

Industrial Revolution Terms

Breaker boy

Child labor

Cotton gin

Factory System

Bessemer process

Cottage industry

Division of labor

First Industrial Revolution

Working class

_____ - A process that enabled the mass-production of inexpensive steel. It was invented by Henry Bessemer.

_____ - The First Industrial Revolution lasted from the late 1700s to the mid-1800s. This period saw manufacturing of products like textiles move from the home to factories.

_____ - A worker in a coal mine whose job was to break up the coal into similar size pieces and to remove any impurities from the coal. Many of these workers were young boys between the ages of 9 and 12.

_____ - An industry where the manufacture of products is primarily in homes by people using their own tools and equipment.

_____ - A device that separates the seeds from cotton fiber. Eli Whitney invented a version of the cotton gin that could clean short-staple cotton.

_____ - A new method of manufacturing goods developed during the Industrial Revolution where products were made in large factories using division of labor and machinery.

_____ - During the Industrial Revolution poor children were often put to work in factories. They worked long hours under dangerous conditions and made low wages. Child labor wasn't outlawed in the U.S. until 1938.

_____ - When each worker has a specific task or role they perform.

_____ - A group of people that work for wages, usually in factories or doing manual labor.

Interchangeable parts Labor union Lowell girls Luddites

Second Industrial Revolution Spinning jenny Steam engine

Strike Telegraph Urban

_____ This is when a product is made up of parts that are all built to exact specifications. This way parts can be easily replaced or repaired.

_____ - An organization of workers, usually in the same trade or profession, that is formed to protect the workers' rights.

_____ - Lowell girls were women who worked in the textile mills in Lowell, Massachusetts. The majority of the workers in these mills were women.

_____ - The Luddites were a group of textile workers in England who felt their jobs were threatened by textile machines and factories. They broke into factories and destroyed the machines. Rural - An area or region outside of town or in the countryside.

_____ - A period of the Industrial Revolution that took place from the mid-1800s to the early 1900s. It was a period of technical advancement and movement to the mass-production of goods.

_____ - A machine that allowed a worker to spin multiple spools of yarn at the same time. It was invented by James Hargreaves.

_____ - An engine that uses steam to produce power. James Watt invented a practical and efficient version of the steam engine in 1781.

_____ - When a large group of workers refuses to work. Going on strike was mostly illegal during the Industrial Revolution. Textile - A textile is a type of cloth or woven fabric.

_____ - A way of transmitting messages along a wire using electrical signals. It was invented by Samuel Morse.

_____ - Referring to town or the city.