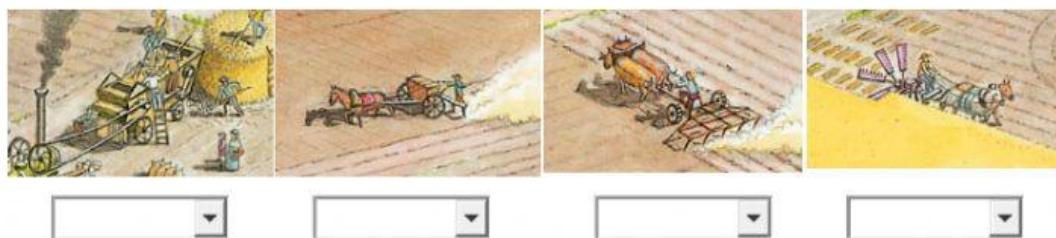


**1.- Choose the right option. Which agricultural machine is each one?****2.- Complete the next sentences about the birth of industry with the correct words:**

Industrialisation- 18th - steam - coal - water - engine - animal - move - machines - products

- The invention of the  , at the end of the  century meant that  and  power in the   of the land changed.
- The steam engine used  to transform  into  steam. Steam was used to power and  machines.
- involved a new way of producing  in   numbers thanks to the use of  driven by  new energy sources.

**3. - Answer these questions about the work in the 18th century.**

- How many hours a day had a worker to work for?

- At what age did children start to work in the factories?

- Did women and children earn less money than men?

- How were working conditions in factories?

- Was there an accident insurance or holiday for workers?

**4. Answer:**

a. What is the name of the new social class that appeared in the 19th century?

It is called the \_\_\_\_\_

- They were rich / poor and owned factories / machines / land ... They had a poor / expensive lifestyle. They had money / capital and invested it in businesses which generate poverty / profits .

It is called socialism / capitalism.

b. What is the name of the other new social class developed in the 19th century?

It is called the \_\_\_\_\_

- They were rich / poor and sold their labour for stocks or shares / a wage.

**5. Read these sentences and choose True (T) or False (F).**

- Workers had a lot of money and enjoyed their lifestyle.
- The population increased because there was more and better food.
- The rural exodus is the migration of people from the cities to the countryside.
- Trade unions tried to obtain better conditions for workers and defend them.
- The banks lent money to people in exchange for stocks and shares.
- Socialist parties wanted a system based on social equality.

**6. Look at Spain's map and answer the questions:**

- What types of industry developed in Spain in the 19<sup>th</sup> century?

- Which were the main industrial cities?

- Which areas were still mainly agricultural?

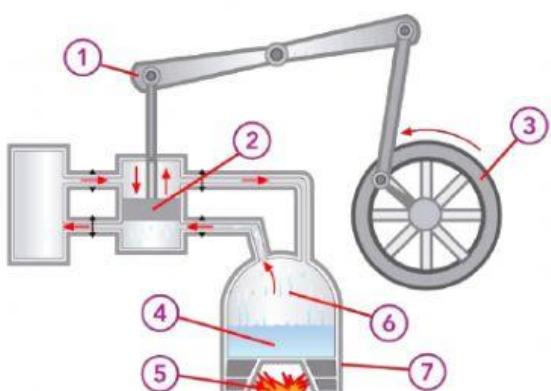
**7. Choose the correct answer:**

a. New techniques and new \_\_\_\_\_ led to an increase in agricultural \_\_\_\_\_.

b. The invention of the \_\_\_\_\_ made it possible to run other machines using the power of steam, which had a great impact on \_\_\_\_\_. The \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ were also invented.

c. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, a new \_\_\_\_\_ and economic order arose, which was based on wealth rather than \_\_\_\_\_.

d. Towns and \_\_\_\_\_ became the centres of industrial production. The living conditions of factory \_\_\_\_\_ were very \_\_\_\_\_.

**8. Choose (OPTIONAL):**

1.-	5.-
2.-	6.-
3.-	7.-
4.-	

**9. Match the definition to the concept:**

- : A political association that criticises capitalism and defends a system based on social equality.
- : Money.
- : Institution that provides money for interest.
- : New economic system based on profit from capital invested.
- : Private organisation where negotiations for buying and selling shares are held.
- : Labour organisation that fights for better working conditions for employees.
- : Part of a company that is sold for cash.

**10. Drag and drop.**

agriculture - industrialisation - industrial workers - rural exodus - nobility

- The process of   was slower in Spain than in other European countries.
- There was a   to the towns and cities.
- In Spain, there were only a few  .
- The   were very powerful and had a lot of money.
- The majority of the Spanish population still worked in  .