



UNIT 11 VOCABULARY LIST

assembly line	(noun) An arrangement of machines, equipment, and workers in which work passes from station to station in a direct line until the product is complete
canal	(noun) A manmade waterway
capital	(noun) 1 The money and goods that a person owns 2 One of the four factors of production; the human-made items used to make a product, like factories and machines
child labor	(noun) Paying children to work; in the modern day, there are laws in some countries to make sure it is not too physically, mentally, or socially dangerous or that it stops children from going to school
city	(noun) An area where many people live close to one another; cities are generally larger than towns. Cities have lots of buildings, containing things like stores, restaurants, churches, apartment buildings, houses, factories, office buildings, museums, and theaters
cloth	(noun) Another word for fabric or material, such as the fabric used to make clothing or bedding
communication network	(noun) A system where information passes from one person or group to another; information can pass over telephone lines, telegraph lines, or other ways of communicating
consumer	(noun) Someone who buys products or goods
cottage industry	(noun) Making products to sell when people work in their own homes and use their own equipment



UNIT 11 VOCABULARY LIST

cotton	(noun) A plant grown in warm climates that has a soft, fluffy material around the seeds; this material is spun into thread and yarn; then the thread or yarn is woven into cloth
currency	(noun) Money in any form
dam	(noun) A wall built to hold back water in order to raise the level of the water; when rivers are dammed, they turn into lakes or ponds
efficiency	(noun) The ability to accomplish a job in a short period of time and with little effort
electricity	(noun) A form of energy from positive and negative charges that can be carried by wires; used for heating, lighting, and giving power to machines
entrepreneurship	(noun) 1 Setting up a business 2 One of the four factors of production; the people and systems that connect the other three factors and help them grow
ethnic	(adjective) Referring to the shared culture and traditions of a group of people
fabric	(noun) Another word for cloth or material, such as the cloth used to make clothing or bedding
factors of production	(noun) Four economic resources necessary to create a successful product: capital, entrepreneurship, labor, land
factory	(noun) A building designed to house machines and other technology
garment worker	(noun) A person who works making items of clothing



UNIT 11 VOCABULARY LIST

gristmill	(noun) A building next to a river that uses water power to move large stones that grind grain into flour
hydropower	(noun) Using water to power machines and other technology
immigrant	(noun) A person who moves from one country to live in another country
immigration	(noun) The act of moving to a new country to live permanently
industrialization	(noun) The shift to making many products on a large scale, using machinery and factories
Industrial Revolution	(noun) A period of major change in the economy focusing on the change from making things at home to making things in factories
industry	(noun) 1 Making products by using machinery and factories 2 A group of businesses that provide a particular product or service
labor	(noun) 1 Work, especially hard physical work 2 One of the four factors of production; the human workers needed to make a product
labor union	(noun) An organization that workers join to protect their rights and interests
land	(noun) One of the four factors of production; the natural resources needed to make a product



UNIT 11 VOCABULARY LIST

leisure	(noun) Using free time for enjoyment
logging	(noun) Cutting trees down and making them into usable boards or pieces
lumber	(noun) Wood that has been processed from a tree into usable boards or pieces
manufacturing	(noun) Making products, especially with machines in factories
mass production	(noun) Making goods in large numbers, usually by machinery
mechanization	(noun) Replacing human workers with machinery and other technology
modernization	(noun) When society, people, and activities change to include recent technology or information
picket	(verb) To protest or demonstrate outside a location
product	(noun) An object made by labor, either by hand or by machine
raw material	(noun) Material that has not yet been processed or manufactured into a final form
rural	(adjective) An area of land that is primarily used for farming, where there are no large towns or cities



UNIT 11 VOCABULARY LIST

sawmill	(noun) A building along a river with a machine to cut logs into timber
standardize	(verb) To measure items or activities based on one measurement of the item or activity
steam engine	(noun) A machine that uses water that is boiled, evaporated, and then condensed in order to create power
steam power	(noun) The use of water condensation to power machines and other technology
strike	(noun) When a group of workers organize together and stop working in order to force their employer to agree to their demands, usually for higher pay, shorter hours, or safer working conditions
tenement house	(noun) Crowded living apartments, usually unsafe with poor sanitation
textiles	(noun) Types of cloth or fabric
town	(noun) An area where people live close to one another; towns tend to be larger than villages but smaller than cities. Towns in New England usually have a town hall or central meeting place, churches, schools, a post office, and sometimes businesses like restaurants or stores
transportation network	(noun) A system where goods or people pass from one place to another; transportation can be provided by animals (like horses) or machines (like railroads or cars). Transportation networks usually include roads, bridges, rail lines, canals, and other manmade improvements to the land



UNIT 11 VOCABULARY LIST

urban	(adjective) A large town or city, where there are lots of buildings and people
urbanization	(noun) The growth of cities as a response to more and more people moving from the countryside into cities
wage	(noun) A payment made to a worker by an employer for work completed
water power	(noun) Using moving water to power machines
waterwheel	(noun) A wheel that is moved by water; the force of the water moving over the wheel, makes the wheel move; the wheel's movement provides power to the machines
wood pulp	(noun) Very small pieces of wood crushed into a spongy, thick material that is used to make paper
wool	(noun) Soft curly hair cut from a sheep or other animals that has been spun to make yarn or thread