In the mid-1700s, an Industrial Revolution began in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that transformed the way work was done. Rather than making good by hand, new machines \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ products which lowered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, increased \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and changed the way people lived. By 1900, industrialization spread through Europe and to the United States transforming the West into the dominant region of the world.



**What was life like before the Industrial Revolution?** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Before the Industrial Revolution, most people lived on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and cities remained relatively \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Farmers relied on medieval and inefficient three field system. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ farmers experimented with new farm techniques. As a result, the food that was produced kept the population of most countries from growing rapidly.

In the mid-1700s, new farm techniques led to an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Revolution in Europe. Fences were used to protect large farms, called the Enclosure Movement. Scientific farming techniques like crop rotation maximized farmland and increased production. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ like the iron plow and seed drill made farming more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

As a result of this agricultural revolution, more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was produced and Europe’s population increased. This large population of workers would soon find work in industrial factories.

The Industrial Revolution began in England for a variety of reasons. England had large deposits of natural resources, especially \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They had banks, a government that encourage trade and invention, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to invest in industry. England’s colonies provided cheap raw \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to sell industrial goods.

From 1750 to 1850, England was the most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nation in the world.

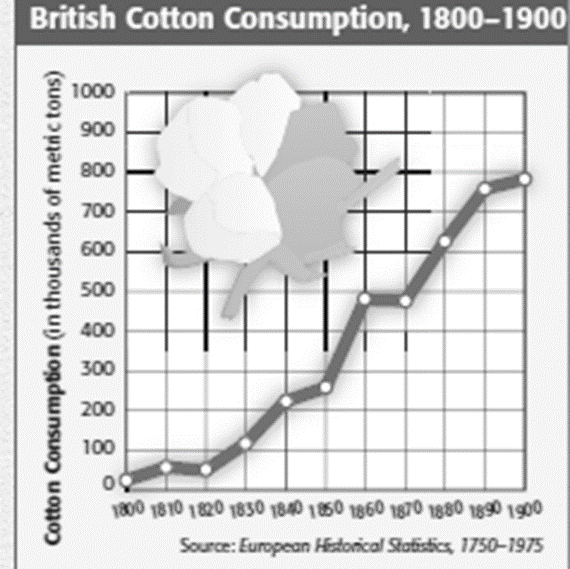
**What was the first industry to industrialize?** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The population boom created a demand for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but traditional methods of textile making were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. As a result, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ industry became the first to become industrialized.

New inventions sped up \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

European demand for cotton led to a boom in cotton production and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the southern United States. Eli Whitney’s invention of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stimulated a demand for cotton textiles.

**What is the relationship between Europe’s demand for cotton and slavery in the Southern US?** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_



New textile machinery led to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Power driven machines were able to mass produce goods very fast and cheap. Factory owners made huge \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ selling mass produced clothes

The textiles industry and the rise of the factory system led to the growth of other industries. Factories needed power and were located near \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Why? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

In 1765, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ invented the first steam engine. Steam Engines produced more power and allowed factories to be built in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ near mass quantities of workers. Factories led to a demand for fast transportation. Roads and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were built to allow for transportation of goods and people. Robert Fulton’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ increased the speed of water travel. The greatest improvement to transportation was the steam-powered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Railroads were fast, increased profits, and stimulated the iron and coal industries.

The Industrial Revolution led to an increase in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to power factories and Railroads. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was needed to produce new machines, engines, and railroad track. By 1800, England made more iron than all other nations in the world \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Henry Bessemer invented a cheap process for making \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which is stronger than iron. Steel allowed engineers to design more powerful machines, taller buildings, and longer bridges

Other inventions of the Industrial Revolution include \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, new forms of communication such as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, business machines like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and cash registers, and medical improvements like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The Industrial revolution soon spread throughout Europe and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was quick to embrace new industrial technologies, as they had a large supply of coal and iron ore. Germans built a large network of railroads, iron, and textile factories. By the mid-1800s, Germany was one of the world’s industrial leaders, and built a powerful modern \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. **When do you think Germany’s modernization will be important?**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Industrial ideas turned the United States into an important world power. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cotton led to textile mills in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. After the Civil War in 1865, American industry boomed and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ became a world leader in railroads, oil, steel, electricity. Many US companies merged to form large corporations and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

From 1700 to 1900, revolutions in agriculture, industry, transportation, and communication changed Western Europe and the United States. Industrialization gave Europe tremendous \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ power. Industry also had numerous effects on working conditions and the standard of living for urban workers. In contrast, the economies of Asia and Africa were still based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and small workshops. Industrialization revolutionized every aspect of society, from daily life to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Despite the hardships early urban workers suffered, population, health, and wealth eventually rose dramatically in all industrialized countries. The development of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ created great opportunities for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and democratic participation. Greater democratic participation, in turn, fueled a powerful movement for social \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**American Industrialism**

*Robber Barons and Captains of Industry*

JD Rockefeller, JP \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Andrew Carnegie, Cornelius Vanderbilt and Henry \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were leaders in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and financial world and influenced political and social activity in the United States.

Henry Ford established the Ford company where he perfected the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ process and produced the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from 1908-1927, a car that was more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to many Americans than previous vehicles. The Model T, also known as the Tin Lizzie, was simple to drive and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to repair. Nearly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of all cars in America in 1918 were Model T’s. The moving assembly line changed car production times from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hours to 2 hours and 30 minutes. This lowered the cost of the Model from $850 in 1908 to $\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by 1926. Ford introduced the $5 wage for an 8-hour work day, more than double what workers were previously making on average. He was a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and established the Ford Foundation in 1936 to provide grants for research, education, and development. Despite his philanthropic leanings, he was a committed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and published writings to further his viewpoint.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ became one of the wealthiest and most powerful businessmen in the world through his founding of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ banks and industrial consolidation in the 1800s. He co-founded the banking form that became JP Morgan and Co. in 1871, and in the 1880s, he established himself as a power player in the country’s railroad industry. He led efforts to bail out the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The Panic of 1893 was an economic disaster due to the serious depletion of US gold reserves. Morgan convinced President Grover Cleveland to allow Morgan and other investors to supply \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in exchange for a favorable rate on 30 year \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which stabilized the economy. Morgan bought Carnegie Steel in 1901 for nearly $500 million, creating \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the first \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-dollar corporation. In 1902, the Justice Department charged Northern Securities, one of his railroad companies, with violating the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of 1890. JP Morgan and Co was the official bank of the country of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.