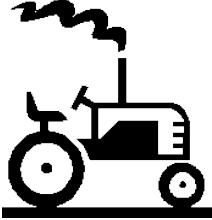


Industrial Revolution

Background

In 1750, most people in Europe lived on **small farms** and produced most of their needs by hand. A century later, many people lived in **cities** and most of their needs were produced by **complex machines** using **steam power**. The Industrial Revolution began in **Great Britain** and spread to Belgium, France, Germany, the United States and Japan. It was a fundamental change in the way goods were produced, and altered the way people lived. The Industrial Revolution is a major turning point in world history.

Causes

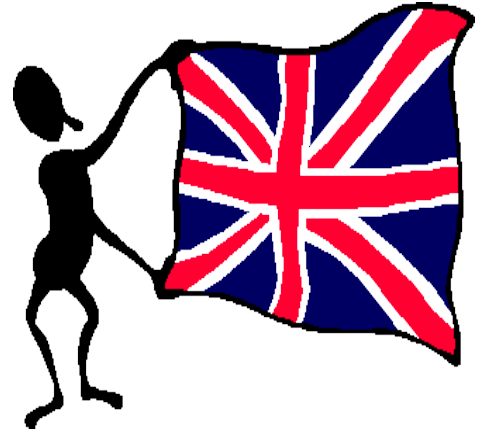


Agrarian Revolution: was a change in farming methods that allowed for a greater production of food. This revolution was fueled by the use of new farming technology such as the **seed drill** and **improved fertilizers**. The results of this revolution in farming was a **population explosion** due to the higher availability of food. Also, the **Enclosure Movement**, which was the consolidation of many small farms into one large farm, left many people jobless and homeless. These people would provide the **workforce** of the Industrial Revolution.

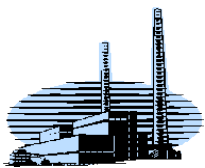
Geography: Great Britain has an abundance of the **natural resources** needed for industrialization, such as **iron ore** and **coal**. Britain also had access to many **navigable rivers** and **natural harbors** which provided for the easy movement of goods both within the country, and overseas.

Capital: The British had a vast **overseas empire** that provided them with a strong economy. They had the **capital** (money) needed to build **railroads**, **factories**, and **mines**.

Technology & Energy: Britain experienced a **revolution** in energy use as they switched from **animal power**, to **water power**, to **steam power** in a few short years. The **steam engine** was the power source of the Industrial Revolution.



Effects



Mass Production: The use of the Factory System allowed for mass production of textiles and other goods. This shifted people from production at home with the **Put Out System**, to production in large factories in cities. Mass production also allowed for lower prices on the good produced.

Big Business: As the Industrial Revolution grew, so did business. To meet the needs of this growth, business owners sold shares of their companies to stockholders who would share the profits and losses. The influx of capital allowed business to grow into **corporations** that had dealing in many different areas.

Laissez-Faire Economics: This was an economic philosophy begun by **Adam Smith** in his book, **Wealth of Nations**, that stated that business and the economy would run best with no interference from the government. This economic system dominated most of the Industrial Revolution.

New Social Class Structure	
Upper Class:	Very rich industrial & business families. Old Noble class.
Upper Middle Class:	Business people & professionals such as, lawyers & doctors.
Lower Middle Class:	Other professionals such as, teachers, shop owners, and office workers.
Working Class:	Factory workers and small farmers.

Urbanization: People moved to towns and cities to be closer to the factories. Conditions were very poor during the early part of the Industrial Revolution, as factory workers lived in overcrowded buildings, with no sewage or sanitation services. This resulted in widespread disease.

Working Conditions: Factory workers worked very long hours, for little pay, under harsh conditions. Workers included children as young as 8, both male and female. Many people were injured or killed due to unsafe working conditions.

Societal Changes: New roles were defined for **Middle Class** men and women. Middle Class men went to work in business, while Middle Class women worked from home and cared for the family. The higher standard of living for the middle class meant that their children received some form of **formal education**. **Working Class** families faced many hardships due to poor living and working conditions, and most Working Class children never received an education.



Communism: **Karl Marx** wrote in ***The Communist Manifesto*** (1848) that all of human history is based on the conflict between the bourgeoisie (those who own the means of production) and the proletariat (working class). He predicted that the proletariat would rise up in a violent revolution to overthrow the bourgeoisie and create a society with an equal distribution of goods and services. This **socialist** theory would form the basis for the **Bolshevik, Chinese, and Cuban Revolutions** in the 20th Century.

Imperialism: **Africa, China, India, South East Asia**, and others were controlled by Europe to provide **raw materials** and new markets for industrialized goods. Imperialism had a negative effect on most of these cultures, and did not completely end until after **World War II**. Imperialism usually only benefited the European nations.

The Industrial Revolution was a major turning point in world history as it resulted in a complete change in society on all levels. Effects of the Industrial Revolutions were long reaching, and influenced many other cultures both positively and negatively.

Source: <http://regentsprep.org/Regents/global/themes/change/ind.cfm>

QUESTIONS: Please answer on a separate sheet of paper

1. From the 1700's to the 1800's, people moved from _____ to _____.
2. Where did the Industrial Revolution begin?
3. Why is the Industrial Revolution considered to be a major turning point in history?
4. Define Agrarian Revolution.
5. What geographical factors made it easier for Great Britain to industrialize?
6. What economical factors made it easier for Great Britain to industrialize?
7. What was the economic impact of mass production?
8. What economic system did Adam Smith favor?
9. Name 3 effects of urbanization.
10. What was life like for the Middle Class?
11. Why do you think that Working Class children did not receive an education?
12. Define proletariat.
13. What did Karl Marx predict?
14. Why do you believe that imperialism was an effect of the Industrial Revolution?