

The Industrial Revolution

1700 - 1900

The Beginnings of Industrialization

- **Main Idea**

- *The Industrial Revolution started in England and soon spread to other countries.*

- **Why It Matters Now**

- *The changes that began in Britain paved the way for modern industrial societies.*

The Beginnings of Industrialization

Scattering seed by hand is wasteful; many seeds fail to take root.

Jethro Tull invented the seed drill. Farmers could sow seed in rows at a specific depth. More seeds took root, boosting crop yields.

The greatly increased output of machine-made goods in the middle 1700's.

in



The Beginnings of Industrialization

- Jethro Tull's seed drill
- Selective stock breeding
- Crop rotation
- Small farmers move to cities
- England's natural resources favored industrialization.
 - Water power and coal to fuel new machines
 - Iron ore to construct machines
 - Rivers for transportation
 - Harbors for large merchant ships

The Beginnings of Industrialization

- Britain had all the factors of production, resources needed to produce goods and services.

LAND



LABOR

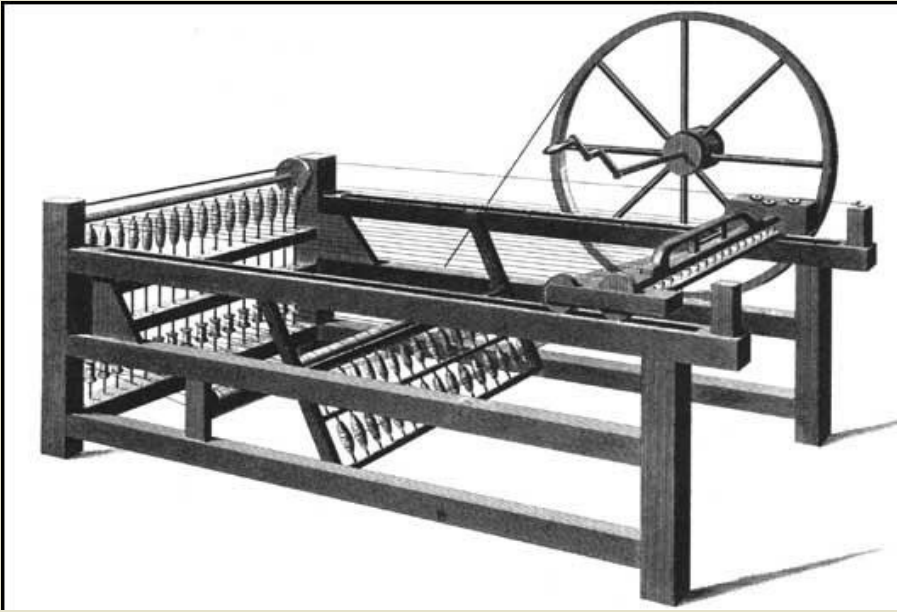


CAPITAL



The Beginnings of Industrialization

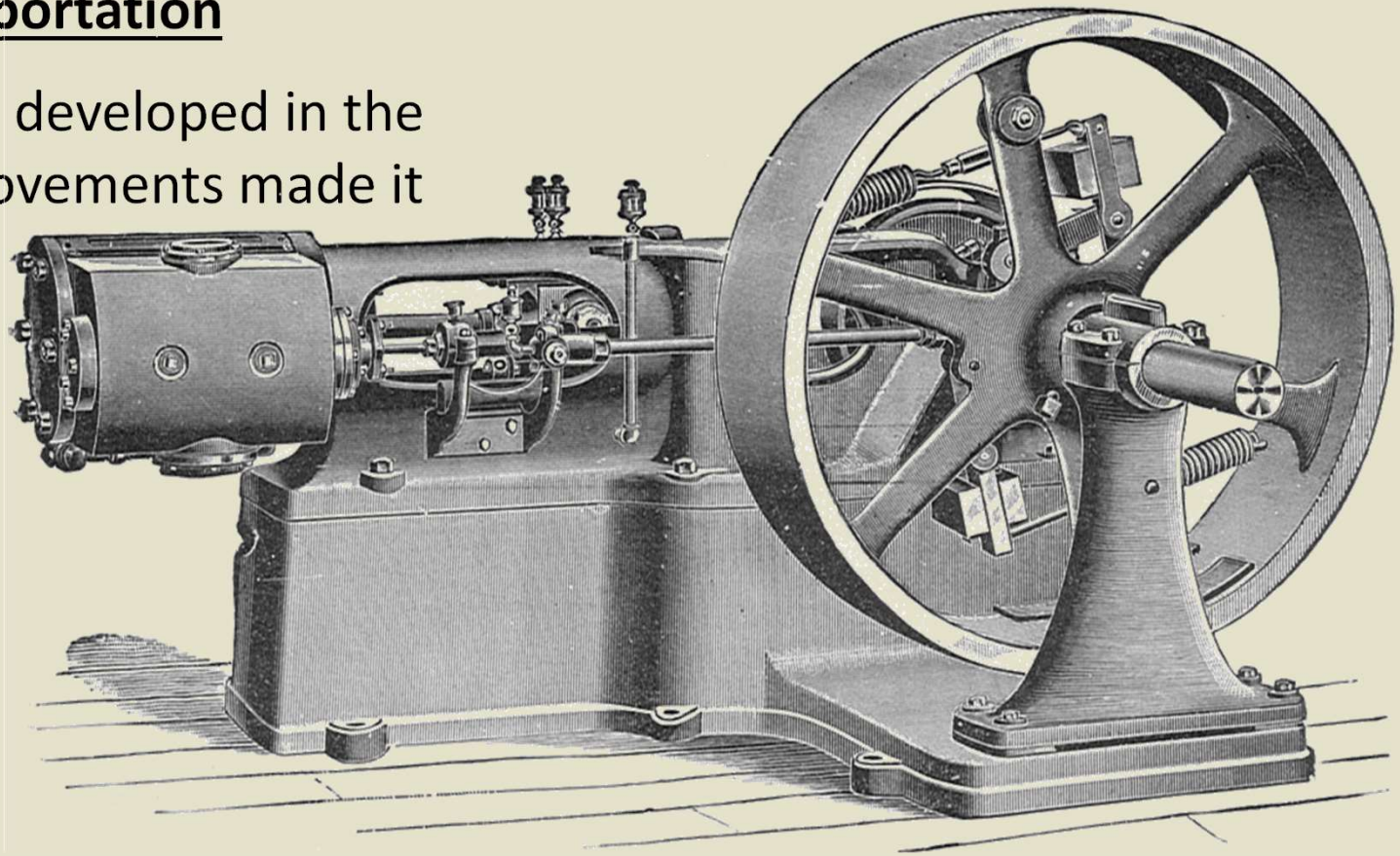
Invention Spurs Industrialization



The Beginnings of Industrialization

Improvements in Transportation

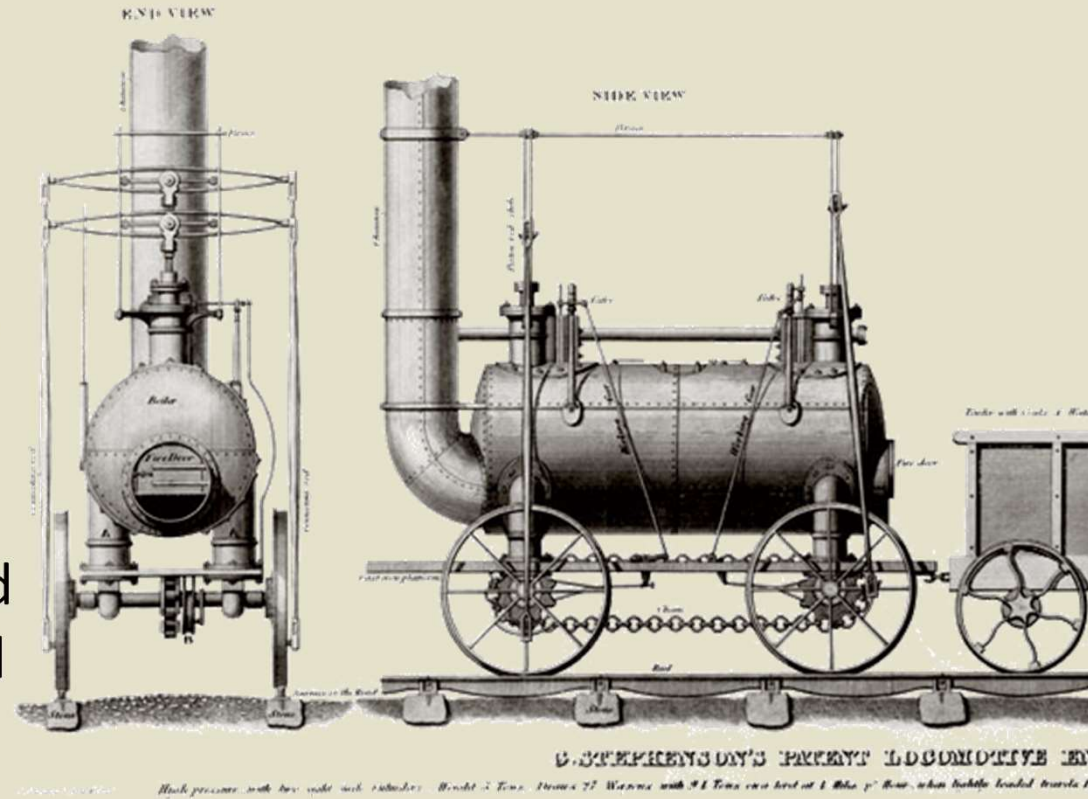
- The steam engine was developed in the early 1700's and improvements made it more useful.



The Beginnings of Industrialization

The Railway Age Begins

- In 1804, an Englishman mounted a steam engine on wheels to haul coal over 10 miles of track.
- Engineers continuously improved the locomotive and many miles of track were laid.
- Railroads spurred growth and created thousands of jobs across England and much of the world.



Industrialization

- **Main Idea**

- *The factory system changed the way people lived and worked, introducing a variety of problems.*

- **Why It Matters Now**

- *Many less-developed countries are undergoing the difficult process of industrialization today.*

Industrialization

The change to machine production initially caused human suffering, but eventually led to a better quality of life for most people.

Industrialization Changes Life

- With the rise of industry, people found higher wages working in cities than on farms. Many were able to raise their standard of living.
- Higher wages led to urbanization as city populations rapidly increased.



Industrialization

Industrialization Changes Life

- As cities grew, they lacked adequate housing, sanitation, and police protection. People lived in overcrowded conditions and sickness was widespread. The average life span in these urban areas was as low as 17.



Watch on YouTube:

<https://youtu.be/kOiO7xfqkDk>

This video gives a brief glimpse of what your life might have been like during the Industrial Revolution.

Industrialization

Class Tension Grows

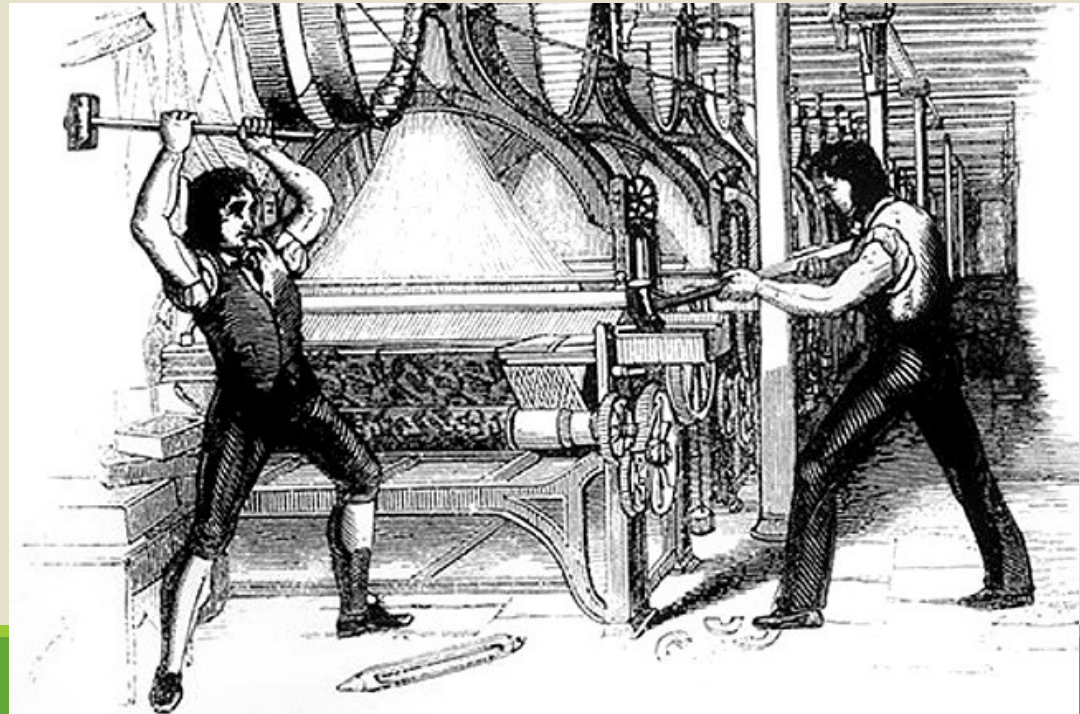
- The Industrial Revolution also created enormous wealth; skilled workers, professionals, and business people made up a new middle class.



Industrialization

Class Tension Grows

- As technology improved, workers were often replaced by machines. Some, called Luddites, rebelled by smashing machines and destroying factories.



Industrialization

Positive Effects of the Industrial Revolution

- The upper and middle classes saw the more immediate effects, but the working class did eventually benefit from the Industrial Revolution. Wages slowly rose and prices declined. Items seen as luxuries would become affordable to almost everyone.



Industrialization Spreads

- **Main Idea**

- *The industrialization that began in Great Britain spread to other parts of the world.*

- **Why It Matters Now**

- *The Industrial Revolution set the stage for the growth of modern cities and a global economy.*

Industrialization Spreads

Industrial Development in the United States

- As businesses grew, owners needed more money to continue to expand. Many would sell small shares of ownership called stock. A company owned by stockholders is called a corporation.



Industrialization Spreads

Continental Europe Industrializes

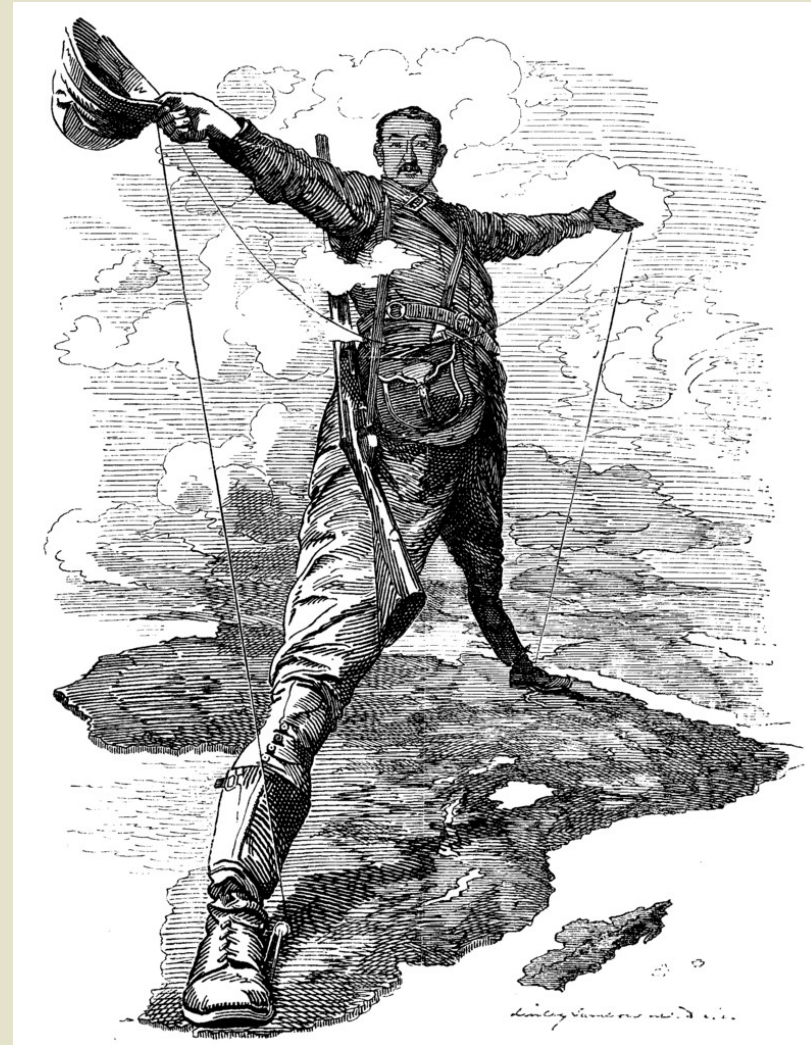
- Areas in Germany used local resources to develop their own industry. Germans imported British machines and experts. Children were sent to England to study British industrialization.



Industrialization Spreads

The Impact of Industrialization

- As industrialization grew, factories demanded more raw materials. The cheapest sources were the colonies, resulting in increased colonization in Africa and Southeast Asia.



Watch on YouTube

https://youtu.be/nl_-6WPQ4Sg

Another glimpse into life during the Industrial Revolution.

Reforming the Industrial World

- **Main Idea**

- *The Industrial Revolution led to economic, social, and political reforms.*

- **Why It Matters Now**

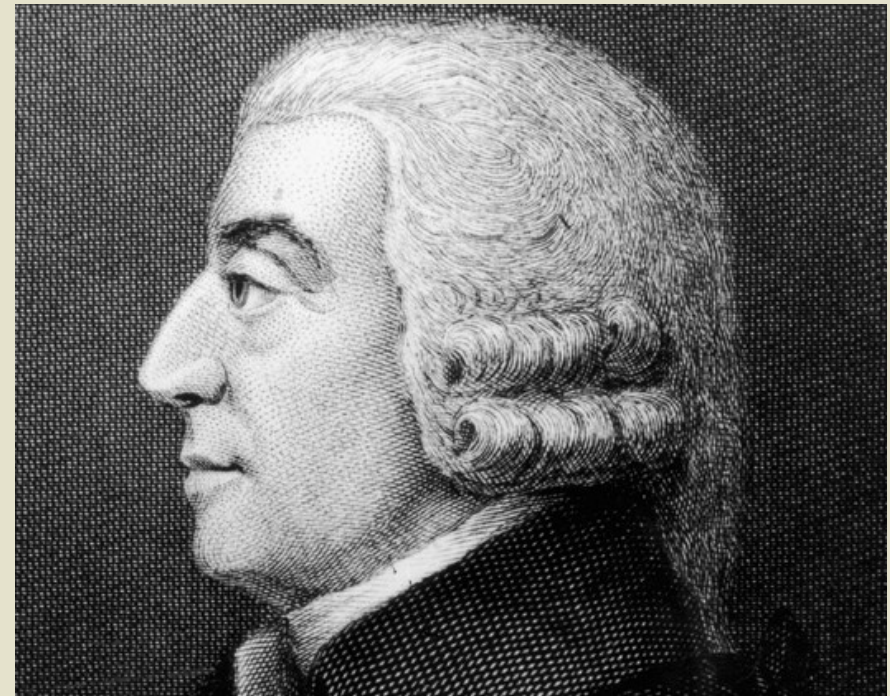
- *Many modern social welfare programs developed during this period of reform.*

Reforming the Industrial World

The Philosophers of Industrialization

Adam Smith was a Scottish economist who wrote a book called “The Wealth of Nations.”

- Economist Adam Smith argued for laissez faire capitalism (hands off), where government did not interfere with business.
- Smith and others opposed efforts to help poor workers. They argued that laws requiring a minimum wage and better working conditions reduce profits and overall wealth.



Reforming the Industrial World

The Rise of Socialism

- Others argued that government was only useful if it promoted the greatest good for the greatest number of people.
- In France, reformers called for socialism, where all factors of production were owned by the public and operated for the welfare of all. Public ownership would end poverty and promote equality.

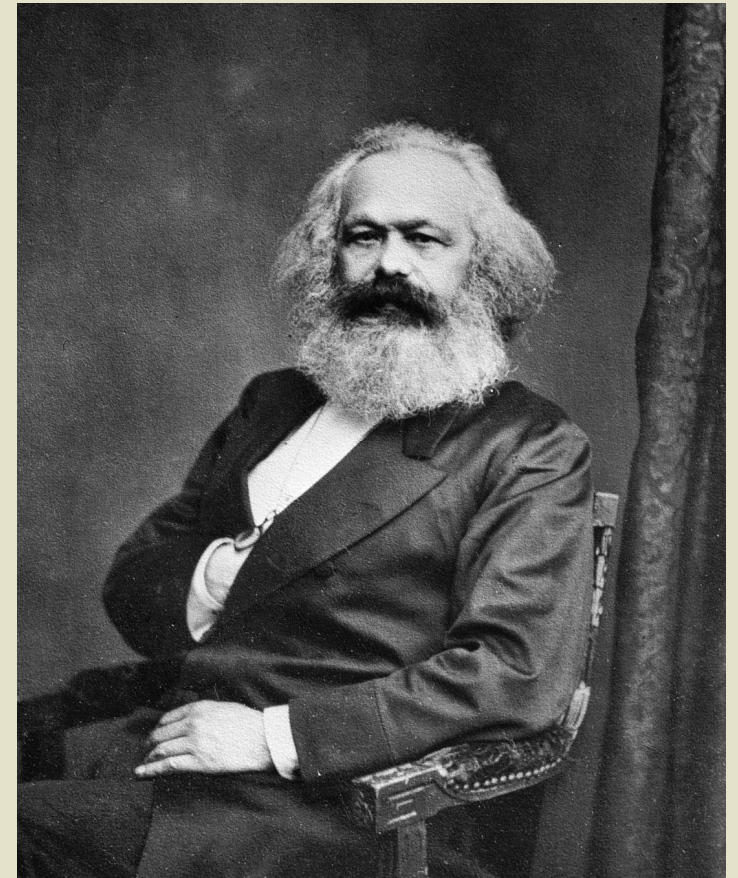


Reforming the Industrial World

Marxism: Radical Socialism

Karl Marx was a German journalist who wrote a pamphlet called the Communist Manifesto.

- He wrote about the struggle between the haves and the have nots. (bourgeoisie and proletariat)



Reforming the Industrial World

Marxism: Radical Socialism

- He predicted that the workers would overthrow the owners. He believed workers would provide and share equally. Eventually, government would wither away and private property would cease to exist.



Reforming the Industrial World

Marxism: Radical Socialism

- Marx's ideal communism never developed. Governments enacted reforms to protect the worker and rein in business.

