Patterns of Growth

Compare paths to industrial growth across three countries.

SS24.CWI.9a "Identify recurring historical patterns in economic development around the world."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline each shift from rural areas to cities. Then circle details showing another change that repeats in at least two places.

Three Paths to Industry

1. In Britain in the late 1700s, textile mills used water power and then steam to spin cotton faster. Canal builders and, later, railway companies moved coal and cloth. Factory owners sold cloth at home and abroad. Many people left farms for industrial towns, but mill workers often faced long hours and dangerous machines.

2. In Japan after 1868, the government built railways, supported schools, and brought in machines and technical experts. Private companies expanded textile production and sold silk and, later, cotton cloth abroad. Workers moved from rural areas to growing cities. Much of the mill workforce was female, and many women worked long shifts for low pay.

3. In South Korea during the 1960s, the government promoted exports, expanded education, and improved roads and ports. Factories sold clothing overseas, then increasingly made ships and electronics. Rural workers moved to cities for jobs. Across these eras, improved transport and access to distant buyers supported industrial growth. Rising output did not mean equal benefits for every worker.

EARLY INDUSTRIAL EXPORTS

Place	Goods
Britain	Cotton cloth
Japan	Silk, later cotton cloth
South Korea	Clothing

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. What change in where people lived occurred in all three places?

2. How did governments in Japan and South Korea support industrial growth in similar ways?

3. What pattern in early industrial goods does the table show?

4. What worker hardship appeared in both Britain and Japan as industry grew?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Imagine a country beginning to industrialize. In three sentences, predict two changes and one possible risk, using evidence from at least two places in the passage.

Patterns of Growth

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline each shift from rural areas to cities. Then circle details showing another change that repeats in at least two places. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What change in where people lived occurred in all three places?	**Workers moved from rural areas to industrial towns or cities.**
2	How did governments in Japan and South Korea support industrial growth in similar ways?	**Both supported education and improved transportation.**
3	What pattern in early industrial goods does the table show?	**All three places produced textile goods, such as cloth, silk, or clothing.**
4	What worker hardship appeared in both Britain and Japan as industry grew?	**Mill workers faced long hours in both places.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

The country may improve transport to connect factories with buyers, as Japan did. Workers may also move from farms to growing cities, as happened in Britain and South Korea. A possible risk is that factory workers will face long hours, as mill workers did in Britain and Japan.

Accept other supported recurring patterns, such as selling goods abroad or investing in transport. The open response should predict two changes and one risk, with evidence from at least two places.