



# Before the Revolution and Beyond



# The Beginning of the Industrial Revolution

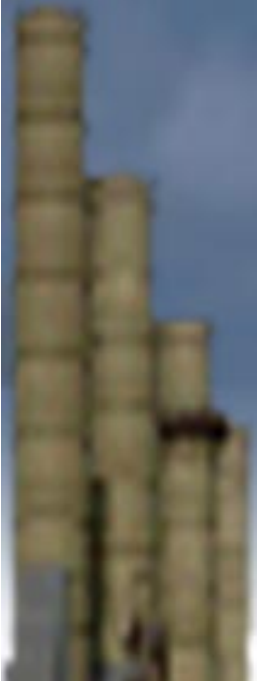




# Getting Your Stuff



- Name something in this room that was not made in a factory.





# Production Before: Food



- All goods were made by hand or grown on the farm.
- Farmers grew just enough food to survive.
- Surpluses might be exchanged for goods made in towns





# Production Before: Essential Goods



- Most necessities, such as clothing, furniture, and tools, were made on the farm or in small shops in the towns and villages.
- Materials came from the farm or surrounding areas.

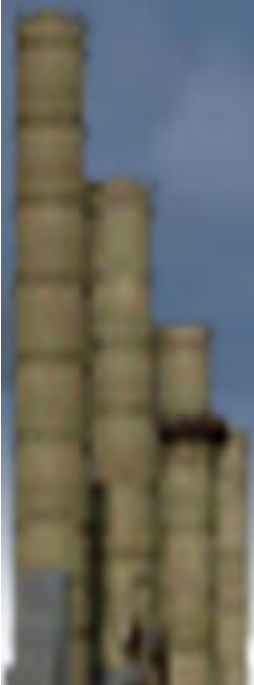




# Production Before: Essential Goods



- Manufacturing in towns
  - Some items were made in towns in guild shops
    - Guilds were associations of craftsmen in a certain profession
    - Craftsmen used simple tools to make cloth, hardware, leather goods, etc.
    - Items were, essentially, hand made.
    - Items were often exchanged for food from the farms





# Production: Essential Goods



- Manufacturing in rural areas
  - “Cottage Industries”
    - Most items were made in homes in rural areas.
      - » Merchants supplied the raw materials to rural households.
      - » Family members worked together to make the products.
      - » Power was supplied by the workers (manpower) or by water.
      - » Workers were paid for finished products.

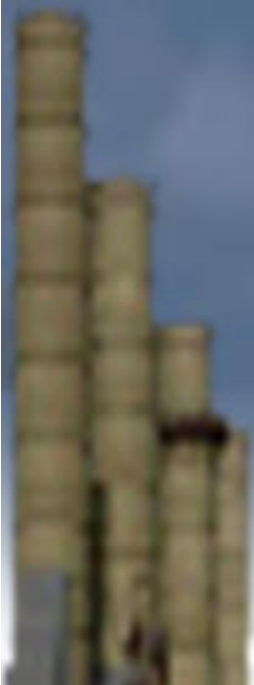




# Population



- Where do most of the people in the United States live today?



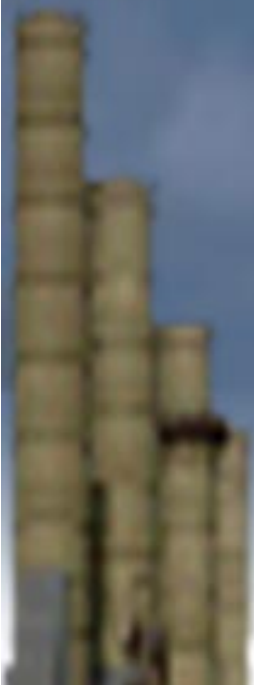




# Population Before



- Less than 10% live in cities
- Most lived in small towns or villages in the countryside
- The majority were farmers leasing small plots of land from landowners
- Life revolved around the agricultural seasons







# The Family Institution



- How many people are in your family?
- How long do you expect to live?
- Boys: Are you going to do what your father does when you grow up?
- Girls: Are you going to be “housewives?”





# Family Life: Before



- The extended family
  - Large families were needed to work the farms
  - Families often consisted of
    - Grandparents
    - Parents
    - Many children (4-8 would be the average)
    - Uncles and aunts
    - Cousins
  - Sons followed the father's trade
  - Girls did the work of their mother, which was as a housewife
  - Little change from generation to generation





# Family Life: Before



- Living conditions were hard for most people
  - Life revolved around the success of the crops.
  - Most people were malnourished and susceptible to diseases.
  - Frequent diseases and epidemics kept the population relatively stable.
  - Life expectancy was about 30-35 years.
  - Marriage and child bearing occurred during the teenage period.





# Working



- **Boys: How many of you have a job?**
- **Girls: How many of you have a job?**
- **How do you get paid?**
- **How old do you have to be before you are allowed to work?**





# Working: Before



- Boys worked in the fields and helped make tools and other necessary implements.
- Girls worked at home doing necessary chores, such as making clothes, baskets, cooking, cleaning, etc.
- There was little or no pay other than a place to live and food to eat.
- Everyone helped out at an early age.





# Travel



- When was the last time you went somewhere?
- Where did you go?
- How far did you go and how long did it take?





# Travel: Before



- Little or no travel for the common person
- Few or poor roads
- No need to go far from home
- To travel 300 miles in England in 1745 took 14 days
- In 1830 it took 1.5 days



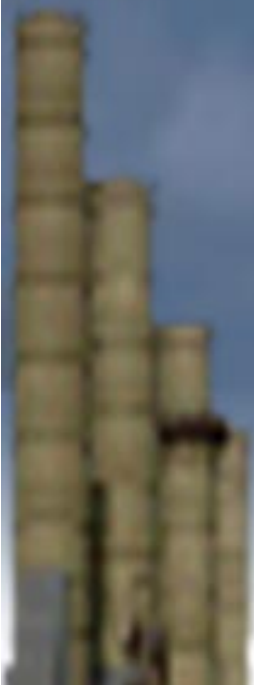




# Government



- Would you have input into the government?





# Government: Before



- Monarchs, great landowners, rich merchants, and clergy had most of the power in government.
- Even in elected governments, like Britain's Parliament, the representatives were males who paid large amount of taxes.
- People that did not own land and pay taxes had no voice in government.
- Common people, especially women had no input.





# Why life is so different now?



- A turning point in history came during the period of 1700 – 1850.
- Historians call it the Industrial Revolution.
- What caused this revolution and its effects will be examined in the next week.

