

Industrial Revolution



Life before the IR



- Relied solely on farming in small country villages
- Life is short and harsh
- Everything they had, they made
- Early industries – wool and cotton
 - Domestic system – produced in homes
- In England when someone wanted to travel 300 miles...
 - 1745 → 14 days
 - 1850 → 1.5 days

Advantages/Disadvantages



- With your group, write down the possible advantages and disadvantages of the domestic system
- Consider: Work Load, Supervision, Amount of Production, Social Interaction



- What happens when the growing industry becomes too large for people to use their homes??

Industrial Revolution



- The developments that changed rural, agricultural societies into city-centered and industrialized societies
- ***Factory system – manufacturing goods in a central location

Factory life during the Industrial Revolution



The Factory System



- Rigid schedule.
- 12-14 hour day.
- Dangerous conditions.
- Mind-numbing monotony.

Child labor in a textile factory



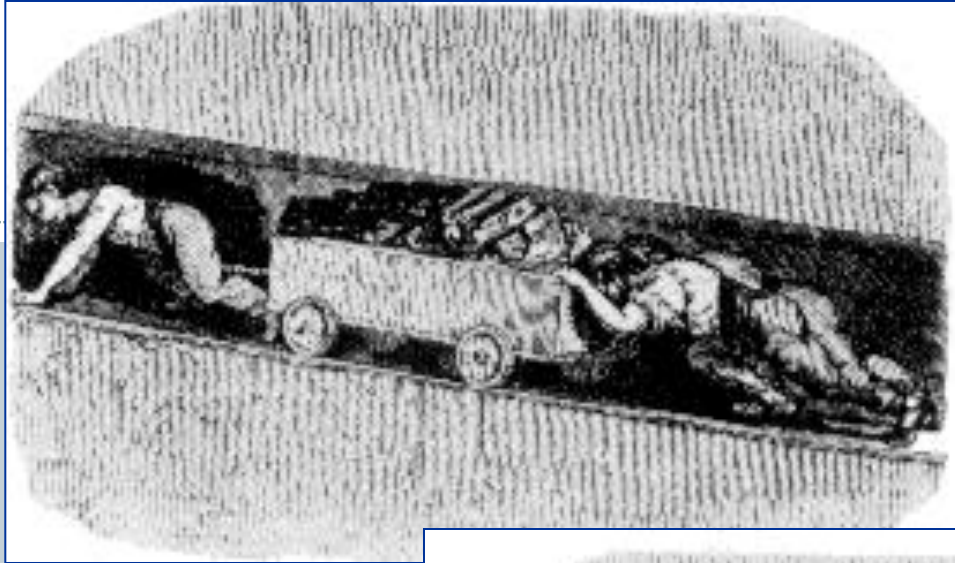
..more child labor



Young Coal Miners



Child Labor in the Mines



Child
"hurriers"



Workers on an assembly line

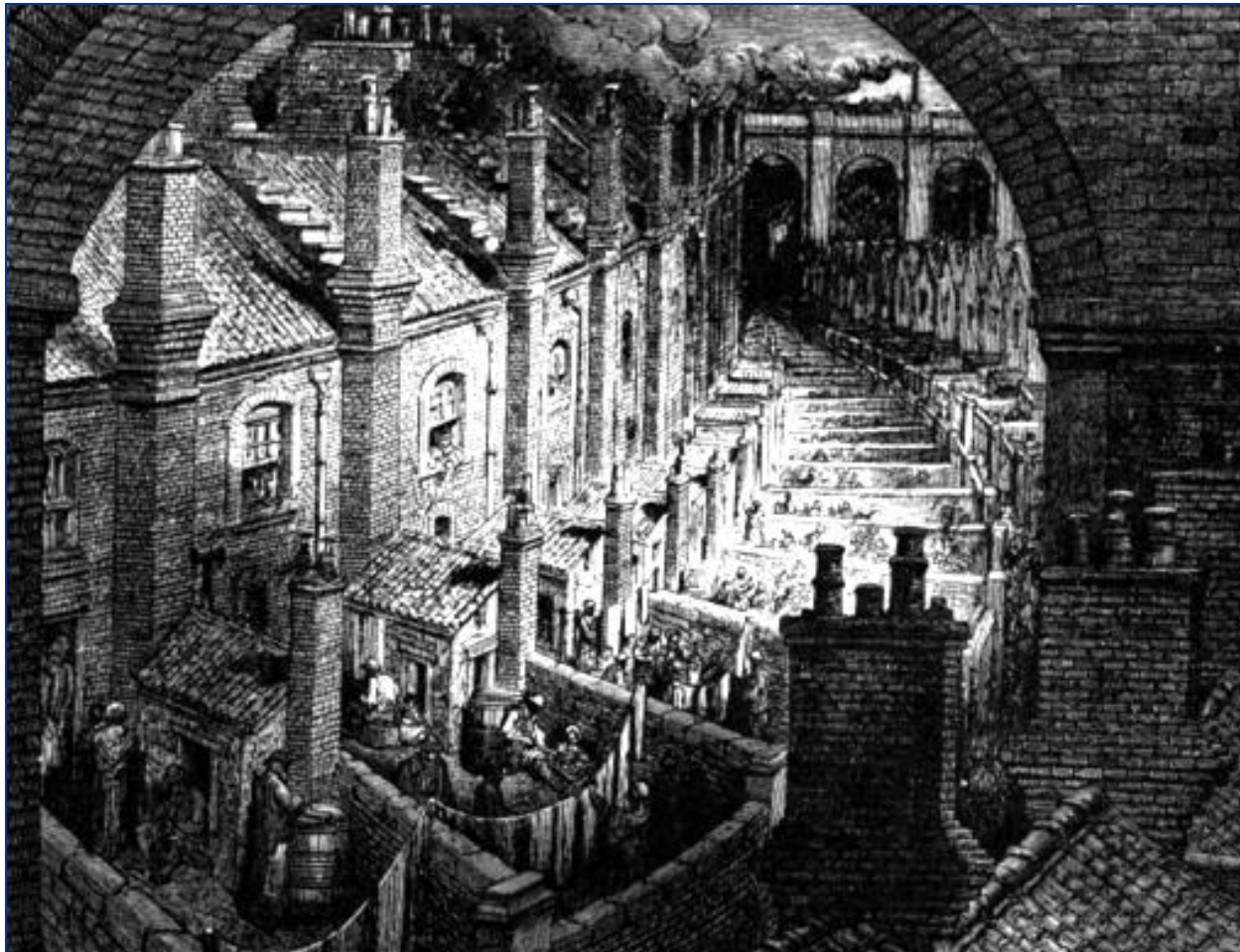


The New Industrial City



Early-19c London

by Gustave Dore



Worker Housing in Manchester





Advantages/Disadvantages



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Industrial Revolution



- **Great Britain leads the way – WHY?**
 - Enclosure Movement – landowners fence off and take over lands, farmers must move to cities to find work
 - Landowners use new, more efficient farming methods
 - Mix soils, crop rotation, seed drill – agricultural revolution
 - Capital – people have more \$ to invest in labor, machines, materials

IR



- **Natural resources**
 - Water, iron, coal
- **Large labor supply – increase in population of workers**
 - Farming = more food = longer lives
 - Entrepreneurs – business people set up industries
- **Political Stability – many wars but none on British soil, successful**

Spread of Industry



- Great Britain tried to keep innovations a secret
- France – many scientists
 - Slow paced, Napoleonic Wars, compensation
- Germany – new factories, 1st major railway, gov't funding
- U.S. – combined British \$ and machinery with American mechanical skills
 - Had natural resources and large labor supply (immigrants)



The power of steam

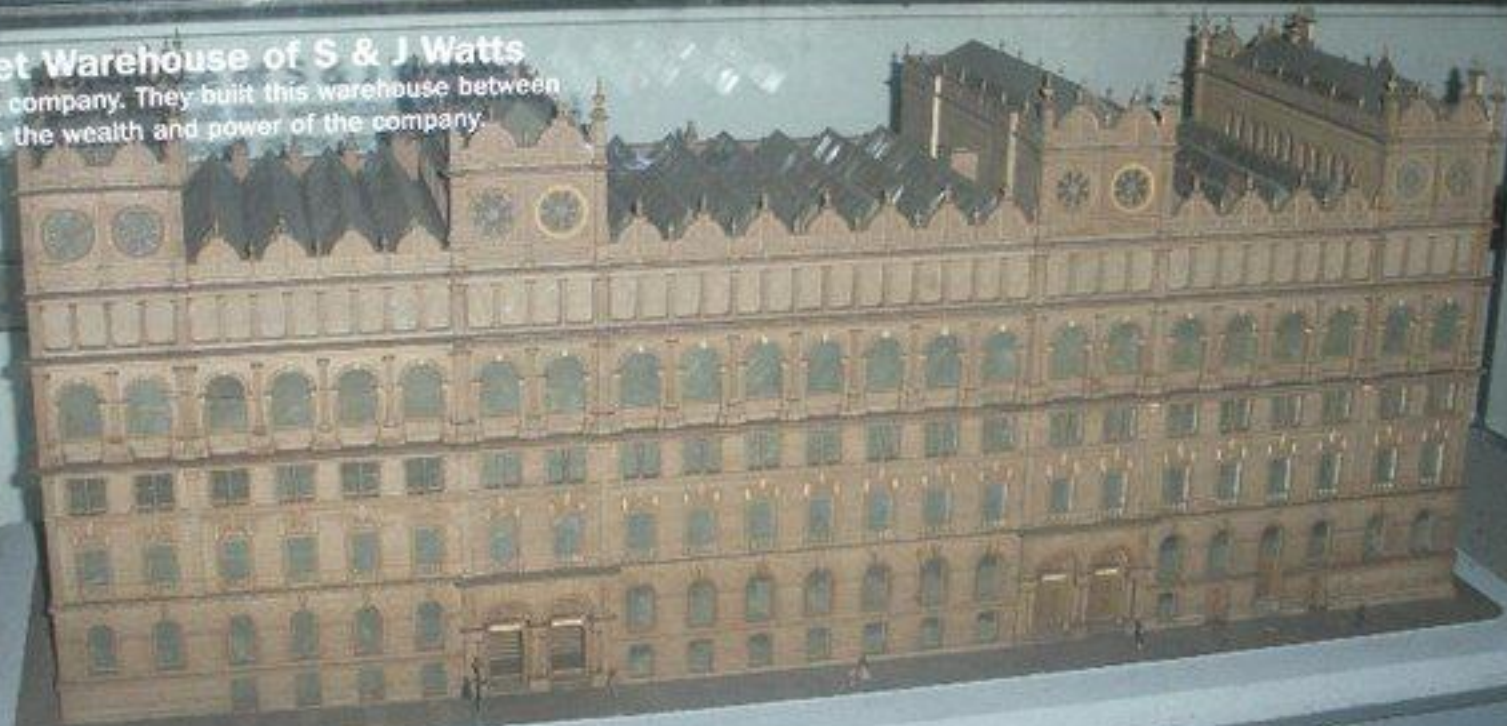
The steam engine

The steam engine was a key invention of the Industrial Revolution. It was first developed by Thomas Newcomen in 1712, and later improved by James Watt in 1769. The steam engine was used to power a wide range of machinery, including pumps, mills, and factories. It was a major breakthrough in the history of technology, and it paved the way for the modern world.

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Portland Street Warehouse of S & J Watts
for cotton trading company. They built this warehouse between
architecture shows the wealth and power of the company.



Top 3 Most Industrialized Countries



- Great Britain
- Germany
- U.S.

A New Society



- Factory System (manufacturing goods in a central location, brought workers and machines under one roof) brought people to cities – URBANIZATION
- Living conditions – poor housing, education, police protection, unpaved roads, disease rampant
- Class tensions – Industrial Revolution created great wealth for the upper class and more of a gap

A New Society (cont)



- **Middle Class – skilled workers, factory owners, business people**
 - Not just bankers, doctors, lawyers
 - Easier to change position in life
 - Lifestyle – men work, women at home
- **Working Class**
 - As competition increased, work is harder, assigned more machines, must perform as fast as possible
 - Division of labor – assigned a specific task
 - Women and children work
 - 14 hr days/6 days a week, factories not well-lit or clean, no aid

A New Society (cont)



- **Unions – Late 1800s**
 - Organized labor groups representing the interests of workers in a specific industry
 - Improve wages and working conditions of members

Positive Effects



- Produce goods faster and cheaper
- Increased life expectancy (eventually)
- Increased education (eventually)
- New jobs
- Unions
- Technology
- Coal to heat homes, better food
- Better lives for some

Negative Effects



- Widened gap between industrialized and non-industrialized countries
- Imperialism – taking over other countries
- Dependence on nonrenewable resources
- Overcrowding, pollution, poor living conditions for the lower classes