

# THE INDUSTRIAL AGE REVIEW

Introduction

## **I/ What was the Industrial revolution?**

A/ A favorable context

Demographic dynamism

**How did the European population evolve from 1750 to 1850**

The curves raise/ climb. To increase- To double - To reach – To stay stable- To stagnate- To reach a peak

**Why**

Death rate – Birth rate- Natural increase- demographic transition – fertility index - immigration – technical progress

the Agricultural revolution

New techniques : increased yield, high yield varieties, four-field crop rotation, selective breeding. Drift from the land

B/ Definition

Move from the Domestic system to the Factory system- energy resource- coal-oil-age of machinery- typewriter-telephone-taylorism-bulb.

## **II/ What changes did it bring ?**

A/ Rivalries in Europe:

a leading position , a fall-back position, to catch up with, to be surpassed by, a sluggish economy ( à la traîne), to gain market shares, to compete with.

Assertion of the UK: workshop of the World- leadership – Rivalries

B/ Case study of one positive effect: Impact on railways

City dwellers- resorts-seaside towns- to speed up- to lower prices- means of transportation-coach companies-commodities- fresh.

C/ Industrialization went along with urbanization

a two-way relationship- to attract- population centers- deposits- cost of transportation-coastlines- ports- to gather- crowded

D / About working conditions...

To walk on all four, to be skinny, to be bony, to starve, to be dressed in rags, to suffocate, coal dust, lungs infection, harsh = tough, a trolley, to push, to pull, a gale, to crawl-Workhouses-to forbid=to ban-child labour-to sweat for low wages- to be exploited-to be beaten up- to become cripple- to be disabled- to starve- to be penniless

## **III/Some low-class workers tried to improve their conditions**

A/ Case study: Chartism in the UK

To claim- a petition- representatives- People's charter- secret suffrage-to blackmail- to be under pressure

B/ Trade-unionism

A pressure group- A counter-power- Union fees- To be on the dole- To strike-To demonstrate- A membership- Legislation