Name:

Ms. Ha

WHaG Hour: 1 2 3 4 6

Date: 2-13-20 Ch. 25 The Industrial Revolution

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| BINGO NUMBER | QUESTION | ANSWER |
|  | Where did the Industrial Revolution begin? | England / Great Britain |
|  | When did the Industrial Revolution begin? | 1750’s |
|  | Why did it start in England/Great Britain? | 1. Natural Resources 2. Growing Population (labor) |
|  | What drove workers from the agricultural life? | The Enclosure Movement |
|  | Where did the farmers w/o jobs go? | Cities: look for jobs |
|  | Who developed the steam engine? | James Watt |
|  | He developed a faster way to make thread | Spinning Jenny |
|  | He improved the ability to make steel | Henry Bessemer |
|  | He wrote the book: *The Wealth of Nations* | Adam Smith |
|  | “Let Be” or “Let Alone” | Laissez-Faire |
|  | Which economic system believes in Laissez-Faire? | Capitalism |
|  | He was promoted the economic system of communism | Karl Marx |
|  | This man was a billionaire oil giant in America | JD Rockefeller |
|  | This man controlled the steel industry in the US | Andrew Carnegie |
|  | Gasoline is made from this resource | OIL |
|  | This inventor created the first steam boat | Robert Fulton |
|  | Leave one area of your farming land empty | Crop Rotation |
|  | These two men wrote: *The Communist Manifesto* | Karl Marx & Friederich Engels |
|  | A refusal to go to work by workers | Strike |
|  | A group of similar workers that unite for strength | Union |
|  | A system where machines are used to mass produce products (goods) | Industrialization |
|  | List the four factors of production and explain | 1. Land: natural 2. Labor: human effort 3. Capital: tools/machines 4. Entrepreneur: risk-taker in search of profit |
|  | This inventor created a better filament for the light bulb | Thomas Alva Edison |
|  | This is how well a person meets their needs and wants | Standard of Living |
|  | What is a want? | Anything you do NOT need to survive: phone, car, jewelry etc. |
|  | What is labor? | Workers |
|  | Who was the first type of workers to unionize? | Skilled Workers: brick layers etc. |
|  | Why did factories often employ women & kids? | Paid less |
|  | People work in these buildings where products are made | Factories |
|  | List four dangers of working in a factory | 1. Poorly lit by lights 2. Machines: no stop buttons 3. Kids were beat to work 4. Few breaks/long hours |
|  | What was a typical length of day for someone working in a mine/factory? Amount of days? | 1. 12 to 18 hour days 2. 6 days per week |
|  | What class began to grow as a result of the Industrial Revolution? | The Middle Class |
|  | List five natural resources in England/G. Britain | 1. Coal 2. Water power 3. Iron Ore 4. Rivers to move products 5. Harbors: transport further |
|  | List several ideal reasons that Great Britain had the Industrial Revolution | 1. Natural Resources 2. Population Growth 3. Banking System 4. No revolutions/wars at this time 5. Stable Government |
|  | What is another name for the British Government? | Parliament |
|  | He created the Cotton Gin in America to clean wool faster | Eli Whitney |
|  | He is thought of as the “father of economics” and believed government should stay out of businesses. (capitalism) | Adam Smith |
|  | This man founded Standard Oil | JD Rockefeller |
|  | This was the steel capital in the USA | Pittsburgh |
|  | List four problems of urbanization | 1. No city planning 2. No running water 3. No sewage system 4. No garbage pick-up (sanitary system) |
|  | What “new” class enjoyed vacations and more leisure time than never before? | The Middle Class |
|  | Another word for “dangerous” | Hazardous |
|  | Another word for “extricate” Mary Richards Rdg | Take out |
|  | Mass production | The making (manufacturing) of goods in large numbers. |
|  | Child Labor made up this % of family income | 21 % |
|  | The youngest age of working children | 5 to 6 years old |
|  | Most dangerous jobs for its workers/kids | Coal Mining |
|  | Describe five positive effects of the Industrial Revolution? | 1. Middle Class created 2. Jobs 3. Nations grew wealthy 4. Increased goods to buy 5. Increased standard of living |
|  | List three things Labor Unions fought for. | 1. Better Wages 2. Shorter Hours 3. Safer Working Conditions |
|  | What often happened to workers seriously hurt on the job? | 1. Fired 2. Hired new worker 3. No compensation ($) for injuries. |
|  | List five problems from urbanization. | 1. Environmental pollution 2. Dirty Air 3. Contaminated Water 4. Sewage in streets 5. No garbage pick up 6. No animal removal of horses/donkeys that died in streets while working |
|  | Identify and explain two diseases that were common and spread rapidly due to unsanitary (dirty) living areas. | 1. Cholera: got from drinking water contaminated with sewage 2. TB: breathing air from someone who was sick |
|  | Idea that society should be based on public ownership and communal control of property | Socialism |
|  | Identify two new forms of transportation in the Industrial Revolution | 1. Railroad 2. Steamboat |
|  | Where did factories often grow up around? | Rivers |
|  | Why did factories grow up around water? | 1. Water Power 2. Transportation of goods 3. Reach harbors to trade |
|  | Prior to 1865, these did not spread West of the Mississippi River.  When did the US have a transcontinental railroad? | 1. Railroads 2. 1869: Promontory Point, Utah / U.S. is now connected from the Pacific to the Atlantic Oceans |
|  | Did Great Britain try to keep the start of the Industrial Revolution secret? | 1. Yes 2. They forbid inventors & engineers to travel |
|  | Before electricity, what was used to light your homes with? | Kerosene Oil |
|  | This industry begin with the creation of the refrigerated car. (Railroad) | Meatpacking Industry |