

Take a few minutes and write down
your thoughts about the picture.

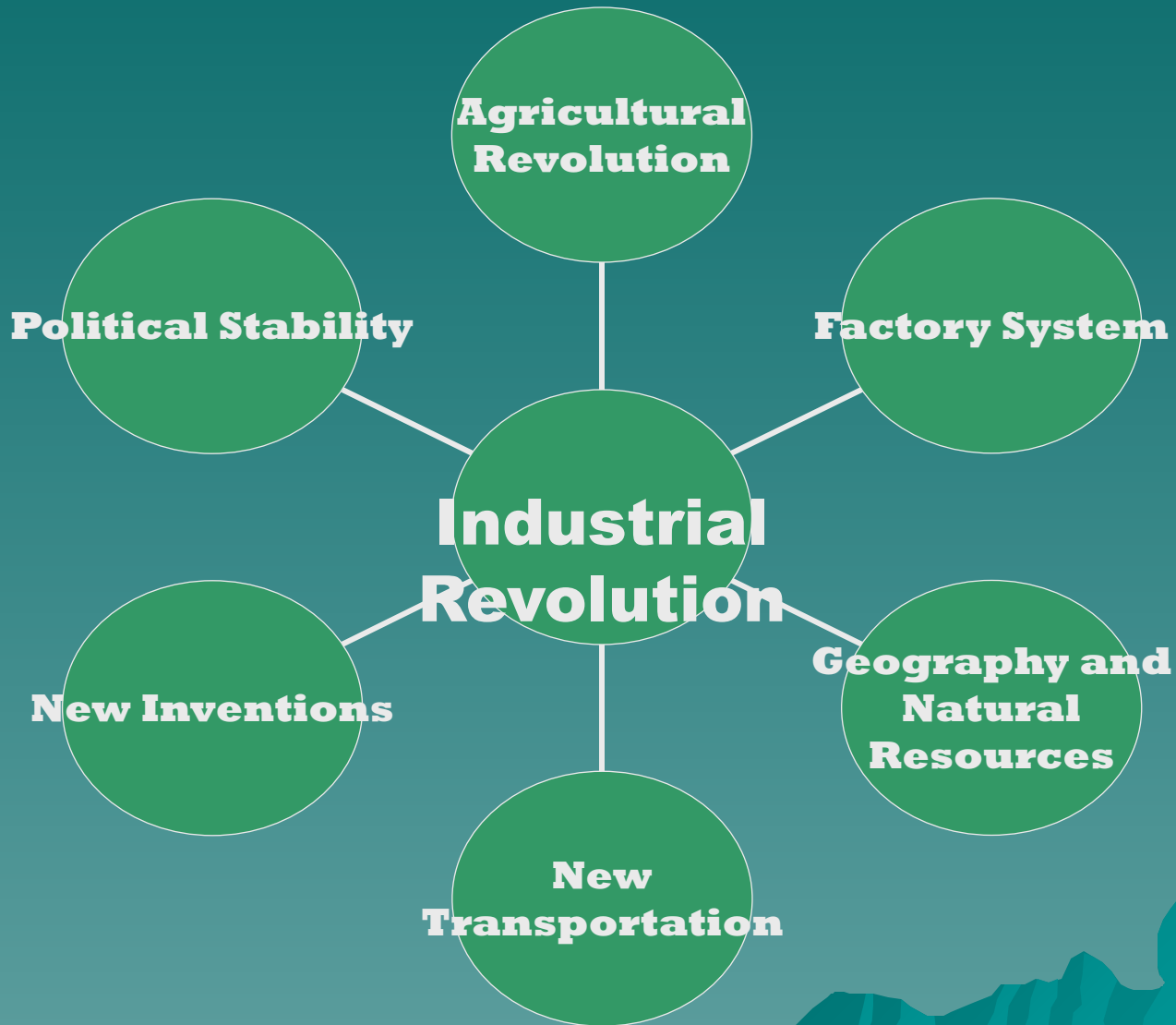


Write down your thoughts about this picture and compare/contrast it with the first picture



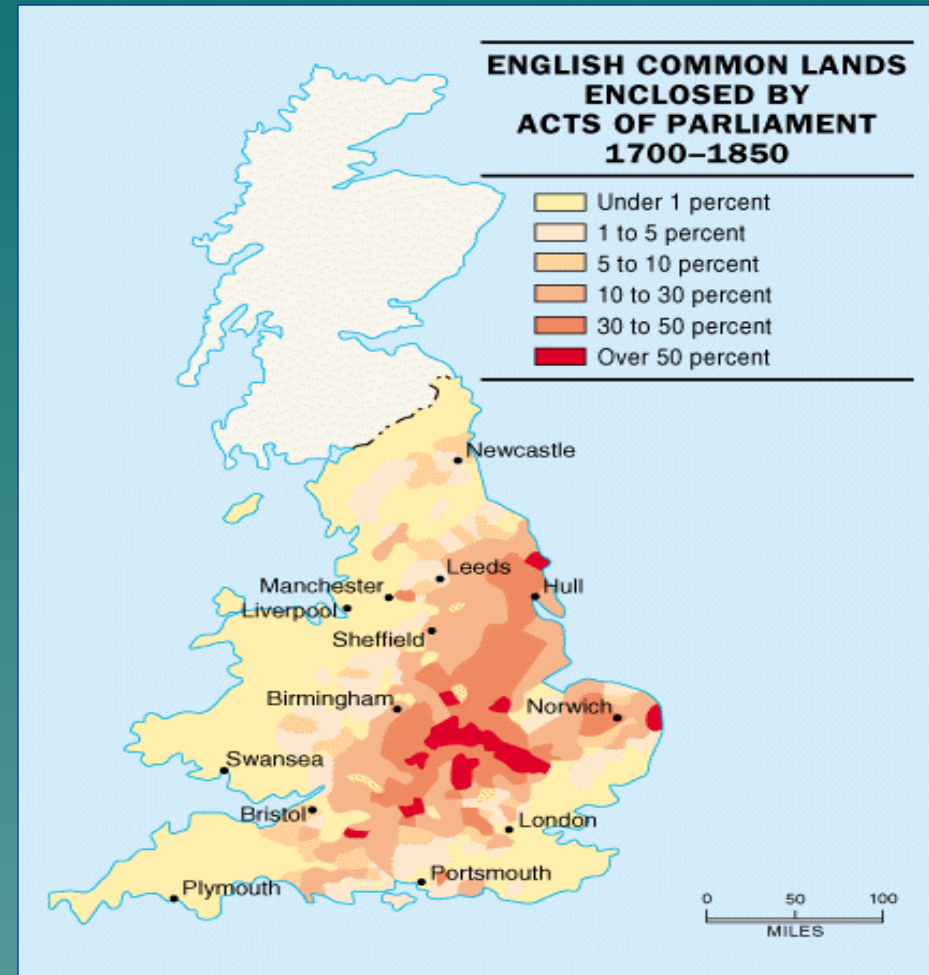
CAUSES OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION- ENGLAND

1780s-1880s



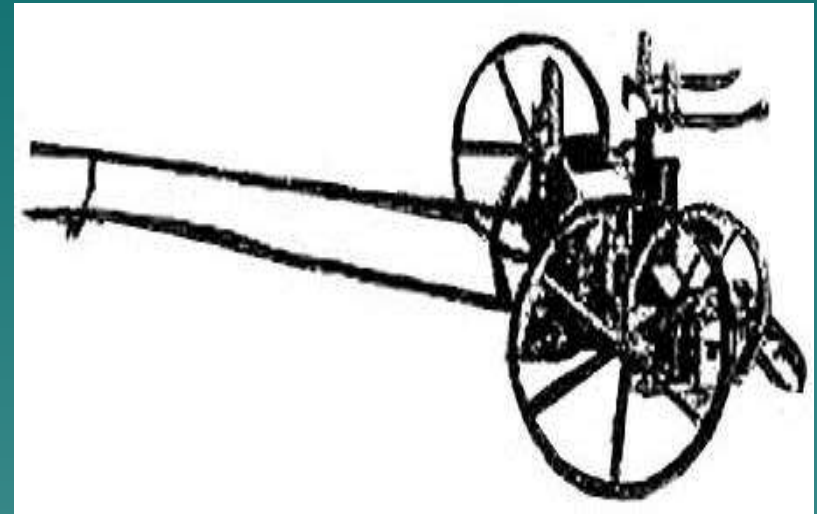
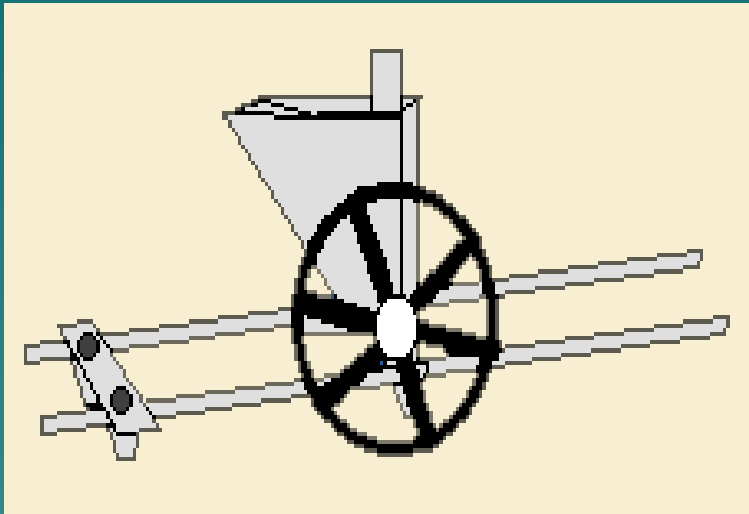
AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION

ENCLOSURE MOVEMENT



AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION

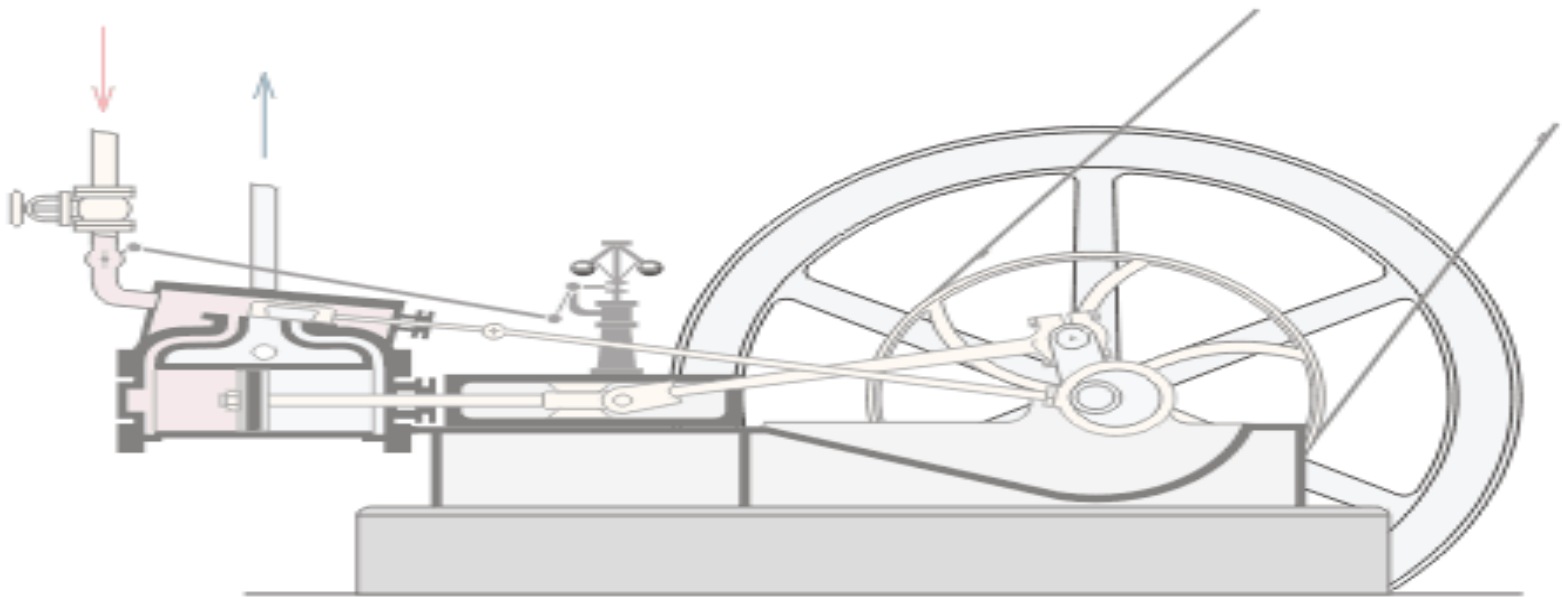
INCREASES IN PRODUCTION



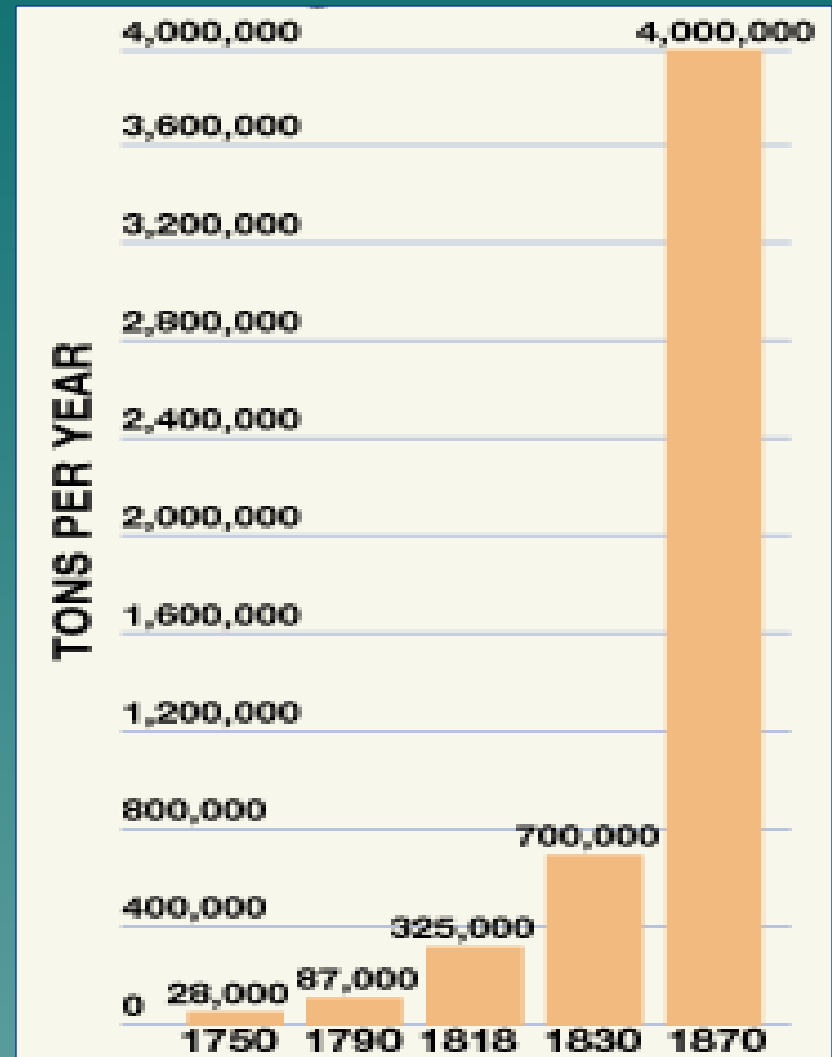
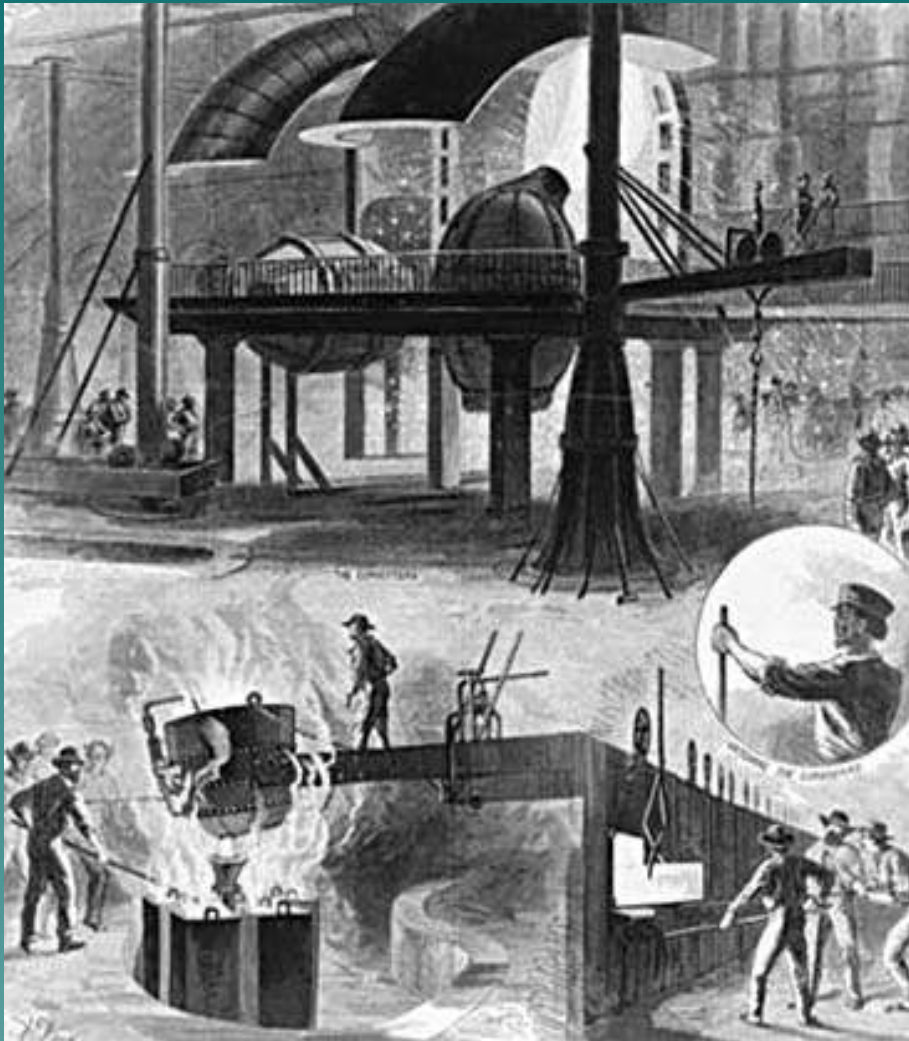
- ◆ Agricultural Revolution- advancements in farming tools = more production
- ◆ Enclosure- Tenant farmers or leave for city

NEW INVENTIONS

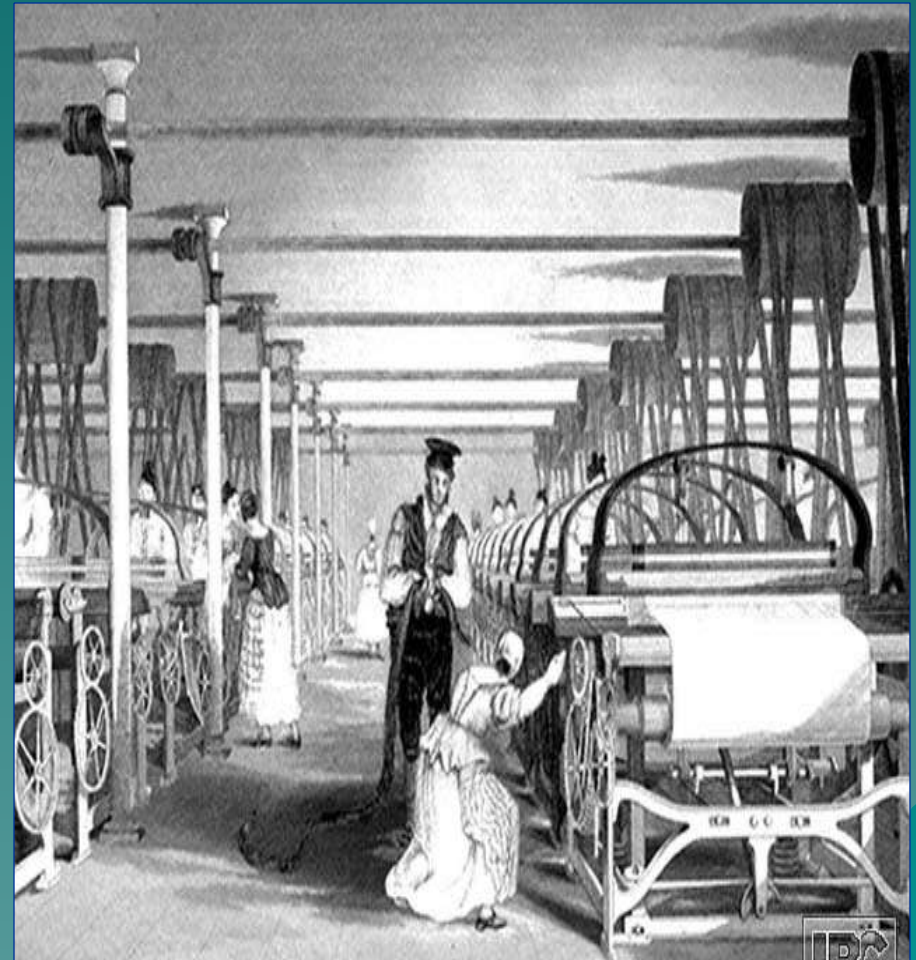
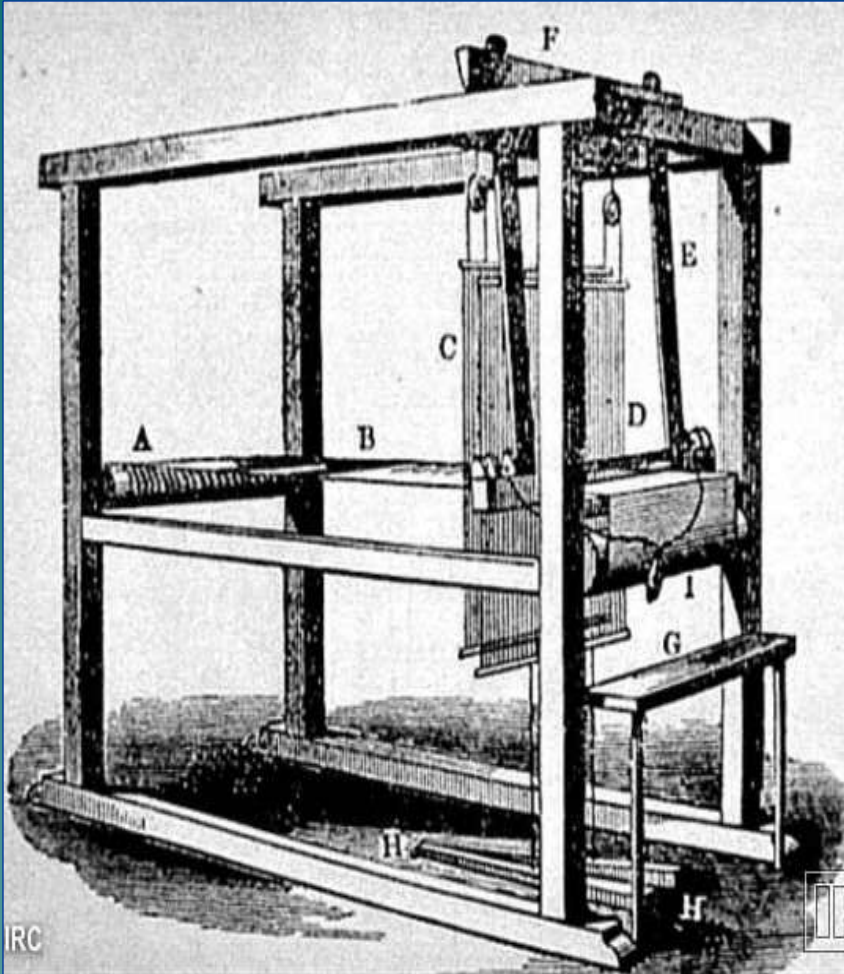
- ◆ New inventions- The cotton gin, a variety of sewing machines, the steam engine, and Bessemer process for making steel all contribute to increases in production



STEEL: THE BACKBONE OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

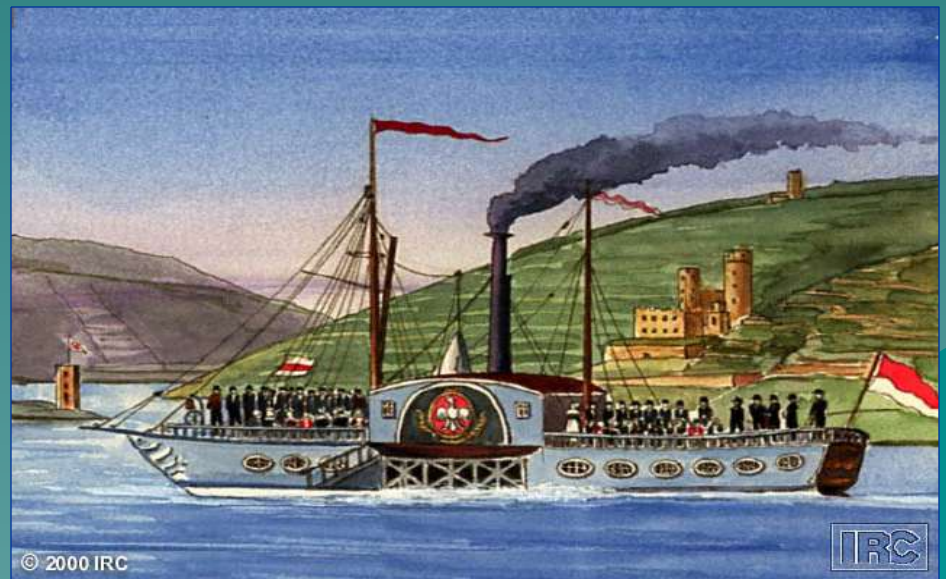
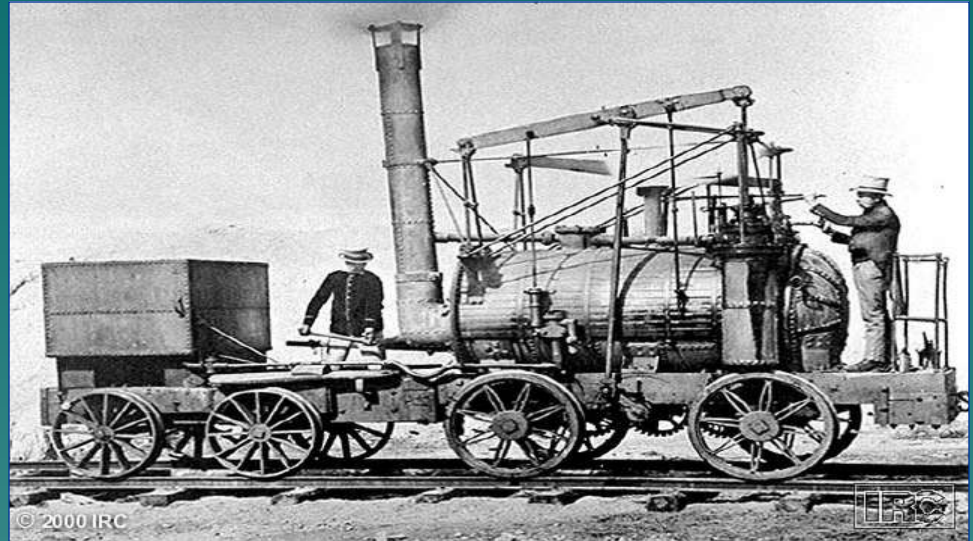


TEXTILE INVENTIONS: FLYING SHUTTLE AND THE POWER LOOM




NEW TRANSPORTATION

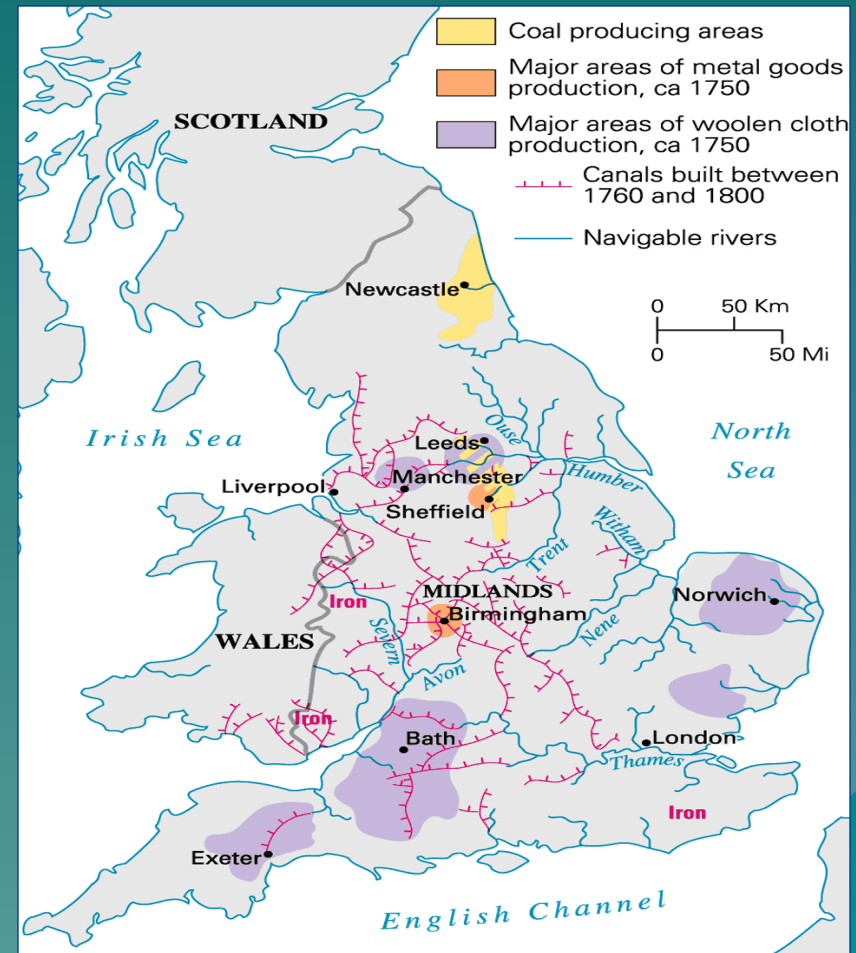
- ◆ James Watt invented the first steam engine
- ◆ The steam engine is used to develop trains, steamboats, and tractors
- ◆ Robert Fulton invents the steamboat, The Clermont



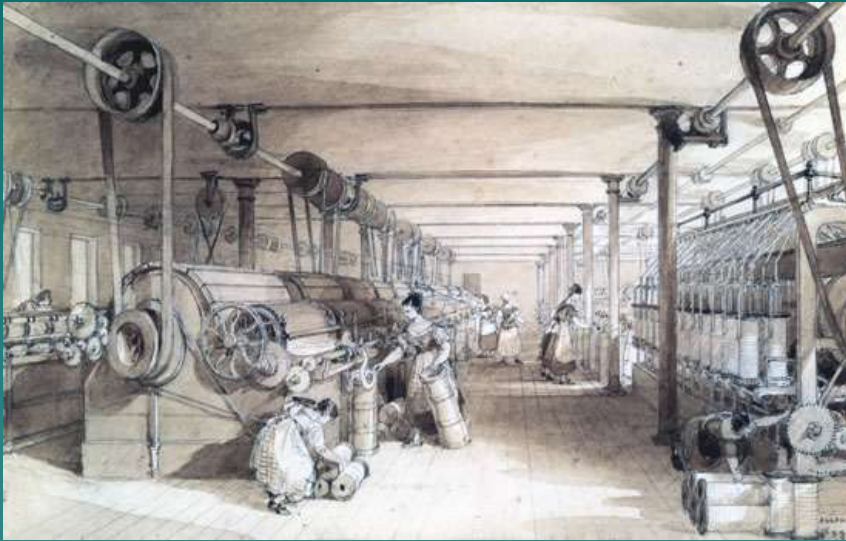
NATURAL RESOURCES AND GEOGRAPHY

- ◆ Large supply of coal and iron.
 - ◆ Many rivers and easy access to water
 - ◆ Many of the cities made natural ports
 - ◆ Continental System encourages economic development
- 

NATURAL RESOURCES AND GEOGRAPHY




FACTORY SYSTEM



- ◆ Factories allow entire production in one building
- ◆ Assembly line = mass production
- ◆ Production levels skyrocket in textiles, interchangeable parts, railroads, and others

POLITICAL STABILITY

- ◆ No major political revolutions in Great Britain
 - ◆ Great Britain prevented Napoleon from invading
 - ◆ Generally the same form of government for many years
- 

DIFFERENT IDEAS WORKING TOGETHER

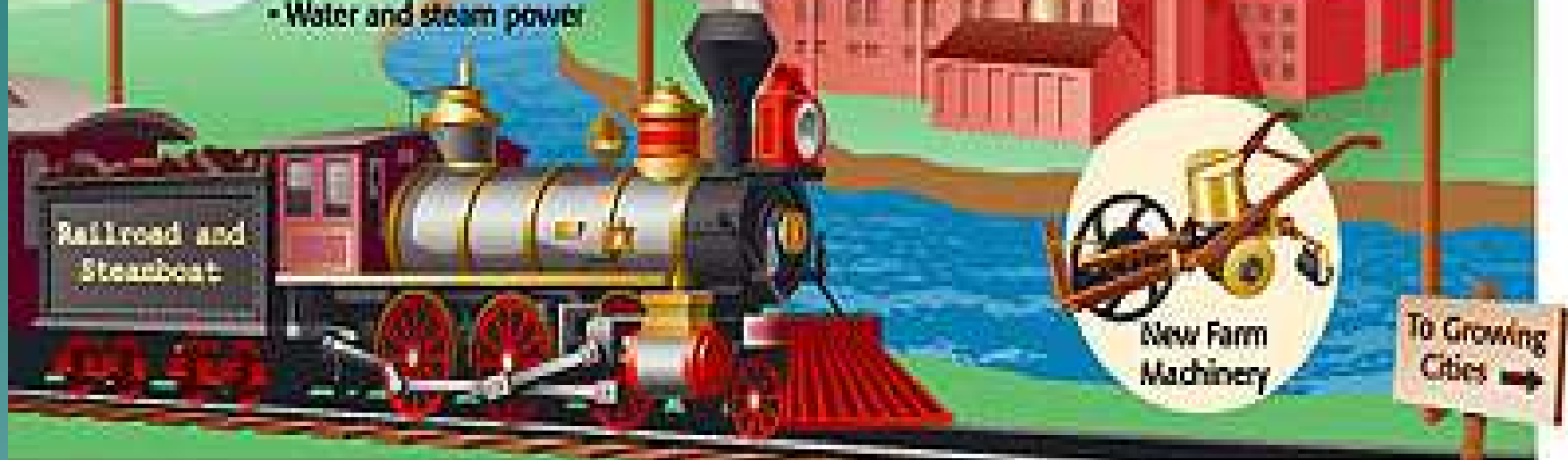
INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

- Mass production
- Interchangeable parts
- The Lowell and Rhode Island systems

• Telegraph

TRANSPORTATION REVOLUTION

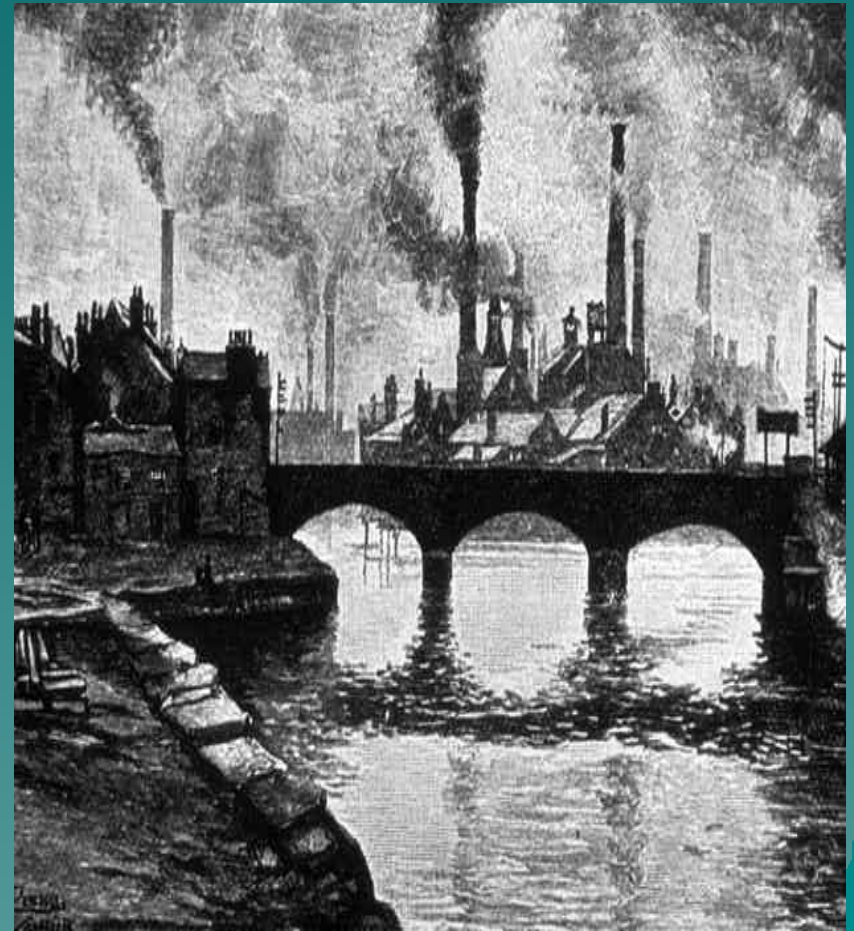
- Water and steam power




BEFORE




AFTER



HOW DID THE BRITISH WAY OF LIFE CHANGE AFTER THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION?

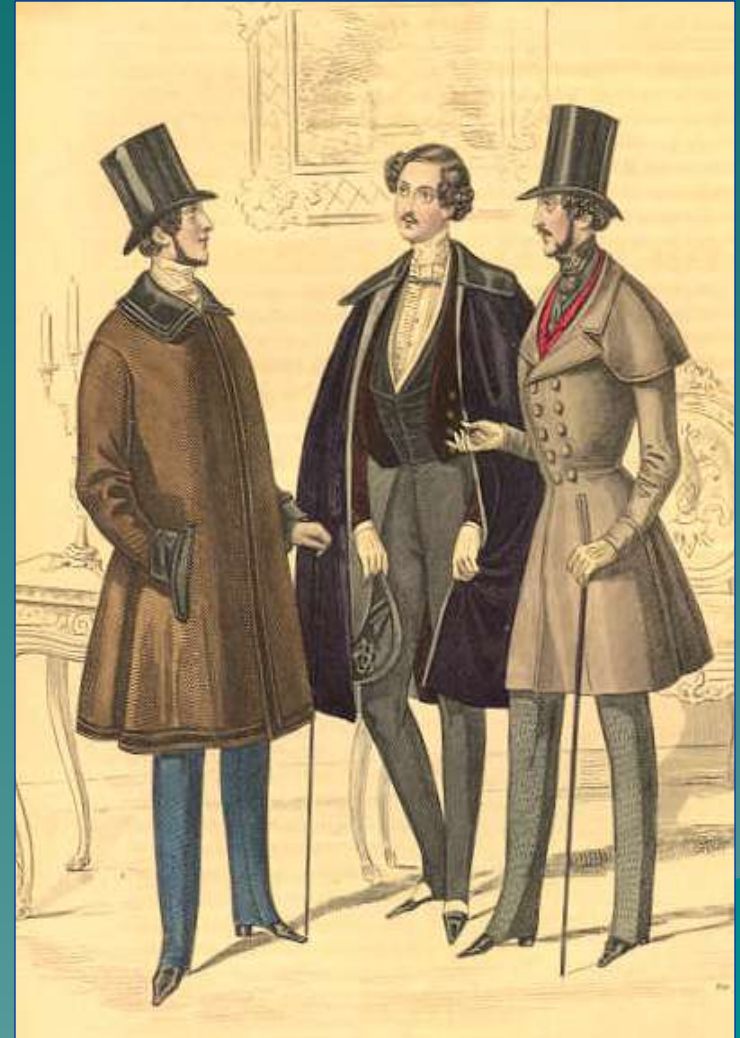
- ◆ Decline of farming lifestyle
 - ◆ Rise of Capitalist Economy
 - ◆ People working and living in horrible conditions
 - ◆ The urbanization of British Society
 - ◆ Population shift to the cities
 - ◆ Many people living in close proximity to each other in the city.
- 

Open your textbooks to page 727 and answer the following questions in your notes

1. List 4 growing cities in Great Britain at this time.
 2. What do the graphs tell you about the population shifts in England at this time?
 3. What are some of the benefits of urbanization during the Industrial Revolution?
 4. What are some of the problems with urbanization during the Industrial Revolution?
- 

Different Views of the Industrial Revolution

- ◆ **Factory Owner**
- ◆ Rise of the Middle Class
- ◆ More wealth, political power, and status
- ◆ Proof of England's superior technology and intelligence
- ◆ Overall very positive without many problems



The Workers' Perspective



Replacing bobbins on machinery

Kids At Work, Russell Freedman, Scholastic, 1994. Photo by Lewis Hine

- ◆ Worked long hours for little pay
- ◆ Unsafe working conditions
- ◆ Unhealthy living conditions
- ◆ No representation in government

DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVES ON THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

◆ **Factory Owner**

- ◆ Rise of the Middle Class
- ◆ Views Industrial Revolution as a natural progression
- ◆ England can only benefit from the Industrial Revolution
- ◆ See primary source activity

◆ **Reformer**

- ◆ Critical of the new set of values developing in society
- ◆ Horrified by the living and working conditions in industrial areas.
- ◆ See primary source activity

INDUSTRY SPREADS

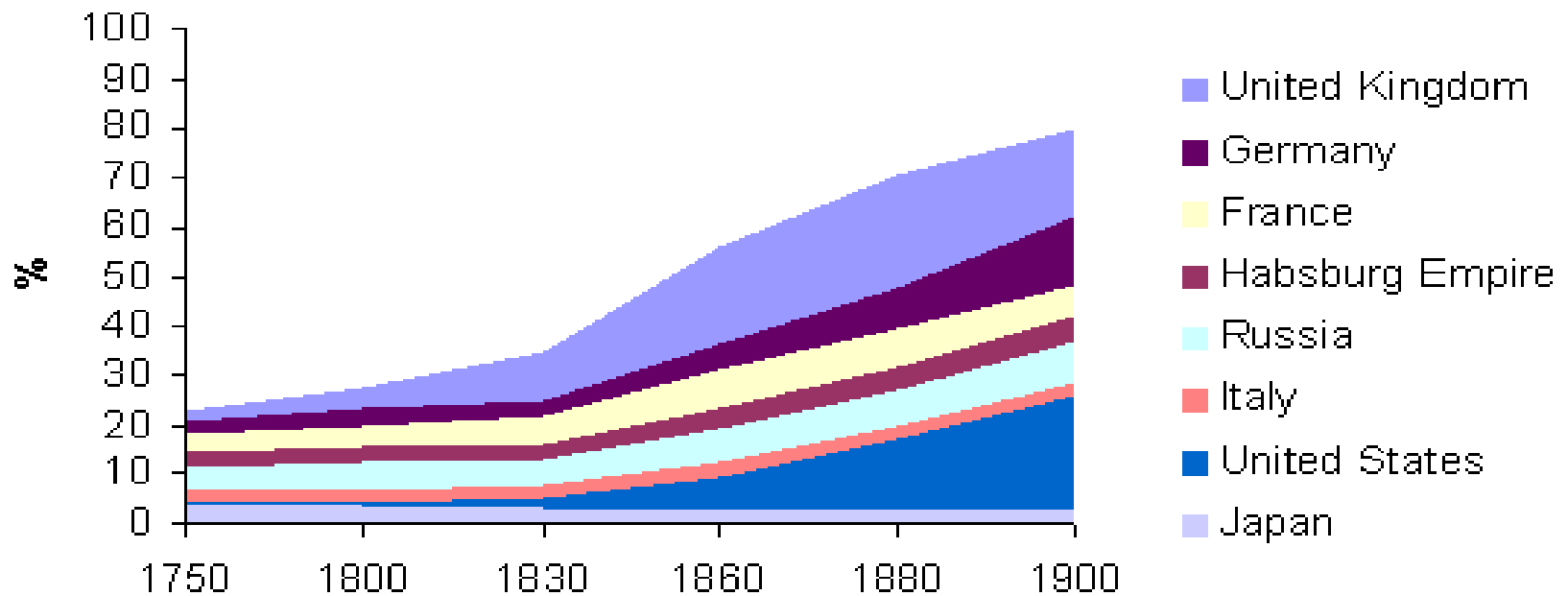
- ◆ IDEAS SMUGGLED OUT OF BRITAIN
- ◆ BELGIUM, GERMANY, UNITED STATES AND LATER FRANCE
- ◆ MANY COUNTRIES FALL BEHIND.



0 200 400 miles
0 200 400 kilometers

INDUSTRY SPREADS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

**Relative Share of World Manufacturing Output,
1750-1900**



INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

◆ *“It would be well if, in studying the past, we could always bear in mind the problems of the present, and go to that past to seek large views of what is of lasting importance to the human race.”*

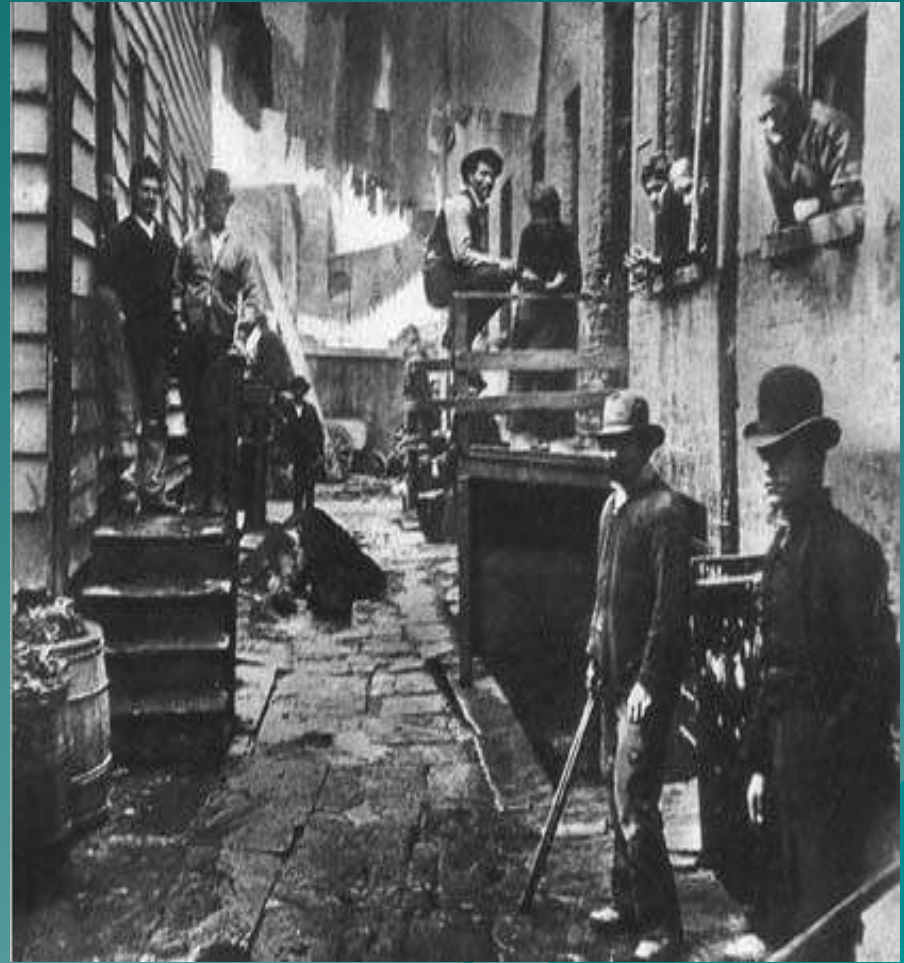
- ARNOLD TOYNBEE, FAMOUS HISTORIAN THAT FIRST DESCRIBED THIS TIME PERIOD AS THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

WORKING AND LIVING CONDITIONS



Replacing bobbins on machinery

Kids At Work, Russell Freedman, Scholastic, 1994. Photo by Lewis Hine



Positive Effects and Negative Effects

