

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION ANTICIPATION GUIDE

Read each statement and decide if it is True or False. Complete the left column before the reading by circling the T for True or the F for False. Complete the right column after you finish the reading. Did any of your answers change?

BEFORE READING		STATEMENT	AFTER READING	
T	F	People moved from rural areas to big cities during the Revolution.	T	F
T	F	The automobile was invented by Henry Ford.	T	F
T	F	The Industrial Revolution began in England with three major inventions.	T	F
T	F	People opposed to technologies changes were called Luddites.	T	F
T	F	Robert Fulton developed the Model T car.	T	F
T	F	Henry Ford invented the assembly line.	T	F
T	F	Orville and Wilbur Wright successfully built and flew the first airplane.	T	F
T	F	The second Industrial Revolution started in 1945.	T	F
T	F	Cyrus McCormick invented the McCormick reaper.	T	F

DID YOU KNOW?

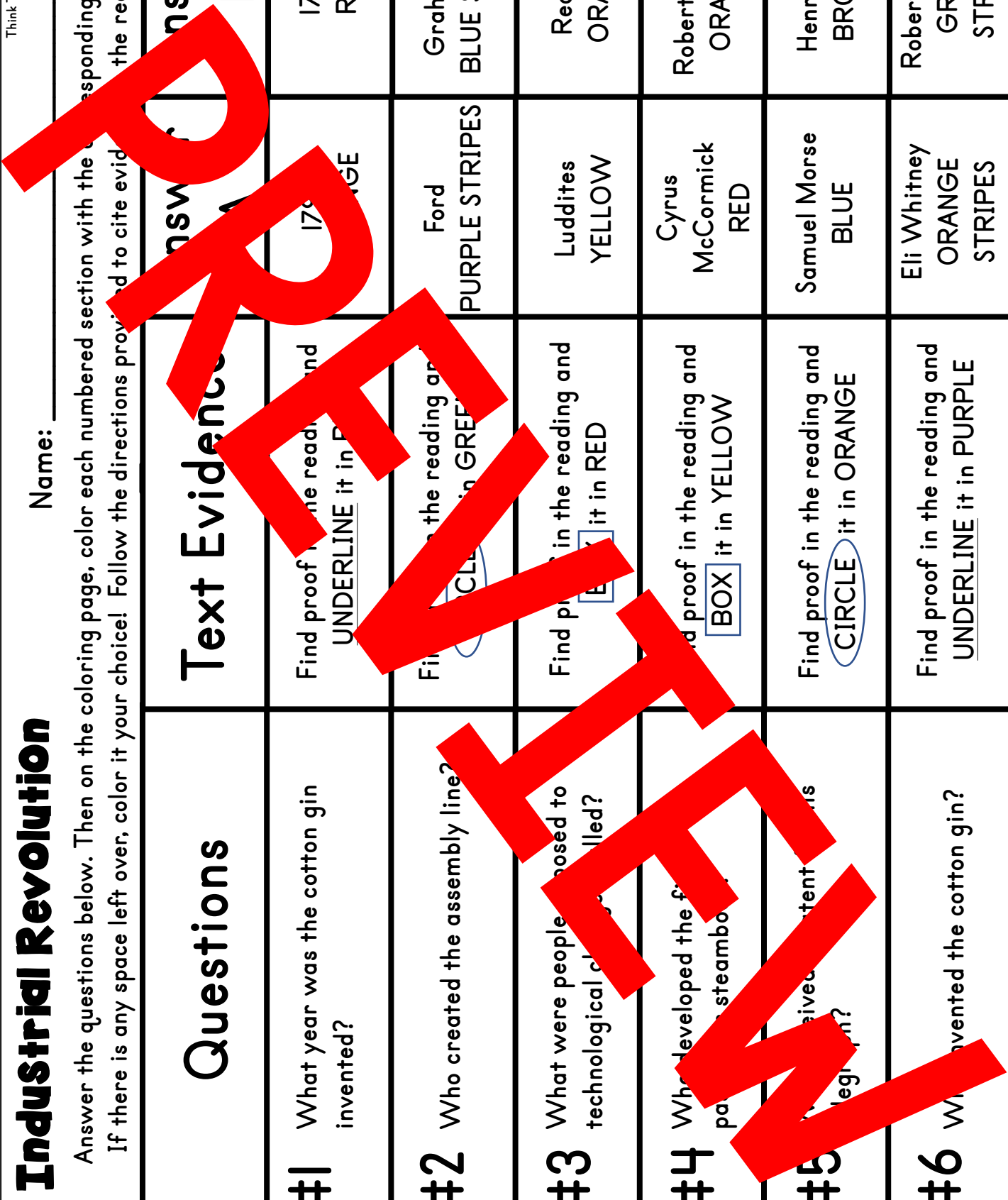
About 20% of workers in the textile industry were under the age of 16.

Industrial Revolution

Name: _____

Answer the questions below. Then on the coloring page, color each numbered section with the corresponding color. If there is any space left over, color it your choice! Follow the directions provided to cite evidence from the reading.

Questions	Text Evidence	Answer	Answer
#1 What year was the cotton gin invented?	Find proof in the reading and <u>UNDERLINE</u> it in PURPLE	1793 ORANGE	1753 RED
#2 Who created the assembly line?	Find proof in the reading and <u>CIRCLE</u> it in GREEN	Ford	Graham Bell BLUE STRIPES
#3 What were people opposed to technological changes called?	Find proof in the reading and <u>BOX</u> it in RED	Luddites YELLOW	Reapers ORANGE
#4 Who developed the first practical steamboat?	Find proof in the reading and <u>BOX</u> it in YELLOW	Cyrus McCormick RED	Robert Fulton ORANGE
#5 Who received patent rights for the cotton gin?	Find proof in the reading and <u>CIRCLE</u> it in ORANGE	Samuel Morse BLUE	Henry Ford BROWN
#6 Who invented the cotton gin?	Find proof in the reading and <u>UNDERLINE</u> it in PURPLE	Eli Whitney ORANGE STRIPES	Robert Fulton GREEN STRIPES



INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

The Industrial Revolution occurred between the 18th and 19th centuries. Rural and agricultural areas in the United States and Europe became more urban and industrialized.

The Industrial Revolution was a time when the making of products moved from small shops to large factories. Culture shifted when people moved from the rural areas to cities in order to find work. The changes were brought about by factories, machines and mass production.

Before the Industrial Revolution in Great Britain, most people lived in rural areas and worked on farms. The revolution, or change, began in Great Britain. The textile, or cloth, industry saw huge changes. Coal and iron were needed in Great Britain to power the machines for the factories. Britain took advantage of these resources to build ships, railroads, and construction. Steam power and the cotton gin also played an important role.

The Industrial Revolution is divided into two phases. The First Industrial Revolution was around 1760 – 1840. The Second Industrial Revolution was between 1870-1914.

The Industrial Revolution began in England with three major inventions; the steam engine, a power loom to make cloth and a steel-making furnace. As a result of the shift to urban areas, cities became overcrowded and polluted. Poor workers often lived in crowded and unsafe buildings. Some of the biggest advancements were related to steam power. Coal, petroleum and other new fuels were used in the new steam engines.

Unfortunately, factories were releasing huge amounts of carbon dioxide and waste into the waterways and soil. Pollution from pesticides, nuclear waste and chemicals frequently occurred.

Many of the Earth's natural resources were being used at an alarming rate. Paychecks for factory workers were low even though working conditions were dangerous.

Children were also a part of the work force. Children often worked long hours cleaning the machinery for just pennies. Before child labor laws, children would work 12 to 16 hours a day, six days a week, in mills and coal mines.