The cotton industry

1. In the 1750s there was a **growing demand** for cotton textiles.
2. *Prizes* were being offered to encourage inventions which would increase the 3. **productivity** and **efficiency** of the spinner.
3. The *price* of cotton **dropped dramatically** while the amount of imported cotton went up to 80 times as much between 1760 and 1830.
4. Thus the price for cotton cloth dropped to **a mere hundredth** between 1770 and 1860.

5. What qualities do you need in order to become a successful **entrepreneur**?
6. You need the right education, experience and **connections** with important people.
7. You need to be open-minded, hard-working, **ambitious** and *ready to take risks*.

Samuel Greg built Quarry Bank Mill in 1784. This picture was painted in 1818.

8. The people who worked in the cotton mill often were **paupers** (poor, often **orphans**).
9. They started as **"apprentices",** which was only another word for a very badly-paid worker.
10. Workers often were **hired out** to other cotton mills when they were in need of helpers.

11. **Charcoal** was produced by burning wood in a closed container with little air.
12. This type of coal was **inferior to** coal from coal-mines.
13. In the 1750s a new kind of **furnace** produced better iron than before. This iron could be used for new and better machines.
14. At the same time the **canal system** was established which allowed huge amounts of coal to be transported to the places where they were needed.
15. Working in the coal-mines was very dangerous, as the **statistics** show.
16. **Improvements** such as safety lamps, mine cages and steam engines which would pump out the water were introduced only slowly.
17. But mining still was a **strenuous** and risky job down in the narrow shafts.

18. The steam engine was a *revolution in technology*.
19. It was used for many different **purposes.**
20. One steam engine had the same power as a number of horses.
21. The large number of steam engines created a **big demand** for **fuel**. (= coal)
22. This industry **gave employment** to *miners*, engineers, shipbuilders and sailors.
23. At the same time, *steam engines left the farming land to produce food for people*, not for horses.
24. They produced cheap goods for export and enabled Britain to buy foreign goods **in exchange**.

25. The population was growing because of many factors:
26. The percentage of unmarried people **decreased** and people married earlier.
27. The **birth rate** grew while the **death rate** sank.
28. **Inoculations** were used in order to make people **immune** against *diseases*.
29. **Anesthesia** was used when *people had to be operated on.*
30. **Antiseptic surgery** was introduced by Dr Lister.

31. At the same time the living conditions of the working population were **extremely unhealthy**.
32. More than 20% had to live in **cellar dwellings**.
33. People couldn't wash themselves; there were no water closets, no public **refuse disposal**.
34. The streets were full of mud, **refuse** and **disgusting rubbish**.
35. The **Cholera** was a **common** disease..