

## Textbook Homework

November 3:

**Read pages 508 - 511:** Answer the following questions

- What changes in farming aided industrial growth? when? what? affect?
- What factors helped Great Britain become industrialized? explain.

**Ag changes:**

- Tull's invention of the seed drill
- Crop rotation restored the soil, instead of having fields stay fallow
- Livestock breeding programs
- Enclosure movement allowed more effective use of the land and new technologies
- Enclosure movement forced small farmers off the land, creating extra workers for new factories
- Created more food to feed rapidly expanding population, with fewer small farmers self sufficient in food

**Factors:**

- Abundant natural resources, especially water power and coal
- Favorable geography, including being an island nation with many good harbors and large merchant fleet
- Favorable environment for new ideas
- Good banking system, with loans available at reasonable rates
- Politically stable, with no wars on their own soil

November 5:

**read pages 511-518,** then answer the following questions:

- Explain two reasons that Great Britain was ripe for industrial growth.
- Create a list that provides information about 6 key inventions that transformed the textile industry [Be sure to include: what - who - what did it do?].
- What is an entrepreneur? Give a real example.

**Two reasons:**

- plenty of agricultural production
- natural resources for industry - coal, iron, waterpower
- a large population
- political stability
- a good banking system
- geography giving access to trade and raw materials
- receptive to new ideas

**Textile Inventions**

Flying shuttle	John Kay - 1733	Allowed worker to work twice as fast
Spinning Jenny	James Hargreaves - 1764	Allowed spinners to be able to keep up with the increased production of the weavers from the flying shuttle
Water Frame	Richard Arkwright - 1769	Added power to drive the spinning wheels and led to the spinning mule; no longer hand powered
Spinning Mule	Samuel Crompton - 1779	Combined features of the spinning jenny and water frame into one machine. Made thread that was stronger, finer and did it faster.
Power loom	Edmond Cartwright - 1785	Developed to speed up weaving process; no longer a bottle neck for spinners
Cotton Gin	Eli Whitney - 1793	Increased the production of raw cotton for factories; could clean out seeds 10 times as fast