Create a Definition for Revolution:

Read the following descriptions and fill in the chart on the following page.

**Life in a Pre-Industrial Society**

* Limited production (i.e. artisanship, one at a time production vs. [mass production](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mass_production))
* Primarily an agricultural economy
* Limited [division of labor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Division_of_labor). In pre-industrial societies, production was relatively simple and the number of specialized crafts was limited. (one person created the entire product)
* Limited variation of [social classes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_class)
* Social theories hold that [communications](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communication) were limited between human communities in pre-industrial societies. Few had the opportunity to see or hear beyond their own village. In contrast, industrial societies grew with the help of faster means of communication, having more [information](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information) at hand about the world, allowing [knowledge transfer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Knowledge_transfer) and [cultural diffusion](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cultural_diffusion) between them.

**Life in a Cottage Industry**

A cottage industry is an industry—primarily manufacturing—which includes many producers, working from their homes, typically part time. The term originally referred to home workers who were engaged in a task such as sewing, lace-making or household manufacturing. Some industries which are usually operated from large centralized factories were cottage industries before the Industrial Revolution. Business operators would travel around, buying raw materials, delivering them to people who would work on them, and then collecting the finished goods to sell, or typically to ship to another market. One of the factors which allowed the Industrial Revolution to take place in Western Europe was the presence of these business people who had the ability to expand the scale of their operations. Cottage industries were very common in the time when a large proportion of the population was engaged in agriculture, because the farmers (and their families) often had both the time and the desire to earn additional income during the part of the year (winter) when there was little farming work to do.

**Life in an Industrial Society**

Industrial society refers to a society driven by the use of technology to enable mass production, supporting a large population with a high capacity for division of labor. Such a structure developed in the west in the period of time following the Industrial Revolution, and replaced the agrarian societies of the Pre-modern, Pre-industrial age. Industrial society is characterized by the use of external energy sources, such as fossil fuels, to increase the rate and scale of production. The production of food is shifted to large commercial farms where the products of industry, such as combine harvesters and fossil fuel based fertilizers, are used to decrease required human labor while increasing production. No longer needed for the production of food, excess labor is moved into these factories where mechanization is utilized to further increase efficiency. As populations grow, and mechanization is further refined, often to the level of automation, many workers shift to expanding service industries.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Pre-Industrial | Cottage Industry | Industrial Society |
| Define: |  |  |  |
| Labor: \*type(s) of labor most common |  |  |  |
| Society: What was life like in each era? |  |  |  |

**Identify Supporting Details:**

The main idea is the most important point in a section or paragraph. Supporting details provide additional information about the main idea and help you understand it or analyze it better. Supporting details also provide facts, examples, and reasons. To find the supporting details in what you are reading, identify the main idea. Then look for words or sentences that tell you more about the main idea. **Read the following paragraph and identify the main idea and supporting details. Notice how the details explain, or support the main idea.**

“Like Britain, the new industrial nations underwent social changes. The factory system produced huge quantities of new goods at lower prices. In time, workers were buying goods that in earlier days only the wealthy could afford. The demand for goods created jobs, as did the building of cities, railroads, and factories. Politics changes, too, as leaders had to meet the demand of an industrial society.”

Main idea: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Supporting Details:

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**Choose a paragraph from the previous page and find the main idea and 3 supporting details**

Main idea: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Supporting Details:

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