

CHAPTER
25

GEOGRAPHY APPLICATION: MOVEMENT

British Population Moves to the Cities

Section 2

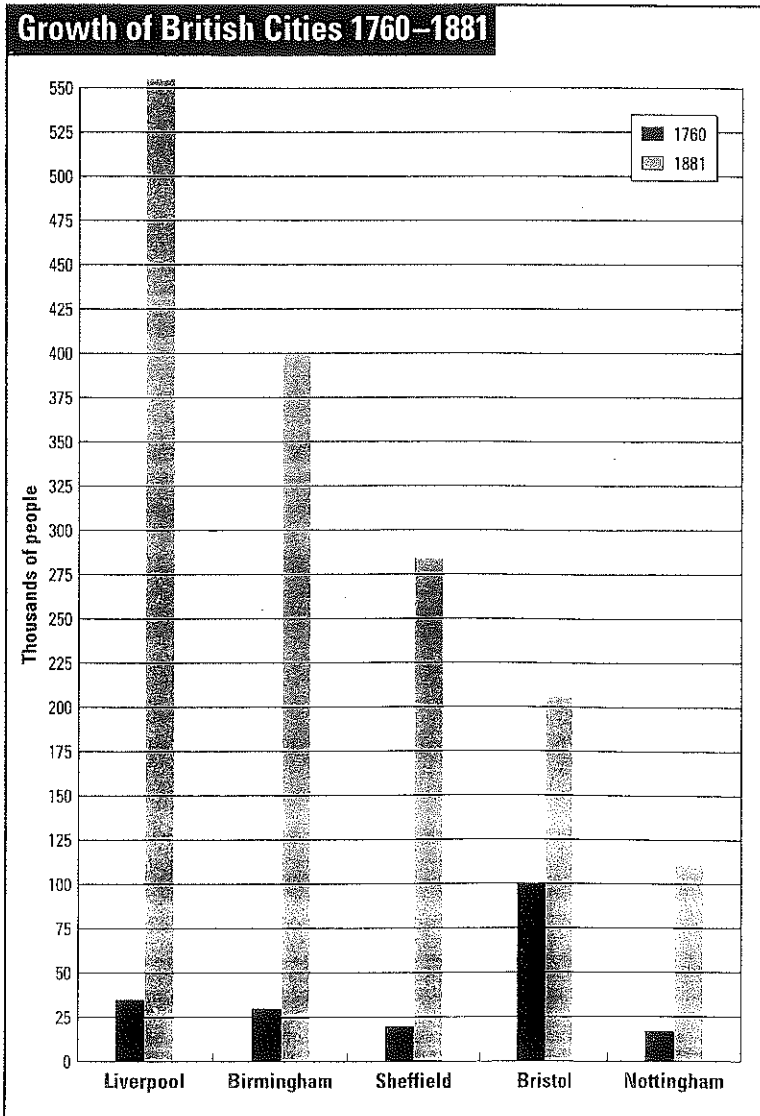
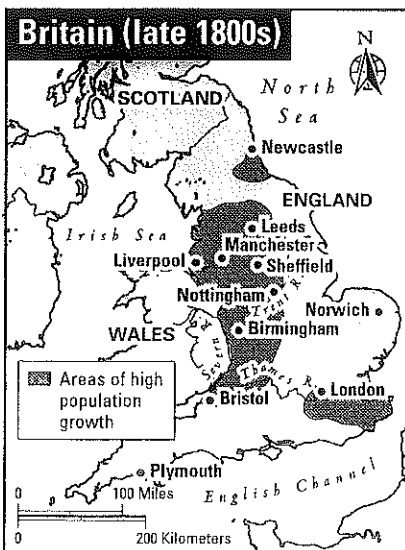
Directions: Read the paragraphs below and study the maps and graph carefully. Then answer the questions that follow.

Britain's richest coal fields are in the central and northern regions of the country. This geographic fact caused a major shift in Britain's population between 1750 and 1850.

Coal was found to be the most efficient way to power the new steam engine. As a result, many new industries and factories moved to be near the sources of energy. Soon, coal-fired steam engines

powered the iron foundries, textile factories, and railroads of northern Britain.

Industrialization also required a large labor force. The enclosure movement, in which wealthy landowners bought out small farms and forced these people out of their livelihood, provided a ready supply of workers. As a result, masses of people moved to the industrial cities to find jobs.



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Interpreting Text and Visuals

1. Of the cities shown on the bar graph, which one had the largest population increase between 1760 and 1881? the smallest? _____

2. What mode of transportation did all English companies have to have in order to transport their goods to Europe? _____

3. Which two cities appear to have missed out on the Industrial Revolution in England? _____

Which one probably even lost population between 1750 and 1850? _____

4. Where was most of the English population living in 1750? in 1850? What caused this major population shift? _____

5. If you are a factory owner in Sheffield and your workers have just completed an order of clothes, about how many miles would you have to travel to sell them in London? _____

6. What is the approximate total population of the five cities on the chart in 1760? How much did that total population increase by 1881? _____

7. Why do you think it is important for factories and mills to be near their sources of energy? _____

