. The merchants wanted to expand the cotton industry in England. They developed a system in which raw cotton was sent out to peasant families. Workers would spin and weave the cotton and then send it back to the merchants. Because the families worked in their homes, this production method was called cottage industry.

Under this system, production was slow. Inventors came up with ways to make spinning and weaving cloth faster. They invented tools like the spinning jenny, which spun many threads at one time, and the water-powered loom, which wove cloth quickly. With the invention of these machines, it did not make sense for people to work at home. Some machines were powered by water, so they had to be built next to rivers. Others were too big to be kept in people's homes. So, manufacturers built large sheds where they kept the machines. Spinners and weavers came to work in these factories instead of working at home.

From Great Britain's textile industry, the Industrial Revolution spread to other industries. It also spread to other countries. For example, Belgium, France, and Germany all experienced the Industrial Revolution. The ideas also crossed the Atlantic Ocean to the United States.

In industrialized nations, people's lives became very different than they had been a hundred years before. The majority of people in these nations now lived in cities instead of small farming villages. People bought food and clothing from stores. Instead of working on farms, many people worked in factories. The Industrial Revolution had changed the world forever.



The Industrial Revolution

Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.

1. Before the Industrial Revolution, most people lived in _____.
- A. cities
 - B. factories
 - C. small farming villages
 - D. apartments

2. The Industrial Revolution started in _____'s textile industry.
- A. Britain
 - B. Belgium
 - C. Italy
 - D. Germany

3. An early production method was called cottage industry because workers _____.
- A. built cottages
 - B. worked in their homes
 - C. lived in factories
 - D. made cottage cheese

4. The spinning jenny _____.
- A. wove cloth quickly
 - B. was powered by water
 - C. made production slow
 - D. spun many threads at one time

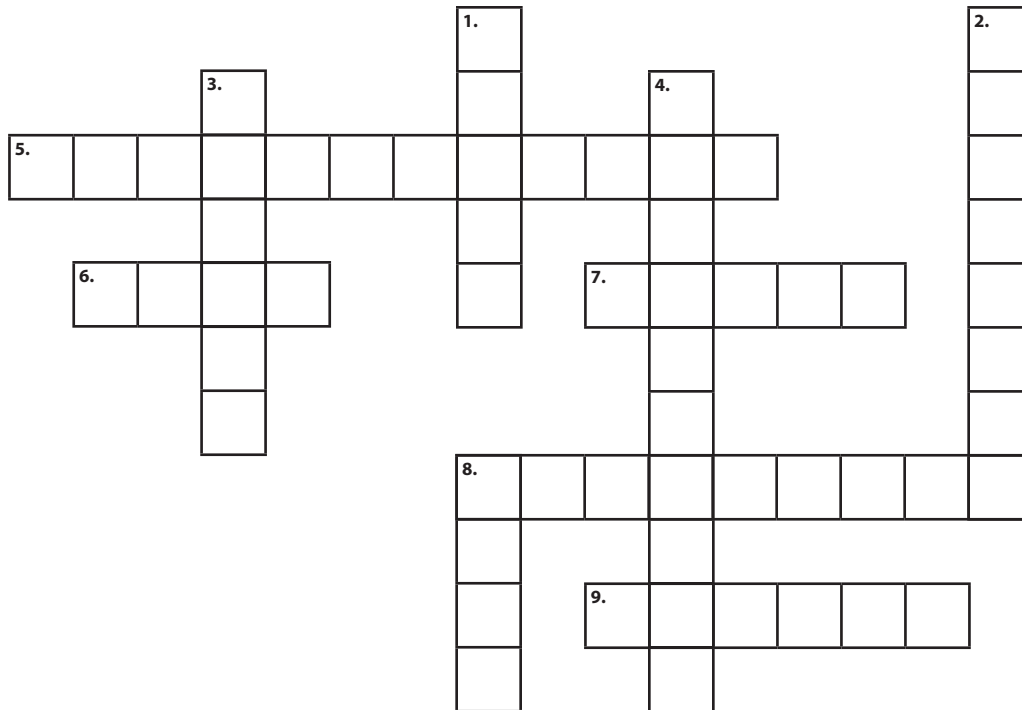
5. After the Industrial Revolution, people _____.
- A. bought food and clothing from stores
 - B. worked in factories
 - C. lived in cities
 - D. all of the above



The Industrial Revolution

Crossword Puzzle

Write the best answer in each blank, and complete the crossword puzzle.



ACROSS

5. The Industrial Revolution spread to other European countries and the _____.
6. People moved to cities looking for _____.
7. At first, people spun and wove cotton in their _____.
8. Spinners and weavers later worked in _____ instead of their homes.
9. Raw _____ was spun into threads and then woven into cloth.

DOWN

1. Some machines were powered by _____.
2. _____ were invented to make spinning and weaving cloth faster.
3. After the Industrial Revolution, people bought goods in _____ instead of making them.
4. The Industrial _____ began in the mid-1700s.
8. Before the Industrial Revolution, people grew their own _____.



The Industrial Revolution

Chart – Inventions of the Industrial Revolution

Use the chart to answer the following questions. Write the answers in complete sentences.

Invention	Patent Date	Inventor	Purpose
Flying Shuttle	1733	John Kay	doubled the amount of work a weaver could do in a day
Spinning Jenny	1764	James Hargreaves	allowed one spinner to spin eight threads at a time
Water Frame	1769	Richard Arkwright	harnessed water power from streams to fuel spinning machines
Spinning Mule	1779	Samuel Crompton	made thread that was stronger than earlier spinning machines
Power Loom	1785	Edmund Cartwright	harnessed water power from streams to speed up the weaving process

1. Who invented the water frame?

2. In what year was the power loom invented?

3. What was the purpose of the spinning mule?



Quiz: The Industrial Revolution

True/False

Decide if each statement is true or false, and write "true" or "false" in the blank.

- _____ 1. Before the Industrial Revolution, most people worked in factories.
- _____ 2. The Industrial Revolution started in Great Britain.
- _____ 3. The spinning jenny was a farming technique.
- _____ 4. People moved to small farming villages looking for work.
- _____ 5. The Industrial Revolution started in the mid-1700s.

Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.

6. Under the production method called cottage industry, people worked _____.

A. in factories
B. at home
C. on farms
D. for free

7. After the Industrial Revolution, people _____.

A. made their own clothes
B. grew their own food
C. bought goods in stores
D. lived mostly on farms

Short Answer

Answer the following question in complete sentences.

8. In what industry did the Industrial Revolution start?
