INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

EQ: What factors allowed for the I.R. to happen?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Great Britain | \**Agricultural Revolution*- more people, lower prices, fewer farmers needed, etc.  \**Capital* and idea of *entrepreneurship* spur economic progress.  \**Resources*- coal, iron, etc.  \*Favorable *government* and worldwide *markets*. |
| Technological Changes | \*Cotton Industry- inventions increased production (Hargreaves’ spinning jenny, Arkwright’s water frame, Crompton’s mule, and Cartwright’s power loom).  \*Steam Engine- James Watt creates coal powered engine used to pump water from mines and cotton industry explodes.  \*Iron- new ways of smelting turning pig iron into wrought iron (stronger and more malleable).  \*Transportation- railways originally for mining now connect cities. 1804 Trevithick’s steam powered locomotive and Stephenson’s Rocket lead the way.  \*Factories- new ideas on production, rules, time, and discipline. (Read p. 603). New religious ideas like Methodism promote hard working lifestyle.  \*Great Exhibition of 1851 displays Britain’s growth, imperial power, and wealth. |
| Spread of Industrialization | \*Mainland Europe lacked the advantages of Britain.  \*Belgium, France, and Germany learn from British techniques, government invests in infrastructure, and use protective tariffs.  \*Unable to compete in cotton, Germany focuses on iron and coal.  \*American industry grows via transportation (railroads, canals, steamboats) and large workforce of immigrants.  \*Other areas did not progress such as Russia (tsarist regime/lack of middle class) and India (British control). |
| Social Impact | \*Population growth due to lower death rates- 1. Less famine, epidemics, and war. 2. More food supply.  \*Overpopulation in rural areas caused poverty most notably in Ireland and the Great Famine 1845-51 leads to mass emigration.  \*Urbanization of the 1800s sees numerous of cities emerge, but less so in mainland.  \*City life was overcrowded, unsanitary, polluted, immoral, and crime ridden.  \*Reformers (James Kay-Shuttleworth and Edwin Chadwick) led to Public Health Acts to fight cholera and other diseases. |
| Industrial Middle Class | \*Initiated from the idea of Industrial Capitalism.  \*Included all areas of people- former merchants, Quakers/minority religious groups (Lloyds and Barclays), and aristocrats. |
| New Social Class- The Workers | \*Also known as the proletariat.  \*Most worked in small industry or as servants.  \*Factory workers and miners faced worst conditions- long hours, dangerous conditions, and child labor exploitation.  \*Pauper Apprentices took orphans/abandoned kids and put them to work.  \*Poor Law Act of 1834 forced poor into workhouses.  \*Did Industrialization improve standard of living? |
| What Changed? | \*Trade Union Movement led to strikes and small improvements.  \*Luddites try to destroy machinery to protect their skilled crafts.  \*Chartism demands political changes to workers such universal male suffrage, but denied by Parliament.  \*Government makes some changes throughout 1800s that limit children’s work hours, give them education (limited), and restrict those under 10 to work the mines. |
|  |  |