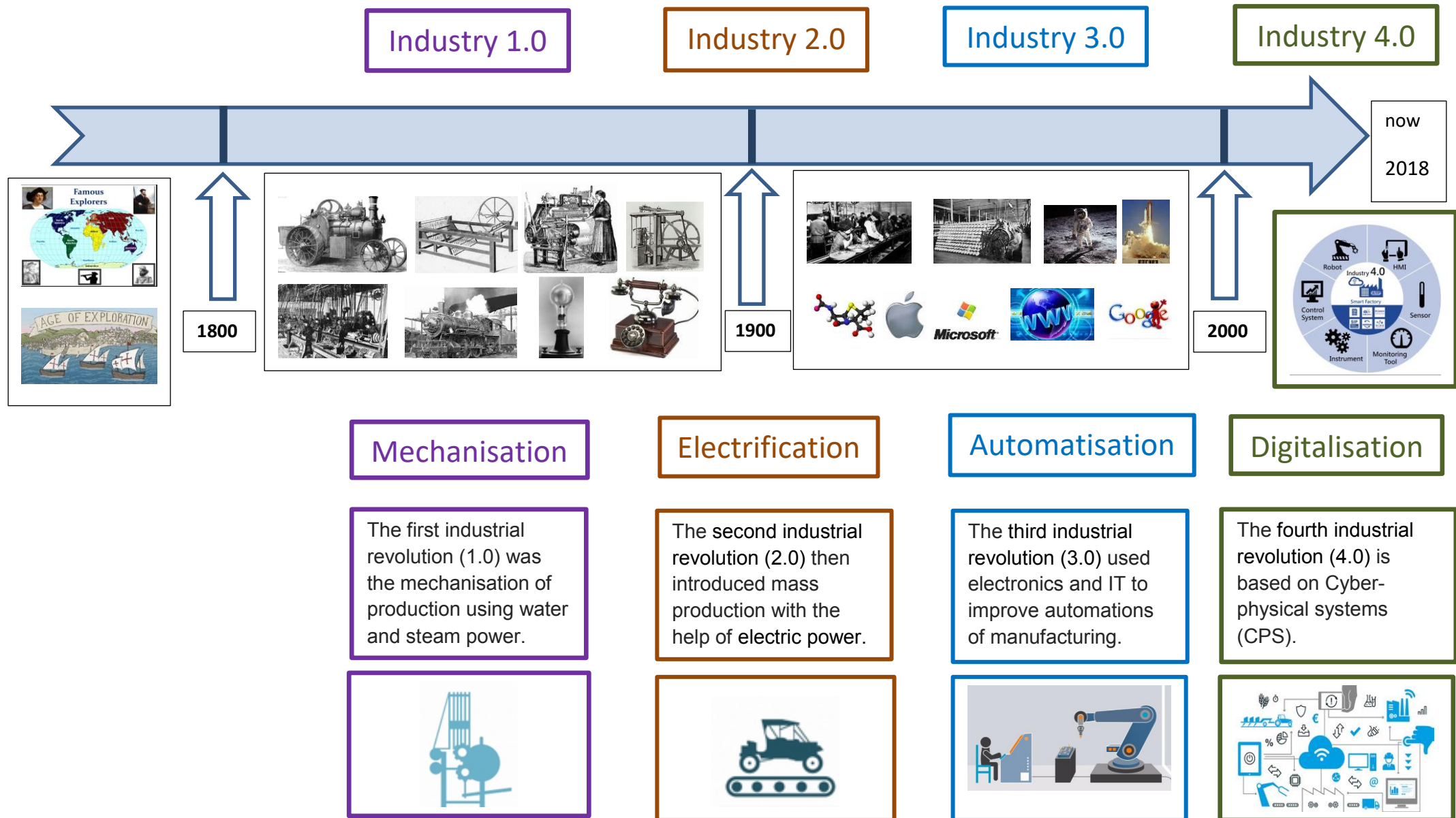
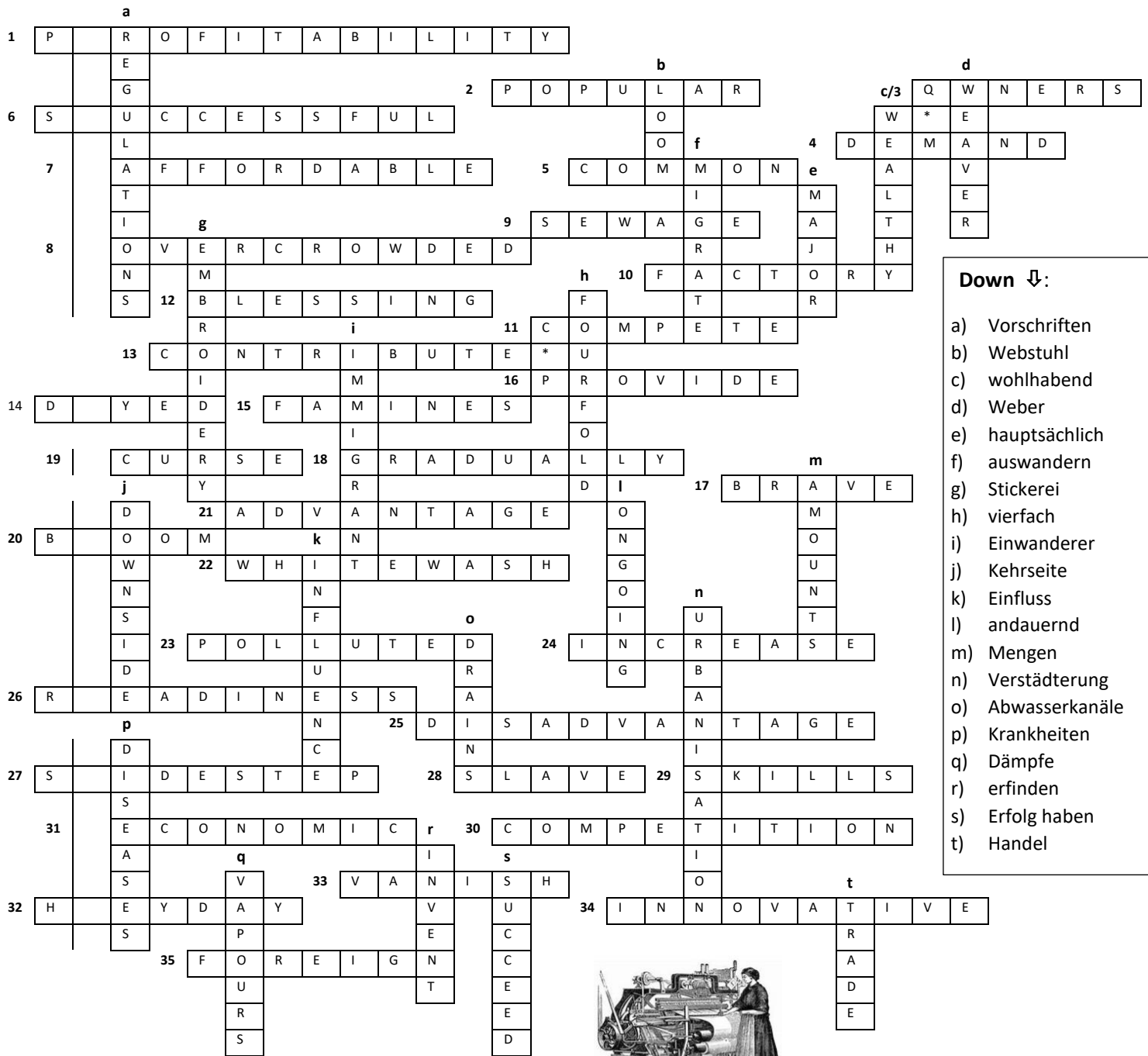


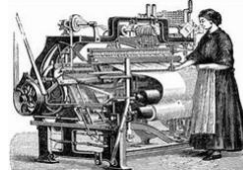
The Industrial Revolutions





Down ↓:

- a) Vorschriften
- b) Webstuhl
- c) wohlhabend
- d) Weber
- e) hauptsächlich
- f) auswandern
- g) Stickerei
- h) vierfach
- i) Einwanderer
- j) Kehrseite
- k) Einfluss
- l) andauernd
- m) Mengen
- n) Verstädterung
- o) Abwasserkanäle
- p) Krankheiten
- q) Dämpfe
- r) erfinden
- s) Erfolg haben
- t) Handel



Across ⇨:

- 1) Wirtschaftlichkeit
- 2) beliebt
- 3) Besitzer
- 4) Nachfrage
- 5) üblich
- 6) erfolgreich
- 7) erschwinglich
- 8) überfüllt
- 9) Abwasser
- 10) Fabrik
- 11) wettstreiten
- 12) Segen
- 13) beitragen
- 14) gefärbt
- 15) Hungersnöte
- 16) bereitstellen
- 17) tapfer, mutig
- 18) schrittweise
- 19) Fluch
- 20) florieren
- 21) Vorteil
- 22) beschönigen
- 23) verschmutzt
- 24) ansteigen
- 25) Nachteil
- 26) Bereitschaft
- 27) ausweichen
- 28) Sklave
- 29) Fähigkeiten
- 30) Wettkampf
- 31) wirtschaftlich
- 32) Glanztage
- 33) verschwinden
- 34) neuartig
- 35) ausländisch

advantage
affordable
amounts
bleeding
boom
brave
common
common
compete
competition
contribute
curse
demand
disadvantage
diseases
downside
drains
dyed
economic
embroidery
factory
famines
foreign
fourfold
gradually
heydays
immigrant
increase
influence
innovative
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overcrowded
owners
polluted
popular
profitability
provide
readiness
regulations
sewage

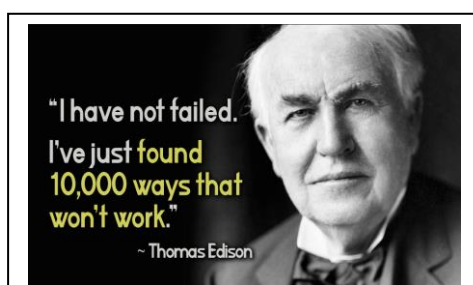
The Inventor Quiz

Who invented these inventions in the 19th century?

Answer these questions correctly and you will get an English proverb.

1	Who improved the principle of the steam engine in 1776?	a) Alessandro Volta (E)	b) James Watt (N)	c) Karl Benz (M)
2	Who invented the dynamite in 1866?	a) Albert Einstein (I)	b) Samuel Colt (E)	c) Alfred Nobel (O)
3	Who invented the first light bulb in 1879?	a) Thomas Edison (T)	b) Alexander Bell (D)	c) James Watt (R)
4	Who created the first blue jeans in 1873?	a) Coco Chanel (U)	b) Levi Strauss (H)	c) Dolce&Gabbana (B)
5	Who invented the alternating current (AC) motor in 1882?	a) Claude Burdin (E)	b) Nikola Tesla (I)	c) Georg Simon Ohm (L)
6	Who prepared the first cornflakes in 1894?	a) W. K. Kellogg (N)	b) Peter Durand (K)	c) Ruth Wakefield (L)
7	Which brothers could fly in their first hot air balloon in 1783?	a) Grimm (T)	b) Cartwright (Q)	c) Montgolfière (G)
8	What was the name of the first mechanical spinning wheel (1764)?	a) Spinning Vicky (A)	b) Spinning Jenny (*)	c) Spinning Brenda (N)
9	Who invented the telephone in 1876?	a) Alexander Bell (V)	b) Henry Ford (N)	c) Samuel Morse (S)
10	Which invention based on Edmond Cartwright's initial ideas?	a) the spinning frame (U)	b) the refrigerator (C)	c) the Power Loom (E)
11	Who was called the 'Father of the railways' in the 19 th century?	a) George Stephenson (N)	b) Michael Faraday (B)	c) Robert Thomson (L)
12	Who invented the first lift (elevator) in 1853?	a) Robert Yeates (D)	b) Elisha Graves Otis (T)	c) Joseph Gayetty (A)
13	Who invented the 'Moving pictures' in 1894?	a) the Brontë sisters (O)	b) Wright brothers (E)	c) Lumière brothers (U)
14	What did Christopher Sholes invent in 1868?	a) the typewriter (R)	b) the zipper (P)	c) the chewing gum (H)
15	In 1849, concrete was developed. By who?	a) Albert Einstein (M)	b) Joseph Monier (E)	c) Nancy Johnson (S)
16	Who invented the first photo camera in 1839?	a) W. F. Talbot (D)	b) K.P. Macmillan (A)	c) Ernst Litfass (R)
17	Who was the inventor of Sherlock Holmes and his tricky cases?	a) Agatha Christie (Y)	b) Ian Rankin (L)	c) Arthur Conan Doyle (*)
18	What did the inventor of Coca Cola (1886) work as?	a) teacher (U)	b) chemist (N)	c) doctor (M)
19	Who invented the first hemstitching machine in 1893?	a) Isaac Singer (P)	b) K. F. Gegauf (O)	c) Elias Howe (F)
20	Who invented the first revolver in 1836?	a) D. M. Williams (C)	b) P. + W. Mauser (N)	c) Samuel Colt (T)
21	Who invented canned food in 1810?	a) Nicolas Appert (H)	b) Napoleon Bonaparte (T)	c) Peter Barlow (U)
22	What did the American Thomas Adams invent in 1871?	a) jelly bears (T)	b) chewing gum (I)	c) ice cream (A)
23	Who invented and produced the famous 'Aspirin' tablet in 1853?	a) Justus von Liebig (J)	b) Alexander Parkes (L)	c) Charles Gerhardt (N)
24	Who invented the first matches in 1826?	a) John Walker (G)	b) Josef Ressel (R)	c) Joseph Henry (B)
25	Who invented the stamp in 1834 (in use from 1840)?	a) Louis Pasteur (Y)	b) Agatha Christie (T)	c) James Chalmers (*)
26	In 1825, an important element was discovered. Which one?	a) Natrium (O)	b) Aluminium (G)	c) Magnesium (S)
27	Who invented the battery by 1800?	a) Mr Volta (A)	b) Mrs Ampère (W)	c) Luigi Galvani (I)
28	In 1844, the telegraph was invented. By who?	a) Louis Braille (V)	b) Samuel Morse (I)	c) J. L. Baird (M)
29	Who discovered the radioactive Radium and Polonium in 1898?	a) Mary Treat (E)	b) Clara Barton (T)	c) Marie Curie (N)
30	Who invented the 'Ovomaltine' in 1863?	a) Georg Wander (E)	b) Henri Nestlé (I)	c) Julius Maggi (Y)
31	Who found a way to convert iron into steel in 1854?	a) James Starley (T)	b) Henry Bessemer (D)	c) Martin Heinrich (L)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
N	O	T	H	I	N	G	*	V	E	N	T	U	R	E	D	*	N	O	T	H	I	N	G	*	G	A	I	N	E	D










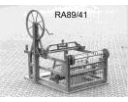



⇒ "Wer nicht wagt, der nicht gewinnt."



Twists and Turns



Finish 	ISA in Amriswil, BERNINA in Steckborn	The companies and factories had to be flexible. They succeeded when they were ready to take risks and to change their policy according to the situations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'only' an 11-hour working day • no Sunday work • no night work • no child labour (under 14) 	You have lost your job.  Roll the dice and move backwards.	The waste water ran back to the rivers in untreated form and polluted the environment. Unhealthy working conditions for the workers.
					They had to thread the needles. 
Bürglen and Islikon (Greuterhof)	They started developing machines and were successful in engineering.	Jeans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • de Nîmes = Denim • Gêne = from Genoa • Levi Strauss designed the first Jeans • production journey = 50,000 km 	 free question	'Sewage' is polluted waste water that comes from factories and towns. 	'Indiennes' were a common paying method in the slave trade.
They were afraid that these cotton fabrics could harm their own economy.					
 Laces or embroidery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yarn must be spun and twisted. • Yarn must be woven. • Fabric is refined (dyed or printed). 	Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, South Africa, Bahamas, Kenya, Guyana, Ceylon, Ghana, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Singapore, Sudan, Trinidad, Zanzibar	'boom' as a noun: a period of economic growth 'boom' as verb = to grow quickly	 Energy was generated by muscle-power.	Many jobs were offered in the new factories and they hoped for a better live.
					 free question
Many European countries banned the import and the production of dyeing Indiennes- but Switzerland didn't.	You treated your workers badly.  Move backwards.	The middle class was formed: factory owners, businessmen.	 Spinning Jenny	Some immigrants were not interested in integrating into the Swiss way of life. They lived among their own kind and occupied jobs.	This means that too many people live at the same place, causing problems.
Indiennes are soft printed cotton fabric from India.					
They were afraid of losing their job. 	Dreadful places to live for unemployed people or orphans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They got special goods from the British colonies. • Trading companies • Access to cheap raw material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • terrible working conditions • long working days • low wages • child labour 	production and refinement of linen	Start 