

Name _____ Date _____

Essential Question:
What new technologies contributed to the Industrial Revolution?

The Industrial Revolution began as farmers began moving to the cities for work. Great Britain had all the factors of production needed for Industry:

- _____ (Coal and Iron)
- _____ and Harbors
- Rising _____



The Industrial Revolution would spread to the _____, _____, Germany, and Japan.

The first industry to experience machines was the _____ machines. New textile machines for _____ and _____, which used to be done by hand.



The first machines in the Textile Industry....

THE FLYING SHUTTLE

The _____ doubled the amount of weaving a worker could do in a day. At first this was operated by _____ then powered by _____.

Spinning Mule and the Cotton Gin

Spinning Mule

-The Spinning Mule was created next – This _____-powered loom increased the amount of weaving yet again.

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Cotton Gin

- The _____ significantly increased cotton production following its invention in 1793.

Water Powered Machines

- As reliance on large expensive machines increased, _____ replaced the “_____ industries” (handmade clothing)
- Waterpower was needed to drive machines, factories were built near _____ or streams.

THE _____ IS INVENTED!! NO NEED TO BUILD NEAR WATER ANYMORE!



Steam engines relied on _____ for power, not water! The need for coal increased _____ jobs!

How did transportation change?

Industry still needed ways to transport raw materials to factories and goods to markets...



These were simple combinations of combining _____ power with new methods of iron and steel production.

What was mass production?

While machines were increasing the output of goods

Two concepts would lead to the _____ of goods

→ *Making large amounts of the _____ product*

→ Results in cheaper prices

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How did the creation of parts change?

_____ **PARTS**

Using machines to create parts that are _____ *alike*.

Parts made by hand are never the same --- each part differs in some small way

The idea of interchangeable parts makes it easier to:

➡ Fit parts together

➡ Fix parts when they break

How was labor made easier?

_____ **OF LABOR**

Instead of having each worker creating a product after product from start to finish...

Workers began to _____ ➔ *doing* _____ *specific task*