

1. Read the sentences about the cotton industry and tick the answers you think you know.

a. Cotton is a white fibrous substance composed of the hairs surrounding the seeds of

the cotton **plant.**
tree.
seeds.

b. It was first imported to England in the 15th
16th century.
17th

c. Initially it was mixed either with **linen**
woollen or worsted yarn.
cotton

d. By 1770
1760 some pure cotton cloths were being produced in Britain.
1750

e. Imports of raw cotton from England
the West Indies and the
American Colonies gradually increased
Britain

and by 1790 it had reached 32.447.605 lbs.
31.447.605 lbs.
31.447.650 lbs.

f. The cotton industry developed in **three**
four main districts: North West England,
five

centred on Scotland;
Manchester; the Midlands, centred on Scotland;
Nottingham; Manchester; and the
Nottingham;

Clyde Valley in **Scotland;**
Manchester; between Lanark and Paisley.
Nottingham;

g. By the 1780s the industry was becoming more concentrated in Yorkshire
Nottinghamshire
Lancashire

with a considerable number of mines
mills within the Oldham, Bolton, Manchester
looms
triangle.

h. By the end of the 18th century a large proportion of the ^{production} cotton ^{population} of Lancashire

was dependent on the ^{production} cotton ^{population} industry.

i. By 1802 the ^{century} industry ^{factory} accounted for between 4 and 5 per cent of the national income of Britain.

j. By 1812 there were 100.000 ^{spinners} clothiers ^{weavers} and 250.000 ^{spinners} clothiers ^{weavers} working in the industry.

^{Production} Cotton ^{Population} had grown to 8 percent and had now overtaken the ^{cotton} woollen ^{linen} industry.

l. By 1830 more than half the value of British ^{domestic setting} production ^{home-produced} exports consisted of cotton ^{looms.} textiles. ^{mills}

(Text adapted from <http://www.spartacus.school.net.co.uk/TEXcotton.htm>)

2. Now listen to the recording and circle the best answer for each sentence.

3. Compare your answers with another student.

4. Write the names of the cities or towns where the cotton industry was developed on the map. Then colour the main areas (use a different colour for each one). Use an atlas if it is necessary.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ North West England: Lancashire: Manchester, Oldham, Bolton ○ The Midlands: Nottingham 	England
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Clyde Valley (between Lanark and Paisley) 	Scotland

5. The following paragraphs belong to the same text. Read them and put them in the correct order. Then compare your answers with another student. The first one has been done for you.

4	Until the 1830s, most of the weaving was done by handloom weavers, working at home or in their workshops. They were well paid –in 1805 they got 23 shillings (£1.15) a week. Then, after 1830, power looms and weaving mills began to take over. Handloom weavers' wages crashed to six shillings (30p) a week.
3	Until 1820, cotton exports went mainly to Europe and the U.S.A. After that, though, much more went to India and the Far East. By 1850, cotton cloth was Britain's biggest export, and India was her biggest market. Cotton was 'King' in Lancashire. The port of Liverpool thrived, importing raw cotton from the U.S.A., and exporting finished cloth.
2	Soon after 1800, Britain was making as much cotton cloth as wool. By 1830, cotton was miles ahead. Cotton was popular because it was fine, light in weight, and easy to wash. Above all, it was cheap –the new machines, and low wages in the mills, meant that the prices steadily fell.
5	The wool industry also changed to machines and mills but here the changes came later. Until 1830, most of the spinning and weaving was still done by hand. By 1850, though, spinning was done mainly in the west Yorkshire mills. Weaving took another 20 years to follow suit.
1	Cotton mills spread through Lancashire in the first years of the nineteenth century. A second, smaller cotton district grew in Scotland. At first, many of the mills had water-wheels as steam engines. But by 1840 nearly all were driven by steam.

(Text adapted from ROBSON, Walter: *British History 1066-1900*, Access to History, For the revised Key Stage 3, Oxford University Press 1995, pages 205-206)

6. Read the text again and answer these questions using sentences.

a. Where were the British cotton mills?

The British cotton mills were in Lancashire and Scotland.

b. Why did cotton become popular?

Cotton was popular because it was fine, light in weight, easy to wash and cheap.

c. Where did cotton exports go?

Cotton exports went mainly to Europe, the U.S.A, India and the Far East.

d. What happened to the handloom weavers' wages after 1830? Why?

Handloom weavers' wages crashed to six shillings (30p) a week when in 1805 they got 23 shillings (£1.15). This happened because, after 1830, power looms and weaving mills began to take over hand-looms.

e. What happened to the wool industry?

The wool industry also changed to machines and mills.

7. Write out the following sentences, replacing the dates with the suitable period of time from the box. The first one has been done for you.

a. By **1750** some pure cotton cloths were being produced in Britain.
By the mid-18th century some pure cotton cloths were being produced in Britain.

b. By **the 1780s** the industry was becoming more concentrated in Lancashire.
By the late 18th century the industry was becoming more concentrated in Lancashire.

c. By **1812** there were 100.000 spinners and 250.000 weavers working in the industry.
By the early 19th century there were 100.000 spinners and 250.000 weavers working in the industry.

d. By **1830** more than half the value of British home-produced exports consisted of cotton textiles.
By the early 19th century more than half the value of British home-produced exports consisted of cotton textiles.

e. By **1850** cotton cloth was Britain's biggest export.
By the mid-19th century, cotton cloth was Britain's biggest export.

f. The factory system in wool production was not complete until **the 1870s**.
The factory system in wool production was not complete until the late 19th century.

Source 1

<i>The number of cotton factories in selected areas of Britain in 1787 and 1835</i>		
<i>Area</i>	<i>1787</i>	<i>1835</i>
Cheshire	8	109
Derbyshire	22	96
Lancashire	41	683
Yorkshire	11	126
Scotland	19	159

(From HAMER, Rachel: *Life and Work in 19th Century Britain*, Depth Studies, Heinemann History, 1995, page 6)

8. Look at Source 1 and answer these questions using sentences.

a. Where was the centre of the British cotton industry in 1787 and in 1835?
The centre of the British cotton industry in 1787 and in 1835 was Lancashire.

b. Which area became the second centre of the cotton industry in 1835?
The second centre of the cotton industry in 1835 was Scotland.

c. Was the second centre of the cotton industry the same in 1787? What position was it in in 1835?
The second centre of the cotton industry in 1787 was not Scotland, it was Derbyshire. Derbyshire was in the fifth position in 1835.

9. Work in pairs. Use the school library or the internet to research on places or areas known for a time as 'Cottonopolis', 'Cotton Town' and 'King Cotton'. Complete the chart explaining where, when and why these names were given.

	Where?	When?	Why?
Cottonopolis	Manchester	During 19 th century	Manchester was a metropolis of cotton and cotton mills. It was also the international centre of the cotton and textile processing industries during this time. // It was the first manufacturing and commercial centre of the Victorian world (spinning the web).
Cotton Town	Blackburn Bolton Oldham	19 th century	There were numerous cotton mills.
King Cotton	Southern United States	Before American Civil War	The plantations of the Southern states produced three-fourths of the world's cotton supply. It was the economic vitality of the South.

What relation do these names have in common? Explain your conclusion.

All these names include the word 'cotton' and they refer to areas where 'cotton' was very popular. The Southern states of US produced 'cotton' and Lancashire (Manchester and its area) was full of cotton mills.

10. Complete the following vocabulary word map.

Definition in your own words	
Students' own answers	
COTTON	
Students' own answers	Students' own answers
Use it meaningfully in a sentence	Draw a picture or stick on a photo.

(Idea adapted from <http://www.readingquest.org>)

11. In groups of four, look again at all the information given in this unit (PowerPoint, listening, reading and sources). Answer the following questions, giving your reasons. Then compare your answers with those of the other groups in the class.

Students' own answers

- Why do you think the cotton industry increased the number of factories?
- Do you think the cotton industry created many jobs? Explain your answer.
- Do you think there is any relation between the number of cotton factories in those areas and the growth of the population? If so, why?
- Why do you think Liverpool became the busiest port in Britain?
- Explain why cotton was 'King' in Lancashire.

12. Write a short text about the cotton industry. You may include the ideas from the box and the ones from the previous exercise.

- | |
|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Definition of cotton. Where did raw cotton come from? Why was cotton popular? Or what were its advantages? The three main cotton industry districts. What happened to the prices of cotton? Where did cotton exports go? |
|--|

Students' own answers

13. Linking British and Spanish history.

13.1. Read these extracts

13.2. After reading the extracts, decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- Britain was the first country in the world to be industrialised.
- The Industrial Revolution spread throughout the world in the mid-18th century.
- There weren't any British machines on Continental Europe before 1789.
- Industrialisation on the British model came later in the United States and Europe.
- Qualified British workers and entrepreneurs often moved to other countries and taught the techniques they had learned in Britain.
- All the areas in Spain were industrialised at the same time.
- In the late 19th century, there was a sudden transformation in the north-east of Spain because of industrialisation.

T

F

F

T

T

F

T

- h. There were some British machines in Catalonia in the late 18th century.
- i. The Catalan middle classes made an effort to mechanize the textile, craft and wine-making industries.
- j. The Industrial Revolution did not make any progress in Catalonia.

T

T

F

13.3. Compare your answers with another student.**13.4. Make the false sentences true.**

- b. The Industrial Revolution spread throughout the world in the ~~mid-18th~~ 19th century.
- c. There weren't ~~any~~ British machines on Continental Europe before 1789.
- f. All the areas in Spain were ~~not~~ industrialised at the same time.
- j. The Industrial Revolution ~~did not make~~ ~~any~~ ~~some~~ progress in Catalonia.

13.5. Compare your sentences with your partner.**13.6. Answer the following questions.**

- a. Which was the first area of Spain to be industrialised?
Catalonia was the first area of Spain to be industrialised.
- b. Which industries were mechanised?
Textiles, crafts and wineries were mechanised.
- c. If Barcelona and its area became a hub for textiles, do you think cotton industries could be found over there? Give your reasons.

Sample answer

Yes, I think so. Barcelona and its area became the centre of the Catalan textile industry.

13.7. Work in pairs. Use the school library or the internet to find out more about the cotton industry in Spain. Write down the main ideas. Use these questions to guide your research and writing.

Students' own answers

- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Which area of Spain was the cotton industry in? ○ When was it developed? ○ Why was it developed? ○ Where did raw cotton come from? ○ Was there a wool industry too? |
|---|

14. Using all the information given in this unit and your own knowledge, prepare a presentation in groups of four, saying how far you agree with the statement "Cotton was the motor of the Industrial Revolution".

Students' own answers