**The Industrial Revolution: Changes in how things are made**

* **Cottage Industry**
	+ Until the late \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ most goods around the world were produced by cottage industry
		- Cottage Industry:
	+ Advantages of Cottage Industry

1-

2-

3-

* + - 4- Creates \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which pay \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Disadvantages

1-

1. Goods are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Custom made goods are hard to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* **Industrialization**

Machines begin to do \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tasks for the production of finished goods

Advantages of Industrialization-

1-Creates more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ overall

2- Large amount of money(\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) need to start

2-Prices of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_decrease

3-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ variety of finished goods for purchase

4-Growth of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Disadvantages of Industrialization

1-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ demand for skilled labor

2-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pay for skilled labor

3-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_work away from home

Industrial Revolution begins in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ during the mid 1700s

The textile industry was the first industry to industrialize

**Important figures of the Industrial Revolution**

James Hargreaves (Great Britain)

Spinning Jenny (1760s)which was Capable of spinning \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_at a time

Edmund Cartwright (Great Britain)

Power Loom (1760s) which was a water powered machine to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Richard Arkwright (Great Britain)

First to put Power Looms, Spinning Jennies, and carding into one room creating 1st textile mill (factory) in 1775

**Industrialization Comes to America**

Samuel Slater (Great Britain)

Smuggles plans for a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_from Britain to U.S. (1790s)

Convinces \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to finance the building of his first mill in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Rhode Island

**Rhode Island System**

Slater hires \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to work in his mill

Slater’s mill produces \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which was woven by local families

**Francis Cabot Lowell**

Creates first “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_l” where fibers are turned into finished cloth under one roof

Lowell System

Hired local \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to work in his mills

**Workers Unite**

Sarah G. Bagley

As competition increases working conditions \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and wages \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Lowell Female Labor Reform Association (1844)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_formed to improve working conditions for factory workers

Fought for \_\_\_\_\_\_ hour work day