

# Clue # 1

## Did you know?

By the 18th century, an inflow of immigrants led to the development of small industries.

The Industrial Revolution occurred between the 18th and 19th centuries. Rural and agricultural areas in the United States and Europe became more urban and industrialized.

The Industrial Revolution was a time when the making of products moved from small shops to large factories. Culture shifted when people moved from the rural areas to big cities in order to find work. The changes were brought about by factories, machines and mass production.

Before the Industrial Revolution in Great Britain, most people lived in rural areas and worked on farms. The revolution, or change, began in Great Britain. The textile, or cloth, industry saw huge changes. Coal and iron were needed in Great Britain to power the machines for the factories. Britain took advantage of these minerals to build ships, railroads, and construction. Steam power and the cotton gin also played an important role.

The Industrial Revolution is divided into two phases. The First Industrial Revolution was around 1760 – 1840. The Second Industrial Revolution was between 1870-1914.

Question

Why did people from rural areas move to big cities?

- A. To find work
- B. To go to school
- C. To visit doctors
- D. None of the above

Question

The Industrial Revolution...

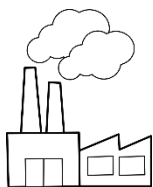
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# Clue # 2

## Did you know?

During the Industrial Revolution, there were many new advancements in technology.

The Industrial Revolution began in England with three major inventions; the steam engine, a powered loom to make cloth and a steel-making furnace. As a result of the shift to urban areas, cities became overcrowded and polluted. Poor workers often lived in crowded and unsafe buildings. Some of the biggest advancements were related to steam power. Coal, petroleum and other new fuels were used in the new steam engines.

Unfortunately, factories were releasing huge amounts of carbon dioxide and waste into the waterways and soil. Pollution from pesticides, nuclear waste and chemicals frequently occurred.

Many of the Earth's natural resources were being used at an alarming rate. Paychecks for factory workers were low even though working conditions were dangerous.

Children were also a part of the work force. Children often worked long hours cleaning the machinery for just pennies. Before child labor laws, children would work 12 to 16 hours a day, six days a week, in textile mills and coal mines.

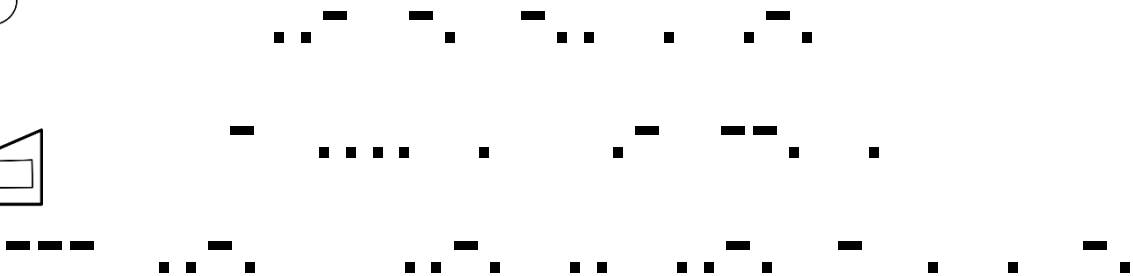
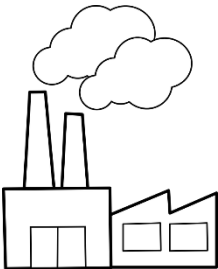
Question

How many days a week did children work?

- A. 4
- B. 5
- C. 6
- D. 7

Question

About twenty percent of workers in Britain's textile industry were...



# Clue # 3

## Did you know?

Henry Ford was famous for founding the Ford Motor Company.

In 1793, Eli Whitney invented the Cotton Gin which separated the fibers of cotton from the seeds. It had a wire screen and small hooks to weave the cotton through. With his invention, people could produce up to 55lbs of cotton every day.

Transportation changes occurred as well. Instead of travel by horse or walking, people began using railroads, steam boats and automobiles. This shift in transportation changed the way people and products were moved around the world.

The assembly line, created by Henry Ford, was one of the biggest inventions. Using an assembly line meant that the car would move from one station to the next. Each station worker had a different role.

In 1811, people called "luddites" were opposed to technological changes and advances. These people were a group of English workers who often attacked factories and destroyed machinery as form of protest and rebellion.

Robert Fulton developed the first passenger steamboat in 1807. Cyrus McCormick invented the McCormick Reaper which saved farmers hours of back-breaking work in 1830.

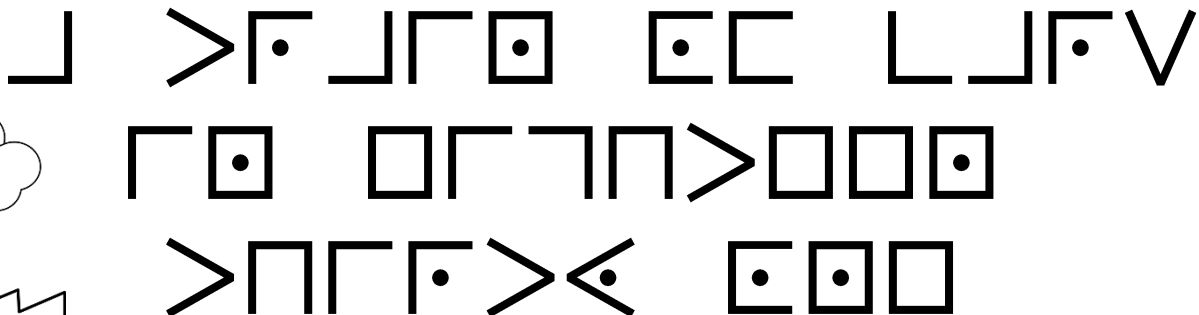
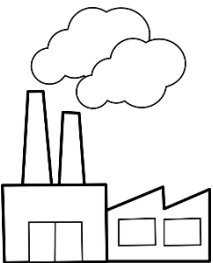
Question

Who invented the first passenger steamboat?

- A. Ford
- B. McCormick
- C. Whitney
- D. Fulton

Question

Peter Cooper created a steam locomotive called the Tom Thumb. It first pulled...



# Clue # 4

Hint: → then ↓

## Did you know?

Henry Bessemer initiated a cheaper way to mass produce steel.

The advancement of communication came with the invention of the telegraph. The telegraph made communicating across the ocean much faster. Messages were sent and received in minutes instead of weeks. Samuel Morse received a patent for his telegraph.

Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone, another breakthrough in communication, in 1876. Thomas Edison filed a patent for an electric lamp in 1879. In 1903, Orville and Wilbur Wright successfully built and flew the first airplane. Edmund Cartwright invented the power loom which mechanized weaving of cloth.

Industrialization spread from Great Britain to other countries in Europe and the United States during the Second Industrial Revolution. In the early 1900's, the United States became the world's leading industrial nation.

Henry Ford manufactured the Model T car. It was one of the first cars with left-hand steering. All Ford Model T cars were painted black. The Model T was easy to drive and cheap to repair.

Question

Who received a patent for the telegraph?

- A. Bessemer
- B. Morse
- C. Wright
- D. Bell

Question

The Model T car was cheaper than other cars because it was made on an...

4154543153211315 13423331 4233

3342333114313133 32343311243111

3142223214



# 4 Digit Code

First number of code :

The year Henry Ford's car was made on an assembly line  
MINUS 1906.

\_\_\_\_\_

Second number of code :

Twenty percent of workers in Britain were under the age of  
\_\_\_\_\_ MINUS 11.

\_\_\_\_\_

Third number of code :

What number is represented by  
“ .. \_\_\_ ” ?

\_\_\_\_\_

Last number of code :

What number is the letter “R” in clue #1?

\_\_\_\_\_

1. The Industrial Revolution is divided into \_\_\_\_\_ phases.

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

4. The Industrial Revolution began in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. United States
- B. China
- C. England
- D. None of the above

2. Pollution from \_\_\_\_\_ frequently occurred.

- A. Pesticides
- B. Nuclear waste
- C. Chemicals
- D. All of the above

5. Before the Industrial Revolution in Great Britain, most people lived in rural areas and worked on \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Farms
- B. Planes
- C. Automobiles
- D. None of the above

3. Who created the assembly line?

- A. Bell
- B. Whitney
- C. Ford
- D. None of the above

6. When was the McCormick Reaper invented?

- A. 1820
- B. 1830
- C. 1840
- D. 1850