

THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

1 ANSWER THE QUESTIONS IN YOUR OWN WORDS!

When and where did the Industrial Revolution begin ? _____

Why did it begin in this country ? _____

How was work organized before the Industrial Revolution ? _____

Who invented the steam engine ? _____

How did it change life during this period ? _____

Why was coal an important raw material in the 18th and 19th centuries ? _____

Which part of Great Britain was the centre of coal mining ? Why was it called Black Country ? _____

Which new forms of transportation developed in the 19th century ? _____

Who did Great Britain sell industrial goods to? _____

How did factory work change in the 19th century ? _____

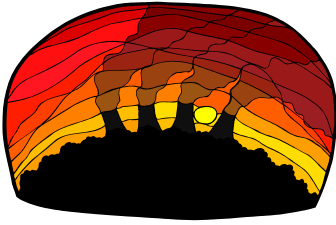
In which factories did men work and where did women work? _____

What were the working conditions like? _____

Why did the population increase during the Industrial Revolution? _____

Which countries became the leading industrial nations in Europe? _____

When did the Industrial Revolution get to Asia ? _____



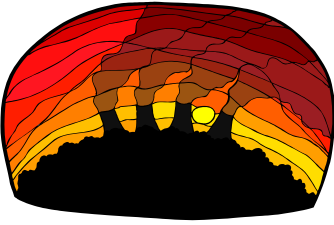
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2 ARRANGE THE EVENTS INTO THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY HAPPENED !

- _____ The first spinning wheel was invented.
- _____ The Industrial Revolution spread to Japan.
- _____ The Liverpool to Manchester railroad was opened.
- _____ People worked at home or in small workshops.
- _____ India became one of the last countries to start industrialisation.
- _____ James Watt invented the steam engine.
- _____ Steam powered ships replaced sailing boats.

3 TRUE OR FALSE?

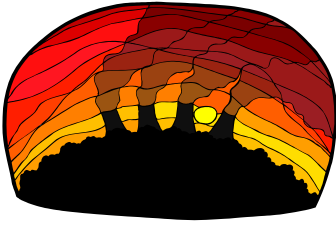
	T	F
The Industrial Revolution started in Great Britain because the country had raw materials and many colonies.		
China was the first Asian country to build factories.		
During the Industrial Revolution workers joined unions that protected them.		
James Watt invented the first railroad.		
Before the Industrial Revolution, Great Britain got a lot of its energy from water power.		
During the Industrial Revolution the population moved from the cities to the countryside.		
Coke is burned to get pure iron out of ore.		
The Midlands were the biggest coal-producing area of that time.		
Britain sold most of its industrial goods to other European countries		
During and after the Industrial Revolution the population increased.		



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4 MATCH THE WORDS WITH THE DEFINITIONS

A	cloth		products produced by machines or by hand
B	era		country that has control over many other areas on earth
C	goods		material that is produced from coal and burned to produce
D	spread		not mixed with anything else
E	workshop		to make someone do something
F	coke		the production of goods in great numbers
G	yarn		if you make air, water etc.. very dirty
H	mass production		a room or a building where things are made or repaired
I	pure		to get or give work
J	water pipe		material that is used to make clothes
K	citizen		to make better
L	colonial power		to control a country with another army
M	employ		a period of time in history
N	force		a person who lives in a country and has rights there
O	improve		thick thread made out of cotton or wool
P	leading		hard and full of problems
Q	occupy		an organization formed by workers to protect their rights
R	pollution		round tubes that have water in them
S	troublesome		to move to somewhere else , to expand
T	union		very important, number one



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6 FILL IN THE CORRECT WORDS FROM THE LIST BELOW !

The Industrial Revolution _____ the way people lived. New machines were _____, more _____ was needed and new kinds of _____ came up.

Before this era started, people worked at home, on farms or in their own _____. Every thing was done by _____. When the _____ machine was invented workers started working together in _____.

The iron industry became very important because iron and _____ were needed to make new machines. _____ was used to melt _____ and to get pure iron out of it. By the middle of the 19th century Great Britain was the world's biggest _____ nation.

The creation of the _____ led to new forms of transportation. _____ travelled on steam-powered ships and in 1830 the first steam engine was put on _____.

Many workers had problems when they started to work in factories. Machines _____ workers to work quickly and without much _____. The workday lasted up to 16 hours a day and labourers got _____ money. Working _____ were bad and there was no _____ to _____ the workers.

Upper and middle class _____ led a better life during the Industrial revolution. Some of them became _____ and rich.

changed

hand

rest

citizens

industrial

spinning

coke

invented

steam engine

conditions

iron ore

steel

energy

little

transportation

factories

powerful

union

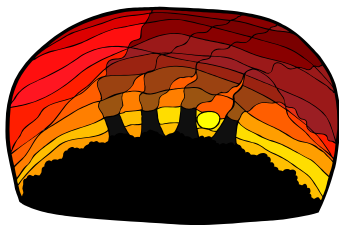
forced

protect

workshops

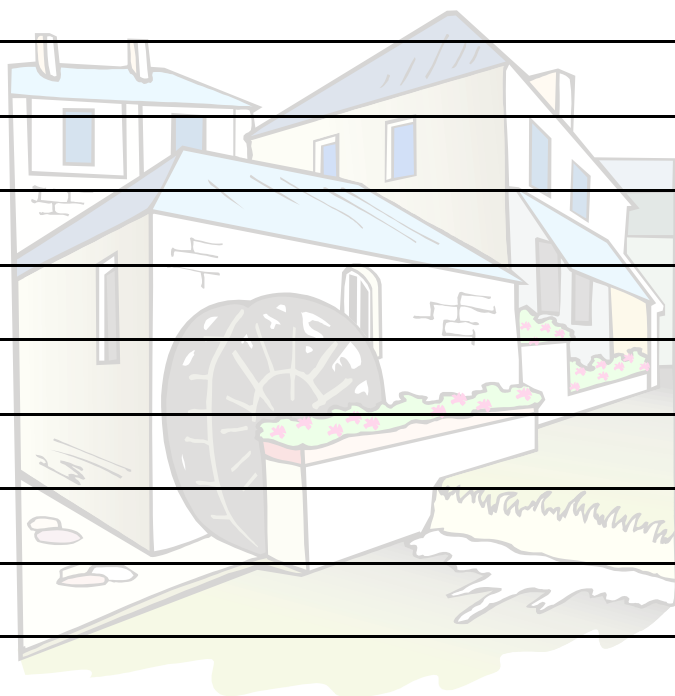
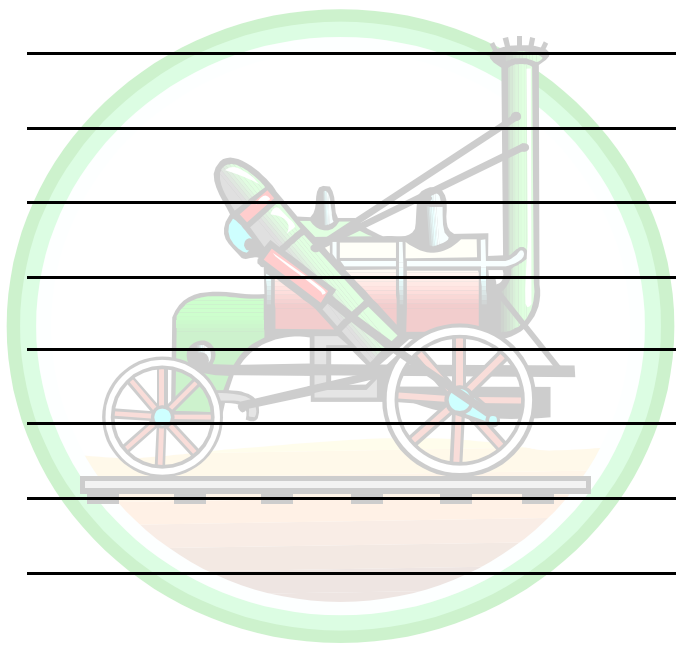
goods

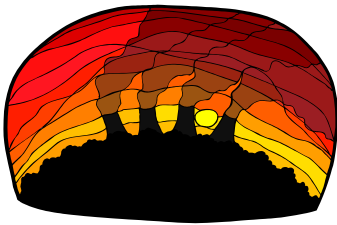
rails



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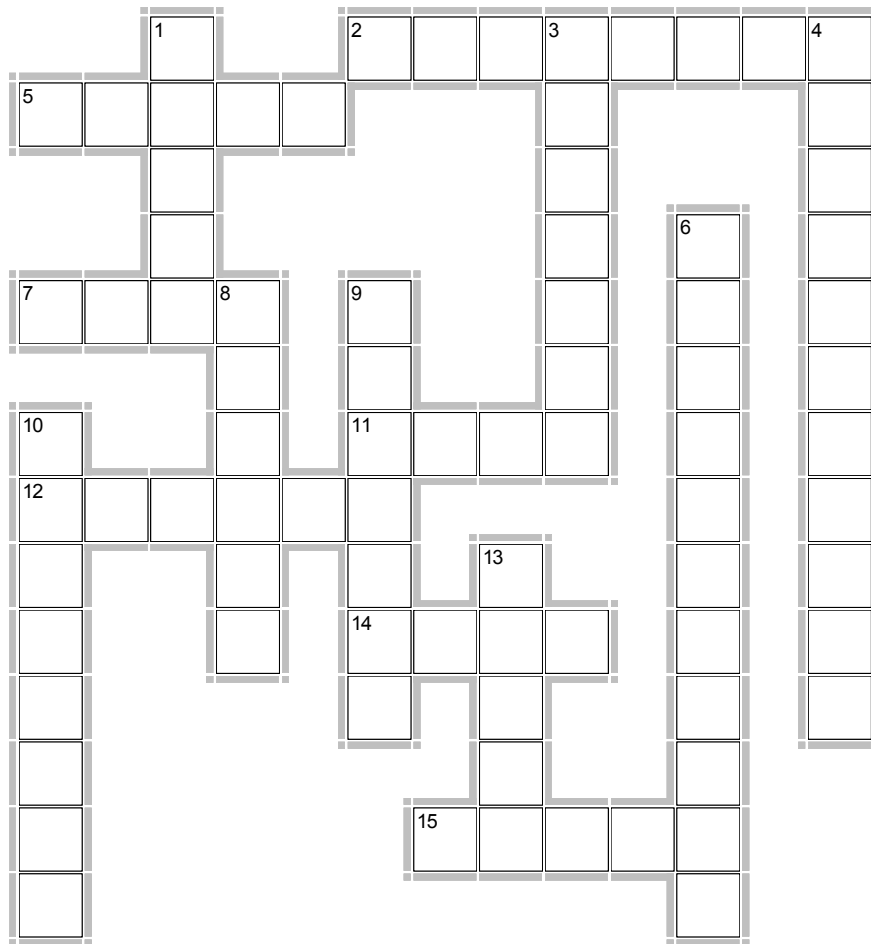
7 IMAGINE HAVING LIVED DURING THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION ! WRITE A STORY ABOUT HOW EVERYDAY LIFE AND WORK MIGHT HAVE LOOKED LIKE.





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8 CROSSWORD



Across

2. someone who plans roads, bridges or machines
5. to buy and sell things
7. to make something very hot so that it becomes a liquid
11. it is like coal but burns hotter
12. to make or create something new
14. the metal track on which trains travel
15. everything that has to do with cities and city life

Down

1. long passage that is dug into the ground and filled with water for boats to travel along
3. rock from which you can get iron (2 words)
4. things like coal, oil, wood which are used to make industrial goods (2 words)
6. machine that was invented to produce power by burning coal (2 words)
8. a long thin piece of cotton used to make cloth
9. a building in which goods are produced with machines
10. area in Great Britain in which the Industrial Revolution began
13. someone who works under the surface and removes coal from the ground