

The Impact of the Industrial Revolution

	Image Analysis	Notes from Learning Stations	Notes from Class	Ways to Improve
Working Conditions and Wages	IMAGE: What do you see in this picture that shows how dangerous factories were during the Industrial Revolution?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Briefly describe working conditions in factories. What were wages like for men? Women? Children? What was the biggest problem facing factory workers? 	<p>The factory system was a major change for European workers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Factory work became less _____ Factory conditions were dirty, _____, and unhealthy Workers worked long hours (_____ hr day) Factory workers were not paid well; Women & children were paid _____ Owners required workers “_____” & limited their breaks to increase production 	
Conditions in Coal Mines	IMAGE: Why would managers hire children to work in mines?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Briefly describe conditions in the coal mines. What types of jobs would people do in the coal mines? What was the biggest problem facing coal miners? 	<p>The invention of the steam engine increased demand for coal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coal production grew from _____ million tons in 1750 to _____ million tons in 1830 Men, women, _____ were used in mines Mines were unhealthy & dangerous: Lung disease, poison gas, drowning, _____, cave-ins were common for workers 	
Child Labor	IMAGE: What do you think would be the hardest part of William Cooper’s day?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Briefly describe child labor. What types of jobs would children be given? What was the biggest problem facing child workers? 	<p>The Industrial Revolution changed the lives of many children:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rather than working for their _____ on family farms, many children in the cities worked in _____, brickyards, or mines Living in cities was _____ so poor families needed their kids to work Child workers earned _____ of an adult wage, worked long hours in dangerous conditions, were often beaten 	
Changing Role of Women	IMAGE: What type of work are these women doing?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Briefly describe working conditions for women. How did industrialization change the role of women? What was the biggest problem facing women workers? 	<p>The Industrial Revolution changed the lives of many women:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rather than working with their husbands on family farms and taking care of _____, poor women in cities worked in factories Some women worked as _____ servants Factory jobs for women required long hours away from their children and could leave women _____, sick, or deformed Women were paid _____ or _____ of a man’s salary 	

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Urbanization	IMAGE: Based on the graph and the image, how were cities changing during the Industrial Revolution?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Briefly describe urbanization. Why would life expectancy be shorter for people living in cities? What was the biggest problem facing cities? 	<p>Urbanization increased dramatically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The increase in population and enclosure of farms forced people to _____ Poor families lived in poorly constructed apartments built by factory owners called _____ in neighborhoods called _____ Many families shared cramped apartments that lacked running _____ or sanitation Hard factory jobs and _____ led to short life expectancies for urban workers 	
Changing Class Structure	IMAGE: Notice the types of people below and above the floor. What are the people below the floor doing?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Briefly describe how class structure was changing. What new class became important? Why? What was the biggest problem with the class system changing? 	<p>During the Industrial Revolution, the social class system changed as ownership of land stopped being the most important factor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the top were the _____ who gained wealth by owning factories The _____ grew because of growth of engineers, managers, shopkeepers The bottom class grew because of the size of the urban _____ who worked for low wages in factories 	

I. How did people respond to the changes & abuses of the Industrial Revolution?

A. Reform

- Some demanded _____ to fix problems caused by the Industrial Revolution
- In the mid-1800s, Britain & the U.S. passed _____ & _____ labor laws that limited _____ & type of work they could perform
- Reformers regulated _____, food, sewage; Offered public _____; Regulated living & work conditions

B. Unions

- Workers joined unions & demand better _____, fewer _____, safer work conditions
- When union demands were not met, workers went on _____

C. New Economic Theories

1. Capitalism

- The economy of the Industrial Revolution was based on _____
- As Adam Smith explained, businesses operated in a _____ economy based on competition, _____, supply & demand
- Governments applied _____ principles & avoided heavy taxes, regulations, or _____ in business

2. Socialism

- Some believed that was the reasons for the growing gap between the _____ and _____...and rejected capitalism in favor of _____
- Socialists argued that the _____ should plan the economy by controlling _____, farms, railroads, mines, & important industries
- This would create _____ & end _____ by redistributing wealth from rich capitalists to the poor workers

3. Communism

- _____ introduced a radical form of socialism called _____
- Marx & Friedrich Engels wrote The Communist Manifesto which predicted a war between the " _____ " & " _____ "

c. Marx encouraged workers to _____ owners, seize control of factories, distribute goods evenly, & create economic _____ for all people