

## Chapter 23 Questions - answers

1. a. An Agricultural Revolution beginning in the 18<sup>th</sup> century changed agricultural practices. B. With the increased food supply, the population grew. C. Britain had a ready supply of money, or capital, to invest in new machines and factories. D. Natural resources were plentiful in Britain. E. A supply of markets gave British manufacturers a ready outlet for their goods.
2. James Hargreaves invented the spinning jenny, which made the spinning process much faster. Spinners produced thread faster than weavers could use it. This development helped spurred the development of the Industrial Revolution.
3. Edmund Cartwright invented the water-powered loom. It made it possible for the weaving of cloth to catch up with the spinning of thread.
4. James Watt improved the steam engine.
5. Goods produced in the factory system were made quickly and in large numbers. Factories replaced cottage industries. Many European countries adopted free enterprise ideas. This freedom allowed factory owners to maximize production and make large profits.
6. Another term for crude iron is pig iron.
7. Puddling is the process in which coke derived from coal is used to burn away impurities in crude iron to produce high quality iron. Henry Cort invented puddling.
8. Production jumped to nearly 70,000 tons of iron in the 1780s, from 17,000 tons in 1740.
9. Richard Trevithick built the first steam locomotive. The first public railway line was called the Rocket, and it went 16 miles per hour.
10. The world's richest nation was Great Britain. Great Britain produced one-half of the world's coal and manufactured goods. Its cotton industry alone in 1850 was equal in size to the industries of all other European countries combined.
11. Robert Fulton built the first paddle-wheel steamboat, the Clermont.
12. The central characteristic of socialism is that society owns and controls some means of production, such as factories and utilities.
13. Robert Owen influenced many socialists.
14. France, Germany, Austria, and Italy had revolutions in 1848.
15. Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte won the first presidential election chosen by universal male suffrage.
16. Germany's Parliament was called the Frankfurt Assembly.