

Chapter 20 Glossary

Agricultural Revolution: in many senses it set the stage for the Industrial Revolution with its scientific farming, selective breeding, and resulting food surpluses

Belgium, France, and the German States: major centers of industrialization on the Continent between 1815 and 1850

blight: crop disease

capital: material wealth used or available for use in the production of more wealth; Britain had a ready supply of it, which in part helps explain why they were the first to industrialize

Edmund Cartwright: British inventor of the power loom in 1787, which allowed the weaving of cloth to catch up with the spinning of yarn

census: first taken in Great Britain in 1801; “population counting”

Edwin Chadwick: well-known urban reformer, secretary of Britain’s Poor Law Commission, and author of *Report on the Condition of the Labouring Population of Great Britain*

Chartists: English working class party that demanded universal male suffrage, payment for members of Parliament, the elimination of property qualifications for members of Parliament, and annual sessions of Parliament. Slogan was “Peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must.”

cheaply: A crucial factor in Britain’s successful industrialization was the ability to produce _____ the articles most in demand abroad

cholera: This deadly disease ravaged Europe in the early 1830s and late 1840s and was especially rampant in the overcrowded cities

coal: needed, along with iron ore, in the manufacturing process. Britain had ample supplies of these important mineral resources

Combination Acts: Parliamentary laws that outlawed associations of workers; passed in 1799 and 1800, repealed in 1824

Crystal Palace: massive glass and iron structure housing Great Britain’s Great Exhibition of 1851

employee discipline: demanded by the factory system from its beginning,

entrepreneurs: business risk-takers who were interested in making profits if the opportunity presented itself. Their presence was one reason that helps explain early British industrialism.

factories: it was much more efficient to bring workers to the machines and organize their labor collectively. They were located next to rivers and streams, the sources of power for many of the early machines, such as the water frame, Crompton’s mule, and power looms.

Factory Acts: series of Parliamentary laws beginning in 1802 that tried to remedy to some degree the worst abuses of industrialism

Great Britain: nation that was the “workshop, banker, and trader of the world”

Great Hunger: name for the Irish Potato Famine that struck in the mid 1840s; claimed a million lives and led to the emigration of nearly two million

Industrial Revolution: Although evolving over a long period of time, historians generally agree that it began in Great Britain sometime after 1750. Most historians assume that in the long run, the Industrial Revolution increased living standards dramatically in the form of higher per capita incomes and greater consumer choices

internal customs: barriers to hinder domestic trade. Unlike the Continental countries, Britain had none –a factor that helps explain the origins of British industrialism

Luddites: English group known for their hostility against industrialism, which led them to destroy the new technologies that were thought to be replacing human labor

machines, specialized labor, and industrial factories: three characteristics of the Industrial Revolution. Europe experienced a shift from a traditional, labor-intensive economy based on farming and handicrafts to a more capital-intensive economy.

markets: outlets for manufactured goods

merchant marine: shipping able to transport goods anywhere in the world; Britain's was the best-developed

Parliament: contributed to the favorable business climate by providing a stable government and passing laws that protected private property

Population Explosion: It was due primarily to a more abundant food supply and declining death rates (versus rising birthrates). Rapid population growth in the second half of the eighteenth century provided a pool of surplus labor for the new factories of British industrialism

Public Health Act: Issued in 1848 by Parliament, it empowered local boards to enact modern sanitary measures

puddling: system developed by Henry Cort in which coke was used to burn away impurities in pig iron to produce an iron of high quality

railroad system: It revolutionized transportation, created a demand for iron for rails and trains, created jobs building running railroads, and linked people far and wide

steam engine: Because steam engines were fired by coal, they did not need to be located near rivers; entrepreneurs now had greater flexibility in their choice of location It revolutionized the production of cotton goods and allowed the factory system to spread to other areas of production, thereby securing whole new industries; it thus ensured the triumph of the Industrial Revolution

George Stephenson: His *Rocket* steam engine was used on the first public railway line, which opened in 1825

textile: fabric for making clothing, it was the first industry to be mechanized

trade union: association of workers in the same trade, formed to help members secure better wages, benefits, and working conditions

urbanization: movement of people to the cities; one of the key social effects of the Industrial Revolution

James Watt: Scottish engineer who enlarged the possibilities of the steam engine when he developed a rotary engine that could turn a shaft and thus drive machinery