

1. **Assembly Line:** mechanical system in a factory whereby an article is conveyed through sites at which successive operations are performed on it
2. **birth rate:** the ratio of live births in an area to the population of that area
3. **Capital:** wealth in the form of money or property owned by a person or business and human resources of economic value
4. **Combination Acts:** These were the laws passed by the Parliament that prohibited the English people from forming a union
5. **Command Economy:** An economic system in which the government controls a country's economy.
6. **Cottage Industry:** small-scale industry that can be carried on at home by family members using their own equipment
7. **death rate:** the ratio of deaths in an area to the population of that area
8. **emigration:** migration from a place (especially migration from your native country in order to settle in another)
9. **Enclosure movement:** The process of consolidating small landholdings into a smaller number of larger farms in England during the eighteenth century.
10. **Entrepreneur:** someone who organizes a business venture and assumes the risk for it
11. **factory:** a plant consisting of buildings with facilities for manufacturing
12. **Flying Shuttle:** was developed by John Kay, its invention was one of the key developments in weaving that helped fuel the Industrial Revolution, enabled the weaver of a loom to throw the shuttle back and forth between the threads with one hand
13. **Free Enterprise:** an economy that relies chiefly on market forces to allocate goods and resources and to determine prices
14. **globalization:** growth to a global or worldwide scale
15. **human migration:** Movement of humans from one place to another.
16. **immigration:** migration into a place (especially migration to a country of which you are not a native in order to settle there)
17. **Industrial Revolution:** the transformation from an agricultural to an industrial nation
18. **Industrialization:** the development of industry on an extensive scale
19. **infant mortality rate:** the death rate during the first year of life
20. **Labor:** productive work (especially physical work done for wages)
21. **Market Economy:** an economy that relies chiefly on market forces to allocate goods and resources and to determine prices
22. **method of production:** assembly line
23. **Middle Class:** the social class between the lower and upper classes
24. **Mixed Economy:** an economic system that combines private and state enterprises
25. **Modernization:** making modern in appearance or behavior
26. **Multinational Corporations:** companies that operate across national boundaries: also called transitional corporations
27. **per capita/ Gross Domestic Product:** per person, the value of all final goods and services for a specific country produced in a year
28. **productive resource:** resource or material used to make goods and services (including natural resources, human resources and capital goods)
29. **pull factor:** factor such as freedom or employment opportunities that attract a person to a country
30. **push factor:** factor, such as unemployment or the lack of freedom of speech, that makes people want to leave their country and move to another one
31. **Putting out system:** system of merchant-capitalists "putting out" raw materials to cottage workers for processing and payment that was fully developed in England
32. **reform:** a change for the better as a result of correcting abuses
33. **rural:** living in or characteristic of farming or country life
34. **rural-to-urban-migration:** people are drawn in to cities for opportunities; driven by poverty and hope to do better
35. **Social darwinism:** The application of ideas about evolution and "survival of the fittest" to human societies - particularly as a justification for their imperialist expansion.
36. **Specialization:** the special line of work you have adopted as your career
37. **Spinning Jenny:** an early spinning machine with multiple spindles
38. **Spinning Mule:** In 1779, Samuel Crompton combined the spinning jenny and the water frame to create a machine which produced a thread which was stronger, finer and more consistent
39. **Standard of living:** a level of material comfort in terms of goods and services available to someone
40. **Steam Engine:** external-combustion engine in which heat is used to raise steam which either turns a turbine or forces a piston to move up and down in a cylinder
41. **Strike:** stop work in order to press demands
42. **Tenement:** a rundown apartment house barely meeting minimal standards
43. **Textile:** artifact made by weaving or felting or knitting or crocheting natural or synthetic fibers
44. **Trade Union:** an organization of employees formed to bargain with the employer
45. **Traditional Economy:** Economic system that relies on habit, custom, or ritual to decide questions of production and consumption of goods and services
46. **urban:** relating to or concerned with a city or densely populated area
47. **Urbanization:** the social process whereby cities grow and societies become more urban

48. **Water Frame:** 1780's; Richard Arkwright; powered by horse or water; turned out yarn much faster than cottage spinning wheels, led to development of mechanized looms
49. **Working Class:** a social class comprising those who do manual labor or work for wages
50. **Working Conditions:** the environment of the workplace