

7.1 The Industrial Revolution

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 10 marks

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on the **Industrial Revolution** 工业革命.

You must be able to:

- describe what the Industrial Revolution changed
- explain the role of energy and machinery
- explain how it diffused from its hearth
- state one social consequence

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ What changed

The **Industrial Revolution** shifted production from hand tools and homes to machines and factories, hugely raising output.

■ Energy and diffusion

New energy (coal, steam) powered factories. Industry began in Britain and **diffused** to Europe, North America, and beyond via technology and investment.

■ Consequences

It drove **urbanization** as workers moved to factory cities, raised living standards over time, but also created harsh early working and living conditions.

2 Practice

2.1 State two changes the Industrial Revolution brought to production. [2]

2.2 Explain how the Industrial Revolution diffused from its hearth. [2]

2.3 Factory cities grew rapidly during industrialization.

(a) Name the process of people moving to these cities. [1]

(b) State one negative early social consequence. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 The Industrial Revolution mainly shifted production toward [1]

- **A** subsistence farming
 - **B** machines and factories
 - **C** shifting cultivation
 - **D** handicrafts at home
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3.2 The Industrial Revolution's hearth is generally identified as [1]

- **A** North America
 - **B** Britain
 - **C** Mesoamerica
 - **D** the Fertile Crescent
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3.3 Industrialization spread from Britain to other regions.

(a) State one thing that diffused to enable it. [1]

(b) Explain one long-term benefit of industrialization. [1]

4 Go further

- work through the **7.1 The Industrial Revolution** lesson on the **Learn** page;
- read the **Industrial and Economic Development** section of the AP Human Geography handout on the **Know** page.

Solutions

2.1 shift from hand tools to machines; from home/workshop to factories, raising output.

2.2 it began in Britain; technology, capital, and skilled workers spread it to Europe and North America.

2.3 (a) urbanization. (b) overcrowding, pollution, poor housing, or harsh working conditions.

3.1 B. it moved production to machines and factories.

3.2 B. industry began in Britain and diffused outward.

3.3 (a) machinery/technology, capital, or skilled labour. (b) higher output, incomes, and living standards over time.