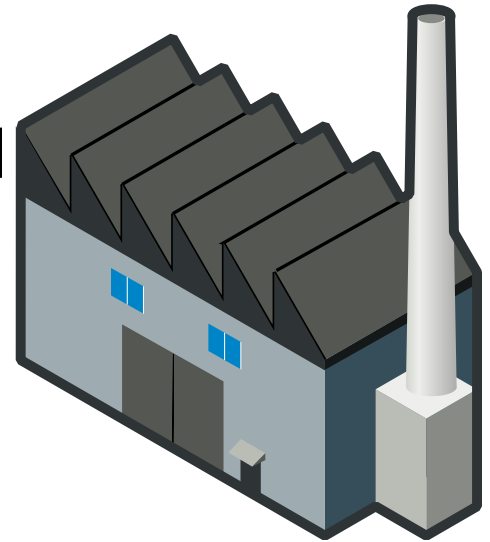
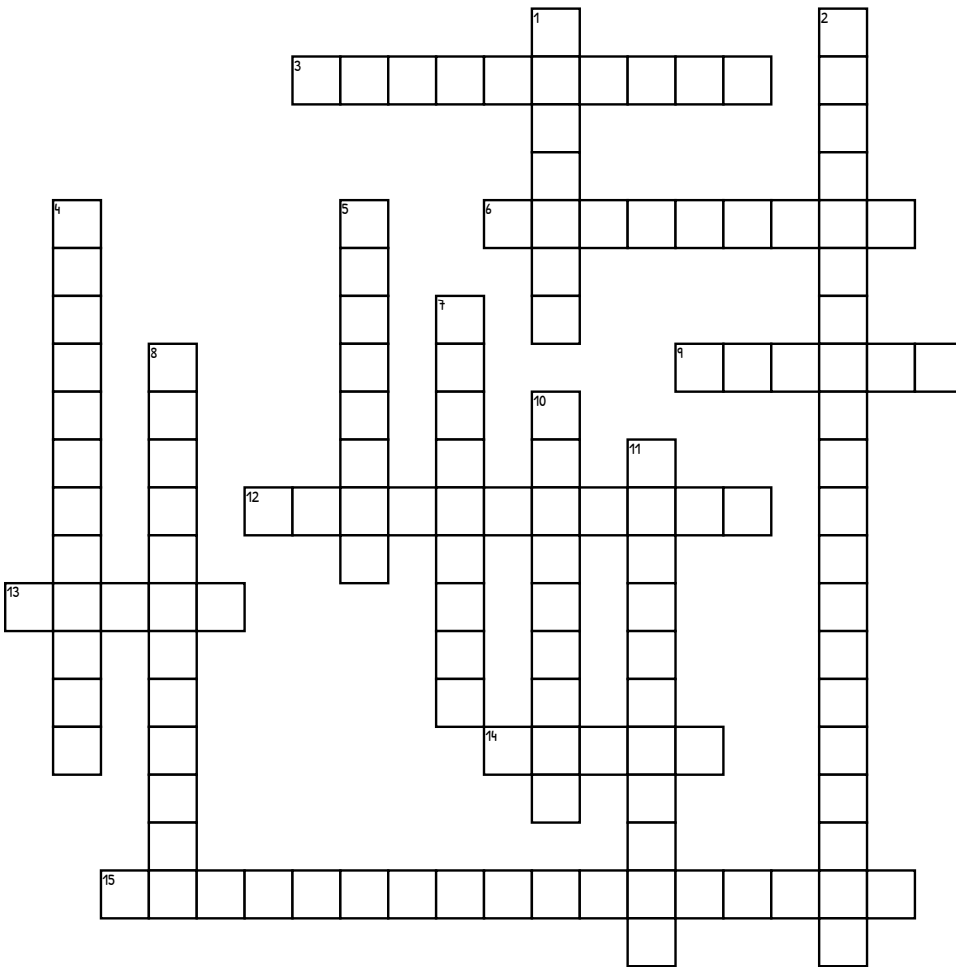


# The Industrial Revolution



## Across

3. an economic system in which investment in and ownership of the means of production, distribution, and exchange of wealth is made and maintained chiefly by private individuals or corporations, especially as contrasted to cooperatively or state-owned means of wealth
6. a theory or system of social organization that advocates the vesting of the ownership and control of the means of production and distribution, of capital, land, etc., in the community as a whole
9. to deal a blow or stroke to (a person or thing), as with the fist, a weapon, or a hammer
12. an association of individuals, created by law or under authority of law, having a continuous existence independent of the existences of its members, and powers and liabilities distinct from those of its members
13. a group of states or nations united into one political body

14. a supply of goods kept on hand for sale to customers by a merchant, distributor, manufacturer, etc.; inventory

15. the large-scale introduction of manufacturing, advanced technical enterprises, and other productive economic activity into an area, society, country

## Down

1. a building or group of buildings with facilities for the manufacture of goods
2. the totality of the changes in economic and social organization that began about 1760 in England and later in other countries, characterized chiefly by the replacement of hand tools with power-driven machines, as the power loom and the steam engine, and by the concentration of industry in large establishments

4. a person who organizes and manages any enterprise, especially a business, usually with considerable initiative and risk

5. Karl Marx was a German philosopher, economist, sociologist, journalist and revolutionary socialist

7. a tract of land surrounded by a fence

8. Crop rotation is the practice of growing a series of dissimilar or different types of crops in the same area in sequenced seasons. It helps in reducing soil erosion and increases soil fertility and crop yield

10. Adam Smith was a Scottish moral philosopher, pioneer of political economy, and a key figure in the Scottish Enlightenment. Smith is best known for two classic works: The Theory of Moral Sentiments, and An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations

11. of, relating to, or characteristic of the middle class; bourgeois