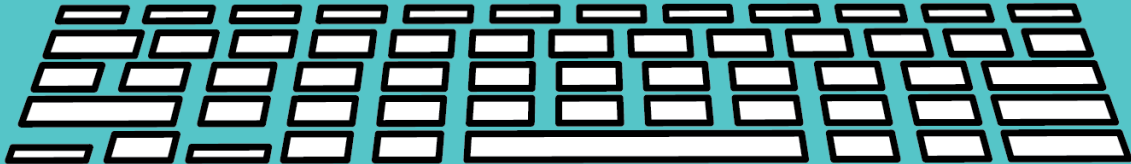


HE IS
WAS FAMOUS
FOR
FOUNDING
THE FORD
MOTOR
COMPANY

Short Answer	Type Answer Here
1. How many days a week did children work?	
2. What is another word for the cloth industry?	
3. When did the first Industrial Revolution begin?	
4. What year was the cotton gin invented?	
5. What did Alexander Graham Bell invent in 1876?	
6. How many phases is the Revolution divided into?	
7. What color were all Model T cars painted?	
8. When did the second Industrial Revolution begin?	



Short Answer	Type Answer Here	Fill in the Blank	Type Answer Here
1. How many days a week did children work?		9. Factories were releasing lots of carbon ____.	
2. What is another word for the cotton industry?		10. The Revolution occurred between the 18th and ____ centuries.	
3. When did the first Industrial Revolution begin?		11. People moved from ____ areas to big cities.	
4. What year was the cotton gin invented?		12. The cotton gin was invented by Eli ____.	
5. What did Alexander Graham Bell invent in 1876?		13. People opposed the technological changes called ____.	
6. How many phases is the Revolution divided into?		14. ____ Fulton developed the first passenger steamboat.	
7. What color were all Model T cars painted?		15. Cyrus McCormick invented the McCormick ____.	
8. When did the second Industrial Revolution begin?		16. The assembly line was created by ____ Ford.	



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 industrial.

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

Before the Industrial Revolution, Britain's 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 machines. Great Britain took advantage of these minerals to build ships, railways, and a factory. 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 powered loom to make cloth and a steelmaking process. 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 textile mills and coal mines.

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In 1793, Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin which separated the fibers of cotton from the seeds. It had a wire screen and small hooks to weave the cotton through. With his invention, people could produce up to 55lbs of cotton every day.

Transportation changes occurred as well. Instead of travel by horse or walking, people began using railroads, steamboats and automobiles. This shift in transportation changed the way people and products were moved around the world.

The assembly line, created by Henry Ford, was one of the biggest inventions. Using an assembly line meant that the car would move from one station to the next. Each station worker had a different role.

In 1811, people called "luddites" were opposed to technological changes and advances. These people were a group of English workers who often attacked factories and destroyed machinery as form of protest and rebellion.

Robert Fulton developed the first passenger steamboat in 1807. Cyrus McCormick invented the McCormick Reaper which saved farmers hours of reaping work in 1830.

The advancement of communication came with the invention of the telegraph. The telegraph made communicating across the ocean much faster. Messages sent by telegraph were received in minutes instead of weeks. Samuel Morse received a patent for his telegraph.

Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone, another breakthrough in communication, in 1876. Thomas Edison had a patent for an electric lamp in 1879. In 1903, Orville and Wilbur Wright successfully built and flew the first airplane. Edmund Cartwright invented the power loom which mechanized the making of cloth.

The Industrial Revolution spread to Great Britain and other countries in Europe and the United States during the Second Industrial Revolution. In the early 1900's, the United States became the world's leading industrial nation.

Henry Ford manufactured the Model T car. It was one of the first cars with left-hand steering. Ford Model T cars were sold black and Model T was easy to drive and easy to repair.

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