

Start of the Industrial Revolution

Industrial

Revolution

Industrial Revolution = the greatly increased output of machine-made goods that began in England during the 18th century

Impact of the Agricultural Revolution

1) "**Enclosures**" = large farms that produced more crops/food by using new technology and methods

2) **Technology**: Led to the need for fewer people working on the farms; These displaced people then moved to cities to find jobs in the factories

3) **Transportation (Steam Engine & Railroads)**: Made travel to and from the cities much easier; Led to Urbanization

Early Factory System

- 1st factories were built next to Rivers..... WHY???

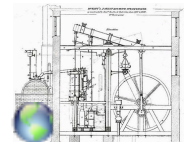


- Water provided a source of power for factories

Early Industries

1) Textiles/Clothing

2) Railroads (steam engine)



Why did it begin in Great Britain?

Factors of Production =

- **Land**
- **Labor**
- **Capital/\$\$\$\$**

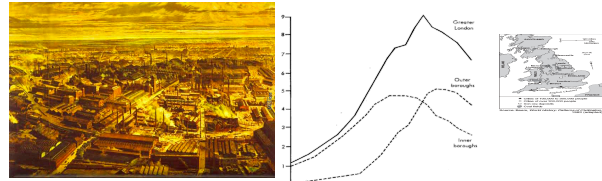


Great Britain had...

- 1) Large Population that provided labor for the factories
- 2) The Land was rich in natural resources and had many rivers
- 3) Great Britain was one of the richest countries in the world so people could invest money into new factories and technology

Effects of the Industrial Revolution

"Urbanization"--growth of cities (population and buildings)

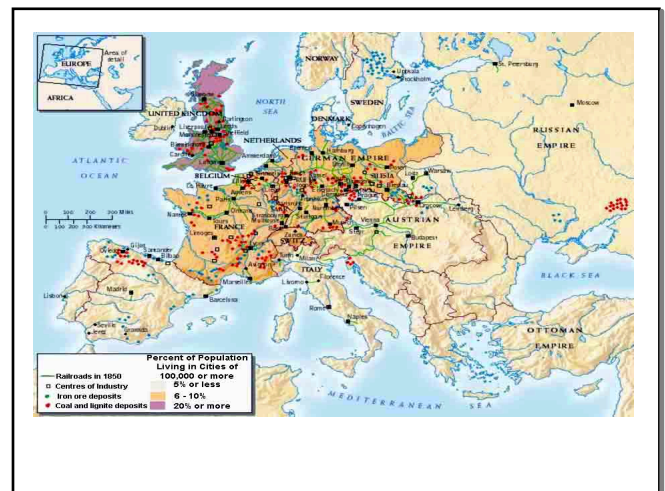


Population of London (1800 - 1980)

Negatives of the Industrial Revolution

1) Living Conditions (beginning of I.R.)

- Overcrowding
- Pollution (in cities)
- No building or sanitary codes
- Crime/Fire



Working Conditions (factory workers)

- Average worker = 14 hours/day, 6 days a week
- Dangerous working conditions ex: Poorly lit
- No "medical protection" (you get hurt = you can't work)
- Poor health conditions (especially in coal mines)



FACTORY WORKERS
SOURCE: PPTP/WWW.LEARNINGMUSE.COM



Child Labor

- Many children had to work to help family survive (extra income)
- Subjected to same work as adults (hours, conditions, etc...)
- Because they were children they were paid less

Age of Worker	Male Wages	Female Wages
under 10	17.00	15.00
10-15	46.34	46.34
15-20	80.54	75.34
20-25	127.22	82.54
25-30	200.44	86.54
30-35	210.82	86.54
35-40	212.72	86.54
40-45	219.52	86.54
45-50	249.74	86.54
50-55	304.44	86.46
55-60	328.44	86.44



Positives of the Industrial Revolution

- 1) New Jobs were created
- 2) Middle class develops from skilled workers and professionals
 - Upper middle class -- Doctors, Lawyers, factory managers
 - Lower middle class -- mechanics and skilled factory workers
- 3) Wealth of the nation increased
- 4) Eventually educational opportunities increased
- 5) Long term result of the Industrial Revolution :Standard of living improves

