

## The Industrial Revolution Begins (1750-1850)

**Do Now: Copy the definition for enclosure in the space provided**

Enclosure	
Cottage Industry	

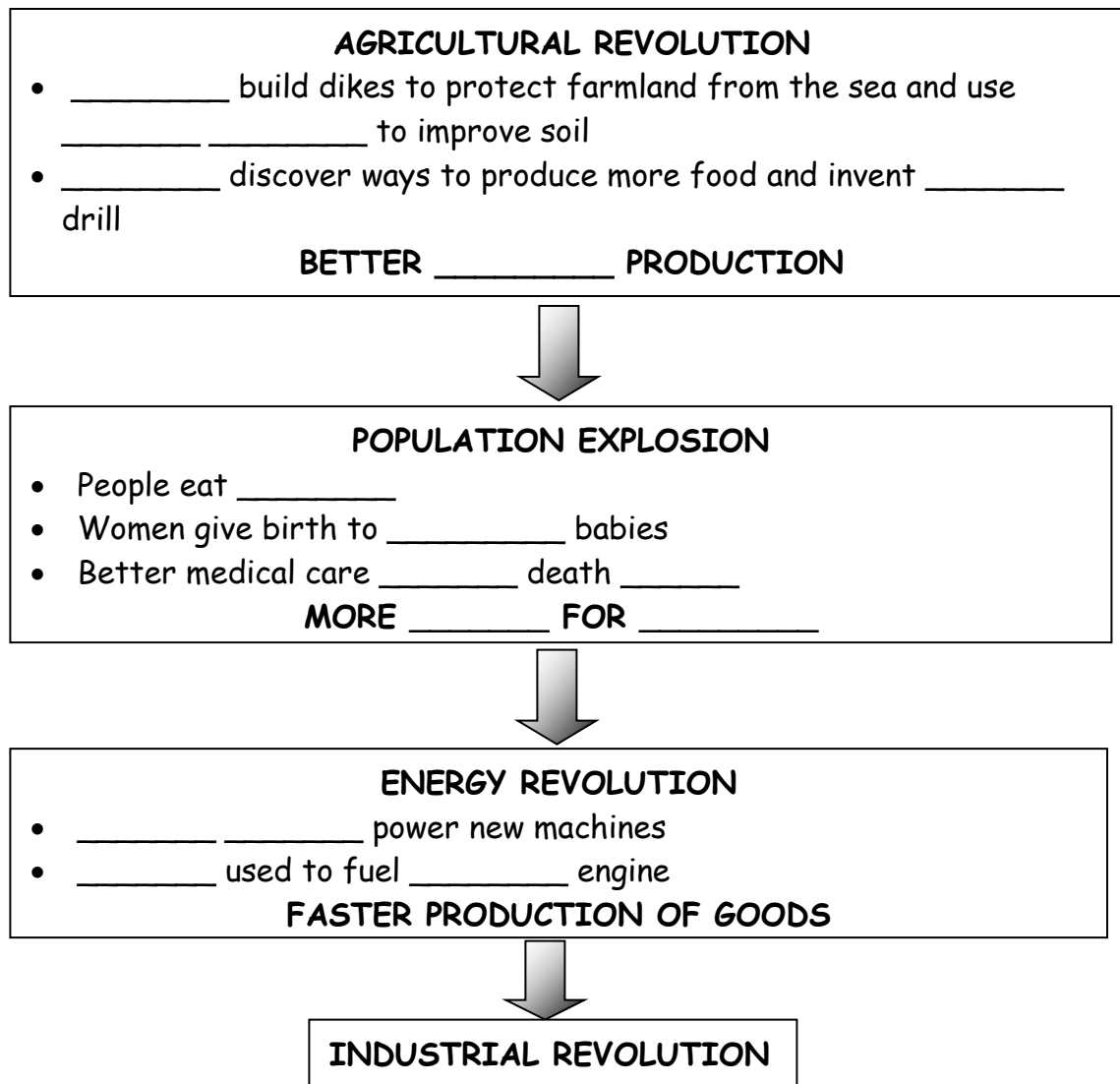
### Learning Targets and *Intentions of the Lesson*

#### I Want Students to:

1. **KNOW** why industrialization took place in England first. 2. **UNDERSTAND** and explain how technological innovations brought about the factory system. 3. Complete a short response organizer (**SKILL**) on how industrialization changed society from agrarian dependent to technologically innovative.

The Industrial Revolution was driven by a growing labor force and by new sources of power.

## CAUSES OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION



The Industrial Revolution was a long, slow process in which production shifted from hand tools to complicated machines.

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### **Turning Point: Industrialization Transforms Society**

Read "Turning Point: Industrialization Transforms Society" on page 617 of your textbook.

1. How did factory tasks differ from traditional work?

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2. How do you think industrialization affected people's attitudes about work? What specific changes would workers have disliked? (Answer in at least 2 complete sentences)

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### **Science, Technology, & Society: The Power of Steam**

Read "Science, Technology, & Society: The Power of Steam" on page 618 of your textbook.

1. Why was a rail connection to Liverpool important to manufacturers in Manchester?

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2. In what way was the development of the steam engine a cause of the Industrial Revolution?

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# Did You Know?

1. Which bits of information were most surprising to you?

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2. What are the major trends of the world today?

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3. How will the future be different for your children then it is for you?

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4. How might this relate to the period of industrial revolution?

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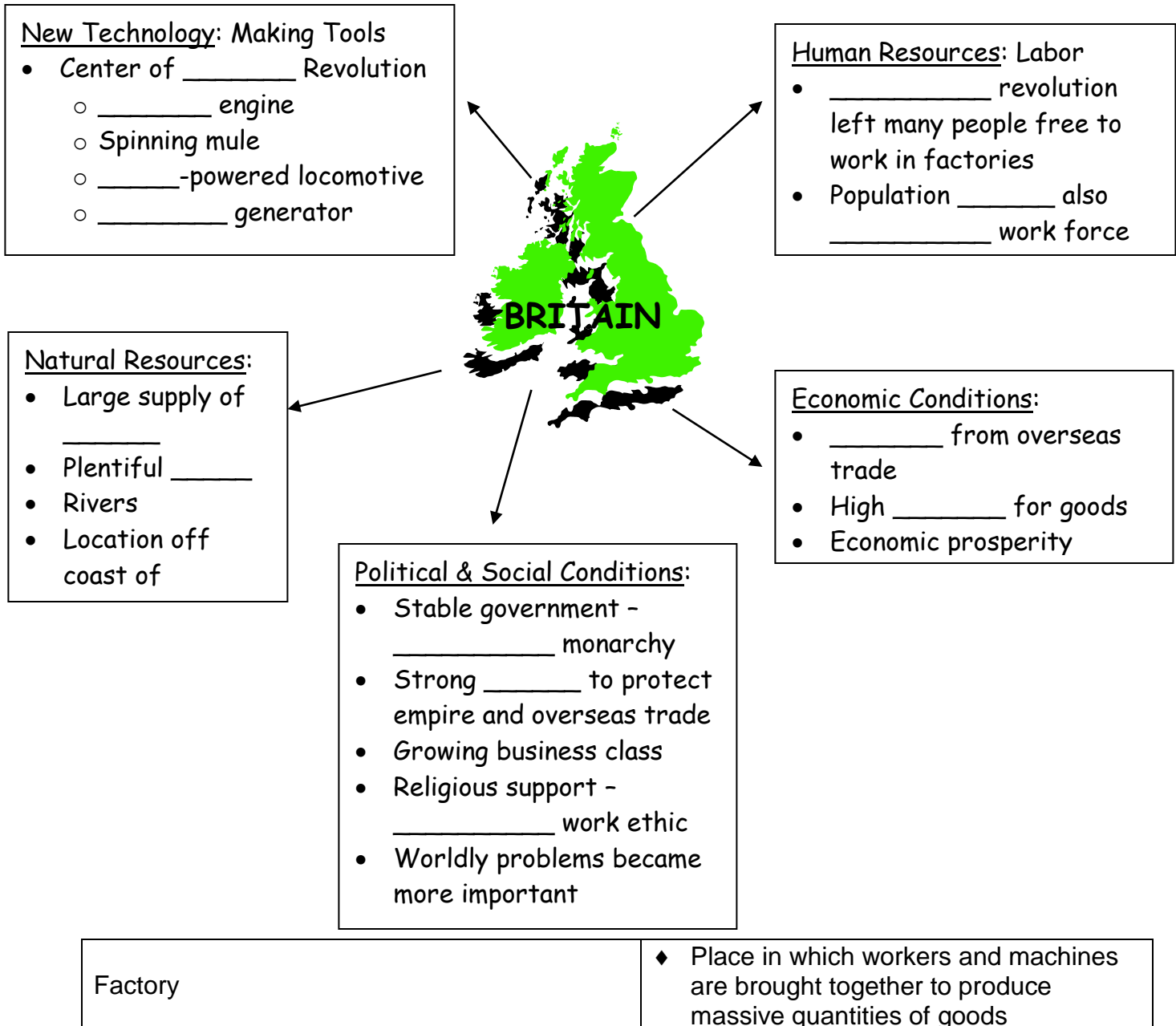
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**The Industrial Revolution began in Britain where there were favorable economic, political, and social conditions, as well as sufficient resources.**



Preview Question: On a separate sheet of paper, answer the following question:

In what ways might moving from the countryside to the city have changed people's lives during this period?

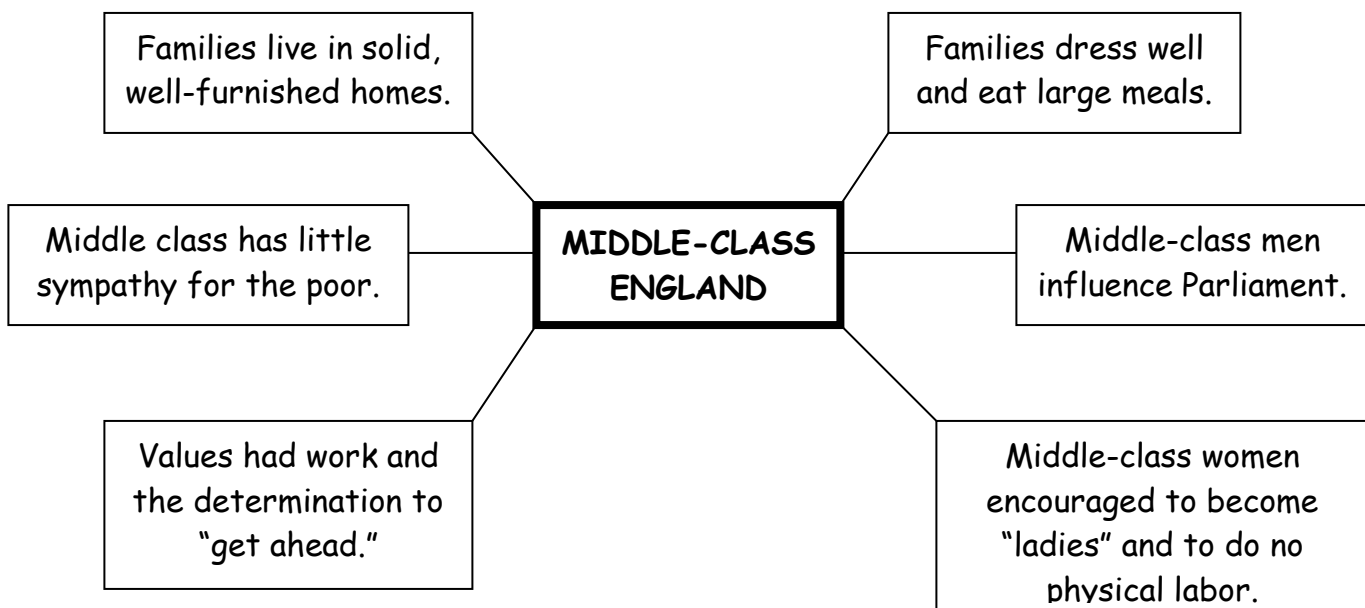
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urbanization

- ♦ Movement of people from rural areas to cities

### Section 3      Hardships of Early Industrial Life

Factory work meant long hours, hard jobs, unsafe conditions, and low pay.



A growing middle class benefited the most from the Industrial Revolution.

### THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION CHARACTERISTICS

- Shift from hand tools to machine power
- Shift from animal power to steam power
- An economic revolution that began in Great Britain and spread to US, France, & Germany
- Technology developed
- Production in factories increased

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# Effects of the Industrial Revolution

- Laissez-Faire Economics -
  - Business with little government involvement
  - Large amounts of money
- Corporations form -> sell stocks to raise capital (money)
- Class structures
  - Upper class - very rich
  - Middle class - industrial families, business, lawyers, professors
  - Working class
- People moved to cities to work in factories
  - disease spread due to unsanitary conditions & overcrowding
- Working conditions
  - Child labor
  - 12 -16 hour days
  - unsafe working conditions
  - mass productions
- Changing social conditions
- Improved transportation
  - roads
  - canals
  - steam locomotive

## The Industrial Revolution Begins (1750-1850)

Utilitarianism	♦ Idea that the goal of society should be to bring about the greatest happiness for the greatest number of people
Socialism	♦ System in which the people as a whole rather than private individuals own all property and operate all businesses
Communism	♦ Form of socialism advocated by Karl Marx ♦ According to Marx, class struggle was inevitable and would lead to the creation of a classless society in which all wealth and property would be owned by the community as a whole
Proletariat	♦ The working class

### Section 4      New Ways of Thinking

The Industrial Age gave rise to new ways to think about the economy.

THINKER	IDEA
Thomas Malthus	As long as the population increases, the poor suffer. Poor people should have fewer children.
David Ricardo	When wages are high, families have more children, but more children lead to lower wages.
Jeremy Bentham	<b>Utilitarianism</b> : the goal of society should be the happiness of its people.
John Stuart Mill	Government should help to improve the lives of the poor.
Karl Marx	<b>Scientific Socialism</b> : History is a class struggle between the people who have wealth and those who do not. The working class will defeat the people who own the industries and end capitalism.

Many thinkers tried to understand the great changes that the Industrial Revolution caused.