Crash Course European History: Viewing Guide
Episode 24: Industrial Revolution

Terms to know from this episode:
- 4 inventions that revolutionized industry
- Richard Arkwright
- James Watt
- bourgeoisie
- proletariat
- Luddites
- unions

1. For context to the Industrial Revolution, what was necessary for the Industrial Revolution to happen?

2. Between 1520 and 1820, little in daily life changed. Name two things that DID change between 1820-1920:
   ○ 
   ○ 

3. Name one thing that helped to lead to a population explosion in Europe in the 18th Century:
   ○ 

4. John Kay’s ____________________________ increased the pace and productivity of weaving, while James Hargreaves’ ____________________________ led to faster thread production and Richard Arkwright helped invent the ____________________________.

5. One item in hot demand was ____________________________, which Johann Friedrich Böttger finally figured out how to make around 1708, though it didn’t match Chinese or Japanese standards.

6. In addition to inventions that made incremental improvements, ____________________________ helped bring a lot of new technology and techniques to Europe.

7. “At a time when people didn’t know a lot about steam powered machinery and its dangers, industrial accidents happened all the time, and ____________________________ were often the victims...Production and ____________________________ came first to avoid financial ruin.”

8. Industrialization also increased the demand for ____________________________ and “It’s important to understand that industry thrived due to ____________________________ labor and inexpensive ____________________________ labor, and also through the labor of ____________________________, who were paid less than men.”
9. In 1776 ____________________________ launched a steam engine, which revolutionized how much work humans could do and also led to ________________, steamships and automobiles.

10. ____________________________ came to refer to those who owned factories, banks, transportation networks, and large tracts of land, while the ____________________________ were the many factory and other workers who labored for others.

11. Though many women worked despite the American and French Revolutions discouraging it, ideology shifted to say that women were to be ____________________________, providing comfort from the horrors of industrial life, a cultural norm that discouraged work outside the home.

12. Workers often created clubs like ____________________________.

13. Wreckers of machinery were called ____________________________.

14. “Workers inside the factories formed mutual aid societies and eventually ____________________________ that negotiated for better terms with owners. And when negotiations failed, they went on _____________.

15. Describe some of the “filth and stink” you might have found in a city like Manchester.
   ○ ____________________________
   ○ ____________________________
   ○ ____________________________

16. Do you think the Industrial Revolution counts as a revolution? Provide one piece of evidence to support your claim and explain why it proves your point.