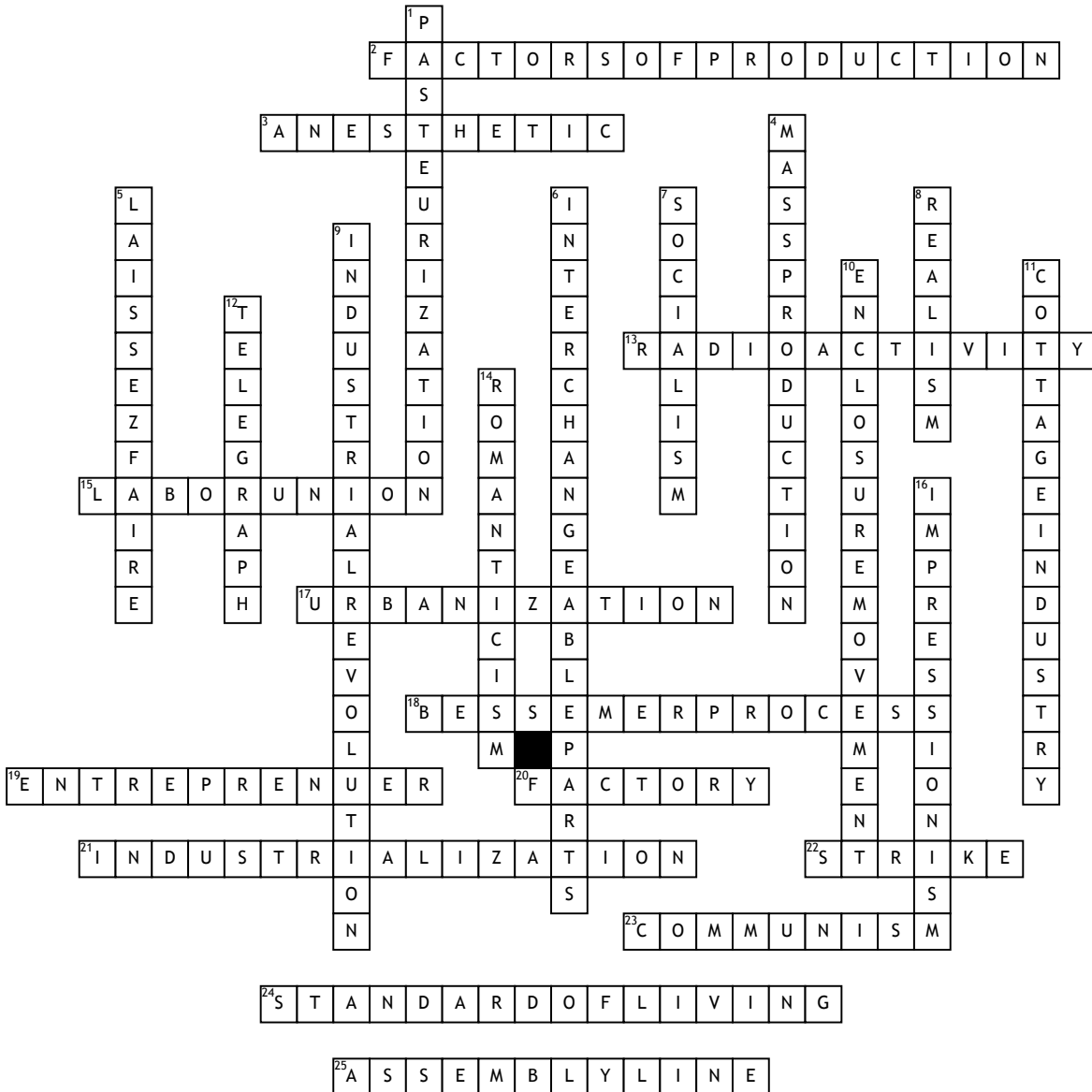


# Industrial Revolution



**Across**

- 2. the basic resources for industrialization, such as land, labor, and capital
- 3. a drug that inhibits pain during surgery
- 5. an organization representing workers' interests
- 7. the migration of people from rural areas to cities
- 9. a process developed in the 1850s that led to faster, cheaper steel production
- 10. a risk taker who starts a new business within the economic system of capitalism
- 11. a place where goods are manufactured in mass quantity
- 12. developing industries for the production of goods
- 13. a work stoppage
- 15. economic and political system in which government owns the means of production and controls economic planning

- 24. a measure of the quality of life
  - 25. a mass-production process in which a product is moved forward through many work stations where workers perform specific tasks
- Down**
- 1. the process of heating liquids to kill bacteria and prevent fermentation
  - 4. the system of manufacturing large numbers of identical items
  - 5. a business system where companies are allowed to conduct business without interference by the government
  - 6. identical machine-made parts that can be substituted for each other in manufacturing
  - 7. a political and economic system in which society, usually in the form of the government, owns the means of production
  - 8. a mid-1800s movement in art and literature that rejected romanticism and sought to depict the details of everyday life, no matter how unpleasant

- 9. a period of rapid growth in the use of machines in manufacturing and production that began in the mid-1700s
- 10. a process in Europe from 1700s to the mid-1800s where landowners fenced small fields to create large farms, allowing for more efficient farming methods and increased the food supply
- 11. a usually small-scale industry carried on at home by family members using their own equipment
- 12. a machine perfected by Samuel F. B. Morse in 1832; it uses pulses of electric current to send messages across long distances through
- 14. an artistic and literary movement at the beginning of the 1800s which rejected the rationalism of Enlightenment in favor of emotion, intuition, and imagination
- 16. a new style of painting that began in France in the 1860s in which artists used light, vivid color, and seeming motion to capture an impression of a scene