Consequences of the Industrial Revolution

1. The Industrial Revolution had **fatal consequences** for the environment.
2. The rivers were **polluted** and the **pollution** of the air caused many health problems.
3. The **rural** character of many cities **vanished** (went away), many parts of the country became **urban** (like cities).
4. **Pastures** (places where animals can find grass) could only be found outside the cities.
5. Factories came into existence; the **rural lifestyle** was dying out.

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6. The traditional way of producing **fabric** for clothes:
7. They used the **spinning wheel**.
8. They cooked and wound the **yarn**.
9. The fabric was **manufactured** (made by hand)
10. The yarn was made of wool and cotton.
11. They used a **hand-loom**.
12. The weaver holds the **shuttle** which transports the thread from left to right and back in his hand.
13. **Lace** is a very fine cloth with a lot of holes in it.
14. Only rich people could afford (buy) it.
15. Which were the **advantages** (+) and **disadvantages** (-) of the factory system?

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16. There were also changes in **agriculture** (farming)
17. They used a better system of **crop rotation**.
18. The farmers used to **plough** the **soil** (earth) with six or eight oxen.
19. More and more landowners adopted the system of **enclosure** and put fences or walls around their land.
20. The land of the poor people was **divided up** into smaller parts.

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21. Before machines were used, farmers **ploughed** the fields with **oxen** or horses.
22. The seeding was done **manually**. (by hand)
23. The **steam plough** had more power than four oxen.
24. The **seed drill** made the seeding faster, the seeds also went deeper into the earth so the birds couldn't eat them.
25. Because more and more machines were used for farming, many farm workers became **unemployed** (out of work).
26. Many of them went into the cities in order to work in the **newly built factories**.

The Spinning Jenny (1763)

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27. In the 18th century you needed a whole day to travel the **distance of** 50 km.
28. **Carriages** (coaches) very often had accidents because the roads were **in extremely bad order**.
29. This made transporting **goods** very expensive.
30. As far as possible rivers and the sea were used for **carrying goods**.
31. In the 18th century the first **canals** were built.
32. By the **turn of the centuries** (~1800) a **canal mania** had **set in** (started) because so many canals had been built.
33. It *cost* less than a third to send a ton of coal *by canal than by land.*

Fig. 26.—Watt's Engine, 1774.

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34. In the beginning of the 19th century the first **railways** were built.
35. Railways were called the **epoch-making** transport *innovation*.
36. Now **bulky** (very big) and **heavy** goods could be transported easily.
37. Only then the growing **demand** (need) for transportation could be **fulfilled**.
38. Coal and **raw materials** could now be transported to places where they could be cheaply **processed**.
39. Products now could be sold over **wide areas**, even abroad.
40. The railway was much more **reliable** and **robust** than any other **means of transport** (the car hadn't been invented at that time, of course.)
41. In the middle of the 19th century the railway was also used for **"pleasure rides"**- people were going on holiday by train.