

# The Industrial Revolution

**Or how man has improved  
the world while destroying it?**

# **The Agricultural Revolution**

**Agrarian Revolution:** a rapid change in farming methods and tools that took place in the 1700's

**Enclosures:** the taking over and fencing in land that was shared by peasant farmers

**Crop Rotation:** the rotating of crops through fields, allowing one to sit fallow while the others produce crops.

**Cottage Industry:** manufacturing goods in homes

**Cash Crops:** crops grown for sale rather than for use by the farmer

**Natural Resources:** basic raw materials – could include water, coal, wood, iron ore, etc..

# Changes in Transportation:



Steam ships



Trains

Canals

Paved roads



## Cause:

- ❑ A fungus caused potato crop of Ireland to rot before being harvested
- ❑ Unfair trade laws prevented food from being imported to make up for lost crops.

# Irish Potato Famine

## Effect:

- ❑ Over 1 million Irish died of starvation and disease in less than 4 years
- ❑ Many Irish emigrated from Ireland
- ❑ British changed their laws governing the importing of food



# Industrial Revolution & Cities

**Factory System: the manufacture of goods in factories, spurred urbanization by creating jobs**

## **Urbanization**

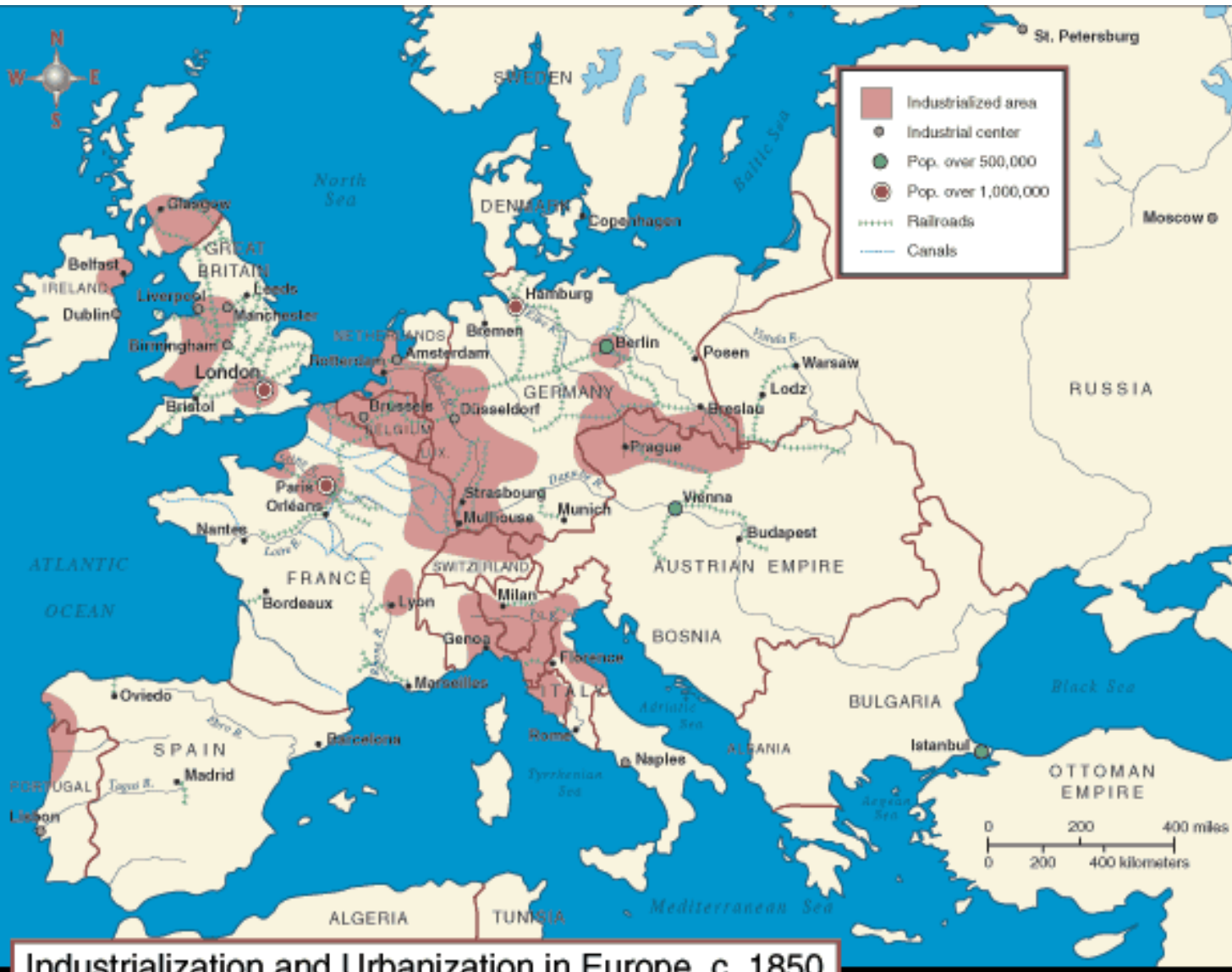
***Definition:* the movement of people from rural areas to urban areas**

***Reasons for it:* people came in search of jobs, centers for factories**

# INDUSTRIAL CENTERS

\* Large cities where factories and transportation centered

\* Mostly in Northern England (Liverpool, Glasgow, & Manchester) & Central Europe (Berlin). Glasgow & Berlin tripled in size





# CHANGES IN LIVING CONDITIONS

## *Life Before the Industrial Revolution*

- Houses were far apart with yard or crops around them
- Decently built but poorly heated
- Families lived near each other

## *Life After the Industrial Revolution*

- Houses were built very close to each other with little or no yard
- Shoddily built with cheap materials and poorly heated
- Families lived together in the same house or far apart

# Social class changes

- ❖ Middle class grew
- ❖ Gap between the rich and poor got even bigger (the rich got richer while the poor got poorer).
- ❖ Old upper class grew jealous of the new wealth and power the middle class had.



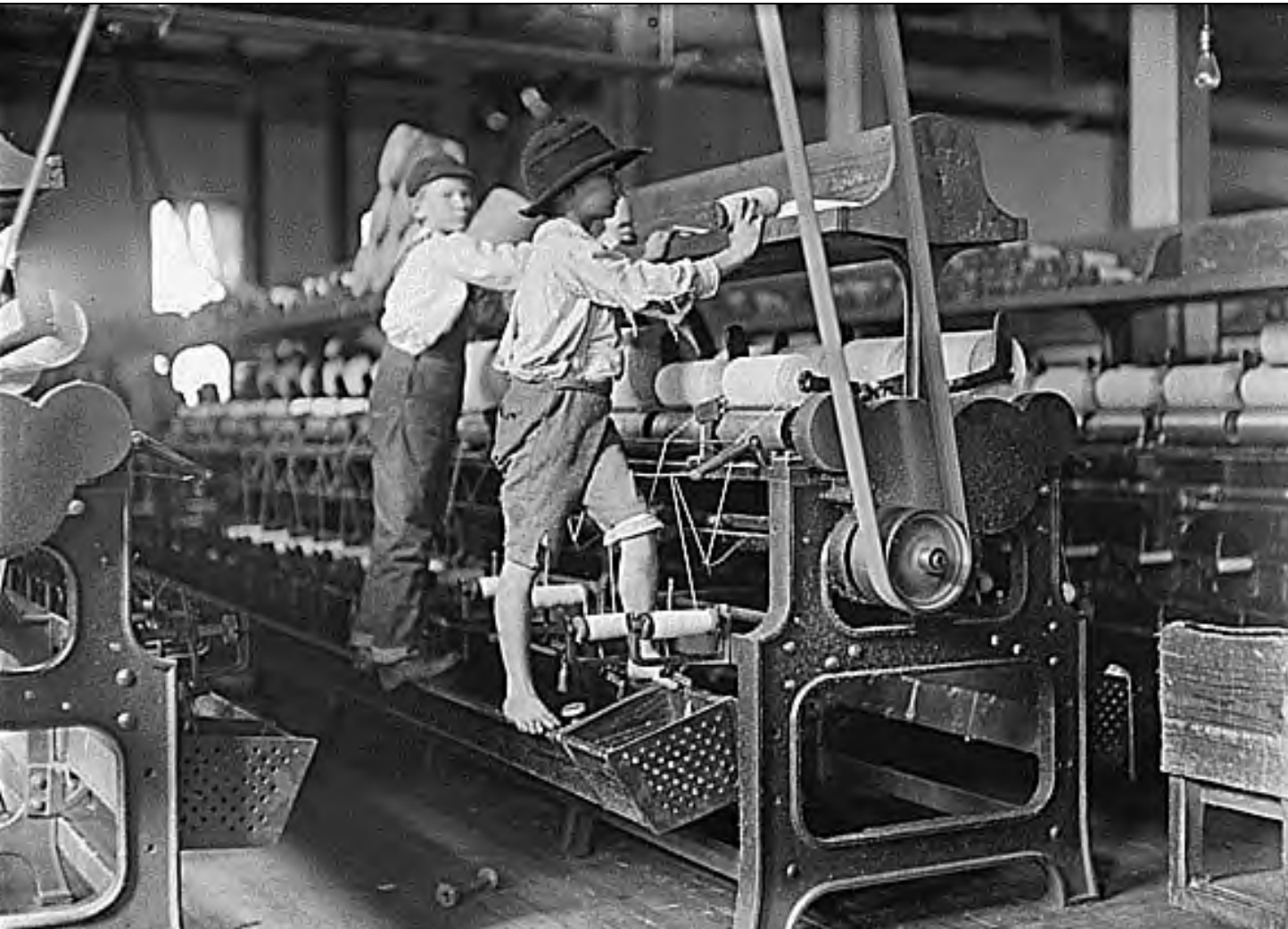


# Factory working conditions

- Dirty, dimly lit, noisy, and unsanitary
- Open machinery
- Little break time – sometimes not even a lunch break
- Had to maintain pace with machinery



- Children were put to work as young as 6 years old in factories to help support their families
- Their size made them useful in mines and around machinery
- Many were maimed or killed



## **Child Labor**

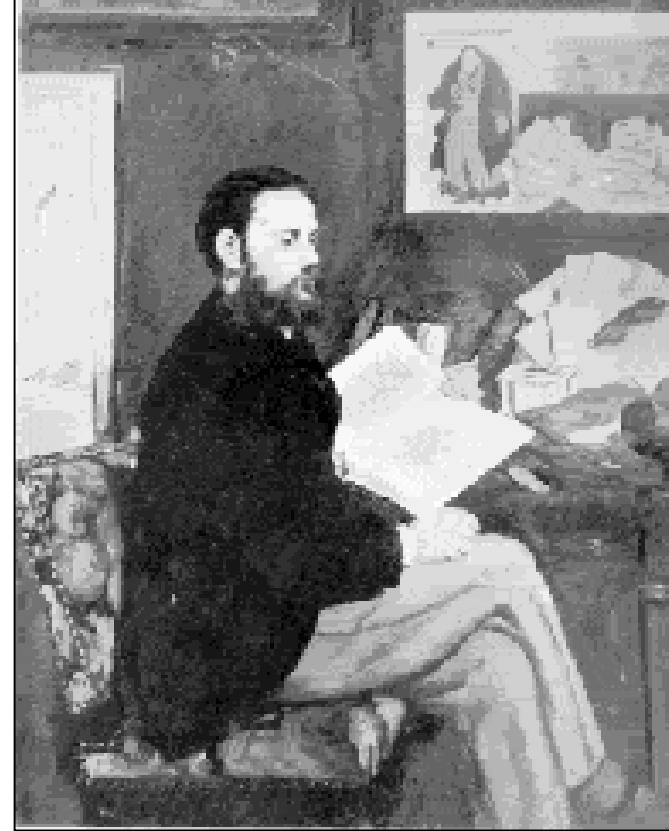
- Made pennies a day
- Worked up to 16 hour days
- Had no time for school or play

# Reformers



**Charles  
Dickens**

- Wrote *Oliver Twist*, *A Christmas Carol*, and *The Pickwick Papers* to expose the living conditions of the common people



**Emile Zola**

Wrote *J'Accuse* to expose discrimination by the government towards the common people

# **The Economics of the Industrial Revolution**

Or how to spend your money?



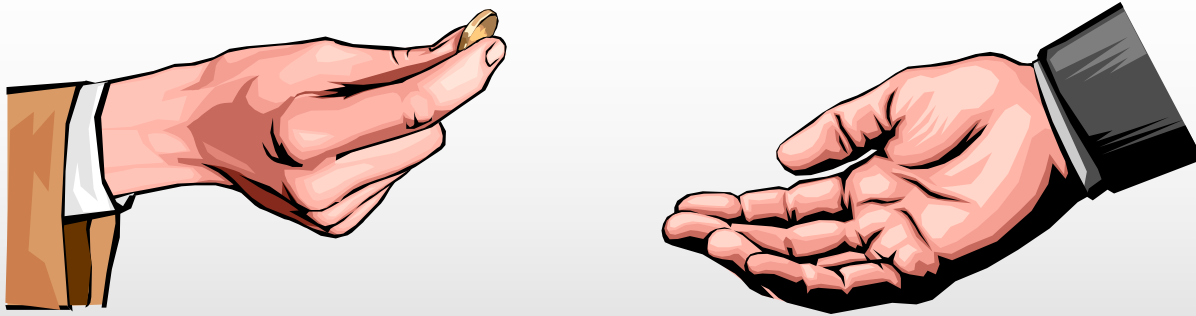
# “Essay on the Principle of Population”

**Why would the poor keep suffering if the population was increasing?**

- Written by Thomas Malthus
- Said the poor would suffer as long as the population kept increasing.
- Advocated families having fewer children



# *Laissez Faire*



Economic theory where  
government keeps its' hands out  
of business affairs

# Capitalism



- **Definition:** economic system where the means of production are privately owned and operated for profit
- **Source:** Adam Smith's *The Wealth of Nations*

*Quotable: You don't have any cows. The bank will not lend you money to buy cows because you don't have any cows to put up as collateral.*

# Corporation

- **Shares:** a percentage of ownership in a corporation
- **Stockholder:** a person who owns stock. They are a part owner of the corporation
- **Entrepreneur:** a person who invests time, energy, and money into a corporation



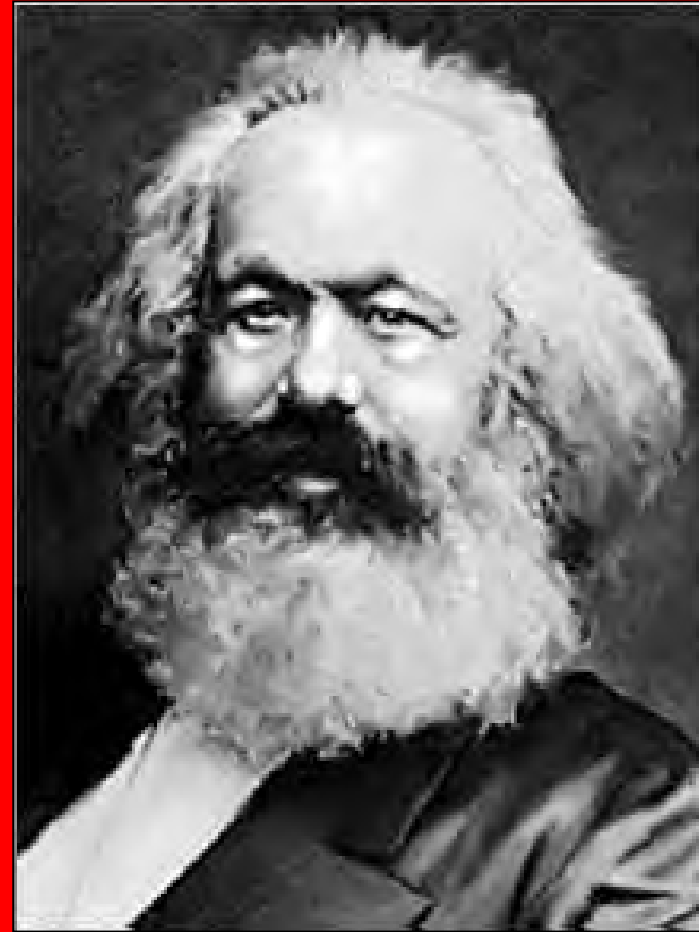
Why would anyone buy shares in a corporation?

**To make a profit**

# COMMUNISM



- **Definition:** economic & political system where the means of production are government owned and operated for the good of society



- **Source:** Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels' *The Communist Manifesto*



# 4 Elements of communism:

- 1) Class struggle between bourgeoisie (*haves*) & proletariat (*have nots*)
- 2) Bourgeoisie prosper from the work of the proletariat
- 3) Proletariat must rise up & overthrow the bourgeoisie
- 4) Proletariat establish a socialist society, eventually the government will not be needed and will disappear

**Quotable:** *You share two cows with your neighbors. You and your neighbors bicker about who has the most "ability" and who has the most "need." Meanwhile, no one works, no one gets any milk, and the cows drop dead of starvation.*





# Socialism

- **Definition:** economic system where the means of production are government owned and operated for the good of society
- **Source:** Robert Owen
- **Utopian Socialist:** wanted to create self-sufficient communities, where all work and property would be shared. Since all wealth was shared there would be no need for war.



## How is socialism different from communism?

- ❖ It is only an economic system & not a political system.
- ❖ It has limited private ownership

*Quotable: You have two cows. The government takes them and puts them in a barn with everyone else's cows. You have to take care of all the cows. The government gives you a glass of milk.*

# Utilitarianism

- **Definition:** Things, ideas, and actions should be judged by their usefulness or utility
- **Source:** Jeremy Bentham. John Stuart Mill was the main leader



*Quotable: You have two cows. The government sets the price of the milk your cows produce and you sell, even if it is less than what it costs you to produce. Therefore you have to get another job or lose the farms.*

# **Lasting Impact of the Industrial Revolution**

**How does this impact you today?**

# Global Economy



✦ New powers emerged in Europe. Each competed for new markets throughout the world.

✦ New transportation and communication devices made the world seem a smaller place due to faster and more reliable travel and communication

✦ Companies began to trade internationally



# RISE OF UNIONS

Reasons for: unsafe and poor work conditions

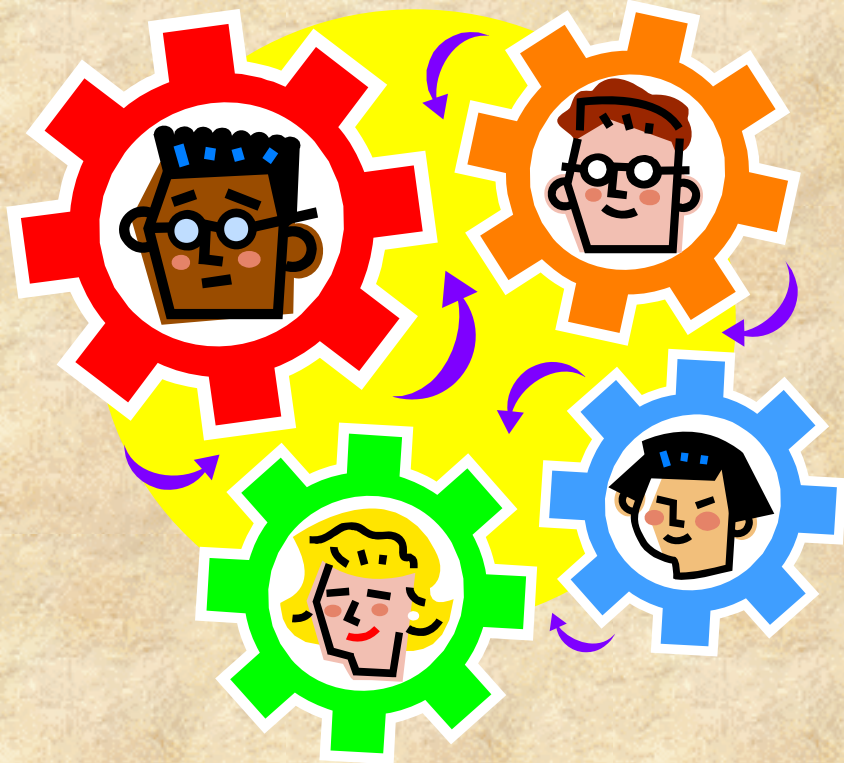
Collective bargaining: a way for unions and management to negotiate for changes in working conditions (give and take)

Strike: a stoppage of work by unions – used as a tactic to gain change





# Sadler Report



- A report done for the British Parliament on child labor
- Impact includes:
  - limiting the hours a child could work
  - and setting a minimum working age



# Public education system

- *More public schools were set up to educate the population*
- *Children were expected to go to school instead of work*
- *More children graduated from the 8<sup>th</sup> grade than before*



# Abolition movement

- As machines began to increase productivity, people realized slavery was not as profitable nor moral

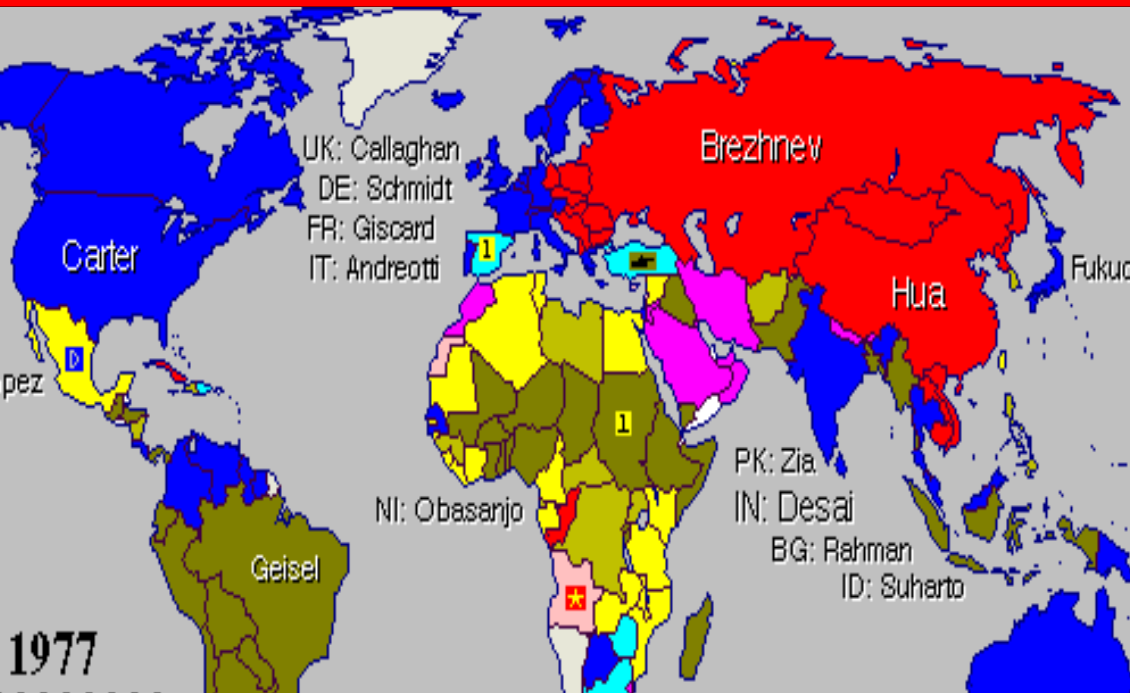
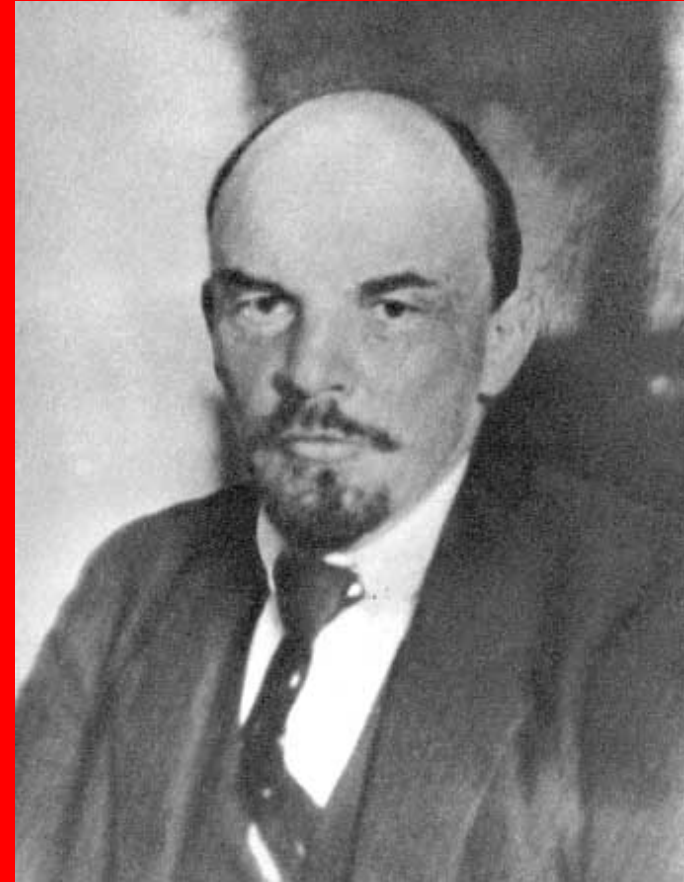
# Expansion of suffrage

- Women gained suffrage (voting) rights
- More men gained suffrage (property requirement eliminated)



# COMMUNIST REVOLUTIONS

- Communist revolutions in Russia, China, Cuba, Vietnam, Angola, and Nicaragua.
- Based upon the ideas of Marx and Vladimir Lenin





## Emigration:

to leave a  
country

Immigration: to enter a  
country to live

# Movement of people

## Reasons for:

- Religious freedom
- Escape economic problems
- Escape political problems
- Chance for a better life





# New

## Imperialism:

### *Definition:*

- The establishment of colonies due to economic and nationalist forces within the mother country.
- Centered in Asia and Africa
- Sometimes subjugated existing nations



### *Reasons for:*

- established new trade markets
- Increased a nations power
- Soothed social concerns

## BEFORE

- Most people make their living as farmers
- People use simple hand tools
- Most people live in farming villages
- Most people have never traveled beyond their villages
- Farmers work long hours at work that varies by season
- Children help out with farm work
- Most people make their own clothes and grow their own food
- Most power provided by people, animals, water mills, and windmills
- Slow transportation by animal-drawn wagons and by foot

## AFTER

- Many people make their living in factories
- Industrial cities and towns grow up
- City dwellers live in multistory tenements
- Factory workers work long hours, governed by the factory whistle
- Children work in mines and factories
- City dwellers buy food and clothing in stores
- Many factory-made products available
- New importance of coal and steam as power sources
- Many new inventions, such as telegraph, anesthetics, and sewing machine
- Faster transportation by train and steamship