**The Industrial Revolution Begins**

1. **Chapter 7 Section 1 Objectives**

**2. These changes started in the farm fields of Europe.**

**3. Enclosure greatly raised farm output.**

**4. But land enclosure threw many poor farm workers off the land.**

**5. This agricultural revolution contributed to a population explosion in Europe.**

**6. New technology helped trigger changes.**

**7. New sources of energy played a key role in the Industrial Revolution.**

**8. Over the next century, technology quickly changed people’s lives.**

**9. Chapter 7 Section 2 Objectives**

**10. A number of characteristics made Britain ripe for industrialization in the eighteenth century.**

**11. Entrepreneurs needed capital to invest in business enterprises such as shipping, mining, and manufacturing.**

**12. Britain had additional advantages.**

**13. But the putting-out system was too slow to meet the growing demand for cotton cloth.**

**14. New inventions increased and sped up textile production in the 1700s.**

**15. The new machines posed a problem. How could farmers provide enough cotton to meet English demand?**

**16. Changes in industry soon sparked a transportation revolution in England.**

**17. Factory owners needed still more efficient and inexpensive ways to move goods.**

**18. In 1763, the Bridgewater canal was opened.**

**19. Railroads had an even greater impact on the transportation revolution.**

**20. Railroads did not have to follow rivers, allowing for the quick and efficient shipment of goods over land.**

**21. The new technology set off a cycle that dramatically affected how people lived.**

**22. Chapter 7 Section 3 Objectives**

**23. The Industrial Revolution brought rapid urbanization.**

**24. The rapid growth of population and industry changed the distribution of two key resources:**

**25. The Industrial Revolution created a new middle class, or bourgeoisie.**

**26. The cities where the working class lived were crowded, dark, dirty, and smoky.**

**27. The heart of the industrial city was the factory.**

**28. Workers in the early factories labored in unpleasant and unsafe conditions.**

**29. Most early factory workers were women, especially in the textile industry.**

**30. Working conditions in the mines were even worse than in factories.**

**31. Child labor was an accepted practice.**

**32. Organizations such as labor unions were illegal.**

**33. Child labor reform laws called “factory laws” were passed in the early 1800s.**

**34. Since the 1800s people have debated whether industrialization was a blessing or a curse.**

**35. Chapter 7 Section 4 Objectives**

**36. Enlightenment economic thinkers believed that natural laws govern the world
of business and economics.**

**37. Most famous of these thinkers was Adam Smith, who published *The Wealth of Nations* in 1776.**

**38. Thomas Malthus was an English economist who carefully studied the impact of the population explosion in eighteenth-century Britain.**

**39. Another British laissez-faire economist was David Ricardo.**

**40. Other thinkers, such as Jeremy Bentham, believed there should be some government intervention in the economy.**

**41. The champions of laissez-faire economics praised individual rights, whereas socialists**

**focused on the good of society in general.**

**42. Socialists set up communities where work was shared and property was commonly owned.**

**43. German philosopher Karl Marx condemned the ideas of the Utopians as unrealistic idealism.**

**44. Along with Englishman Frederick Engels, Marx published *The Communist Manifesto*
in 1848.**

**45. Marx theorized that all of history was a struggle between the “haves” and the “have-nots.”**

**46. Marx called for workers everywhere to unite and overthrow the capitalists.**

**47. Revolutionaries around the world adapted Marx to their local goals
and needs.**