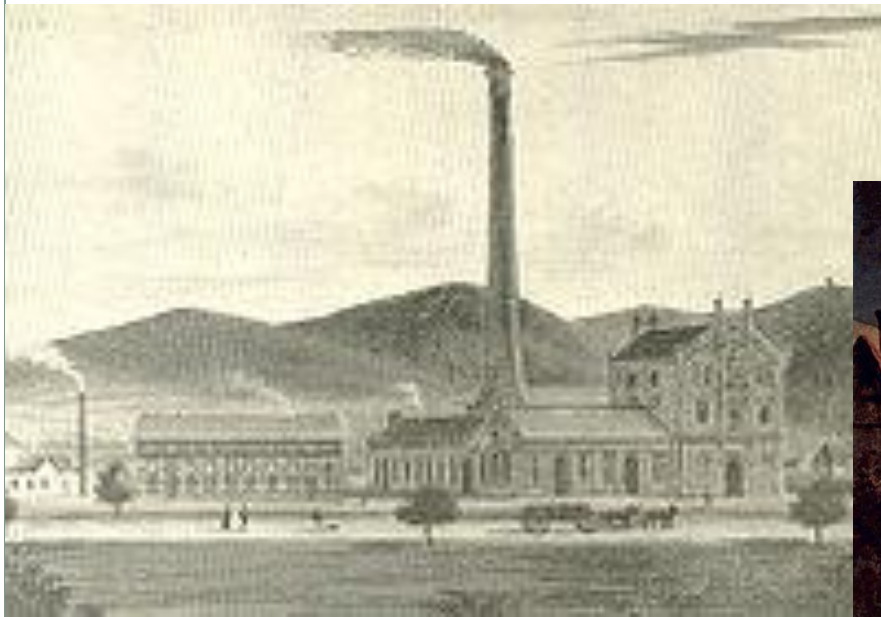


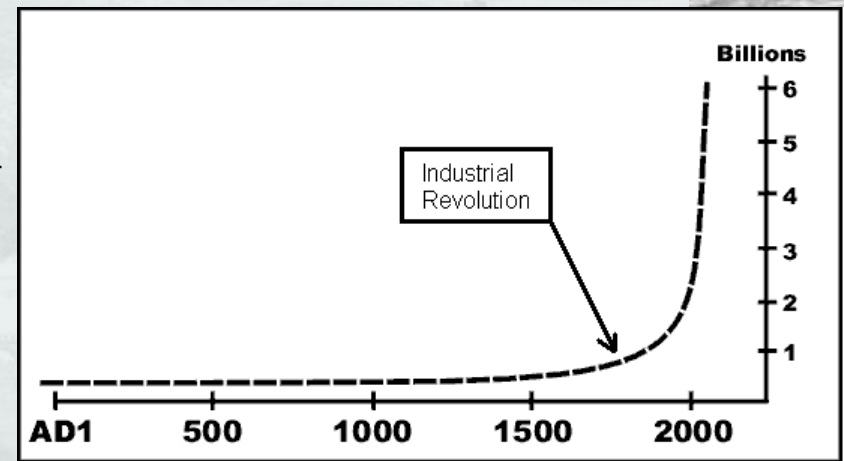
The Industrial Revolution, 1750 - 1900



I. Origins



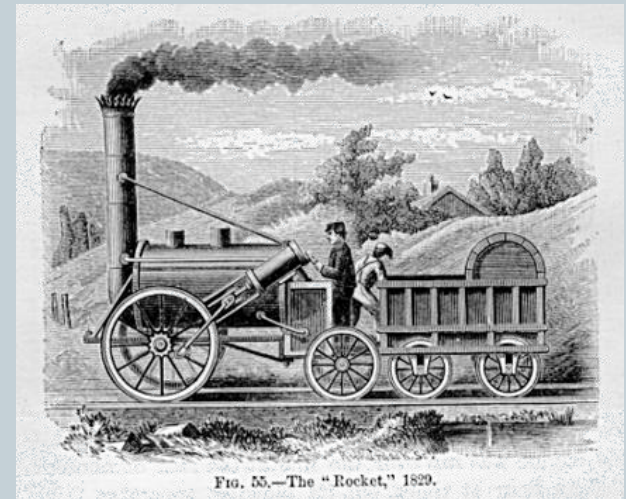
- A. Industrial Revolution – increased output of machine-made goods that began in England in mid-1700s
- Prior to Ind. Rev., England experiences a mini-agricultural revolution
- New farming techniques = more food = population boom
 - Drastic increase in amount of available laborers



I. Origins



- B. Why did industrialization begin in England?
 - Factors of production – had all the resources needed to produce goods and services that the Ind. Rev. required
 - ✦ Access to: resources, strong economy, political stability



II. Changes In Production

- A. Textile (clothing) industry was first to be transformed by Industrial Revolution
 - Began in the home (cottage industries), but increased demand and new technologies forced expansion
 - Major change: Large, expensive machines required factories to house them, multiple workers to run them
 - Major change: Steam engine and railroads led to faster, cheaper shipping and travel

CHALLENGE QUESTIONS!



- Please answer questions 1 and 2!



III. Changes In Society

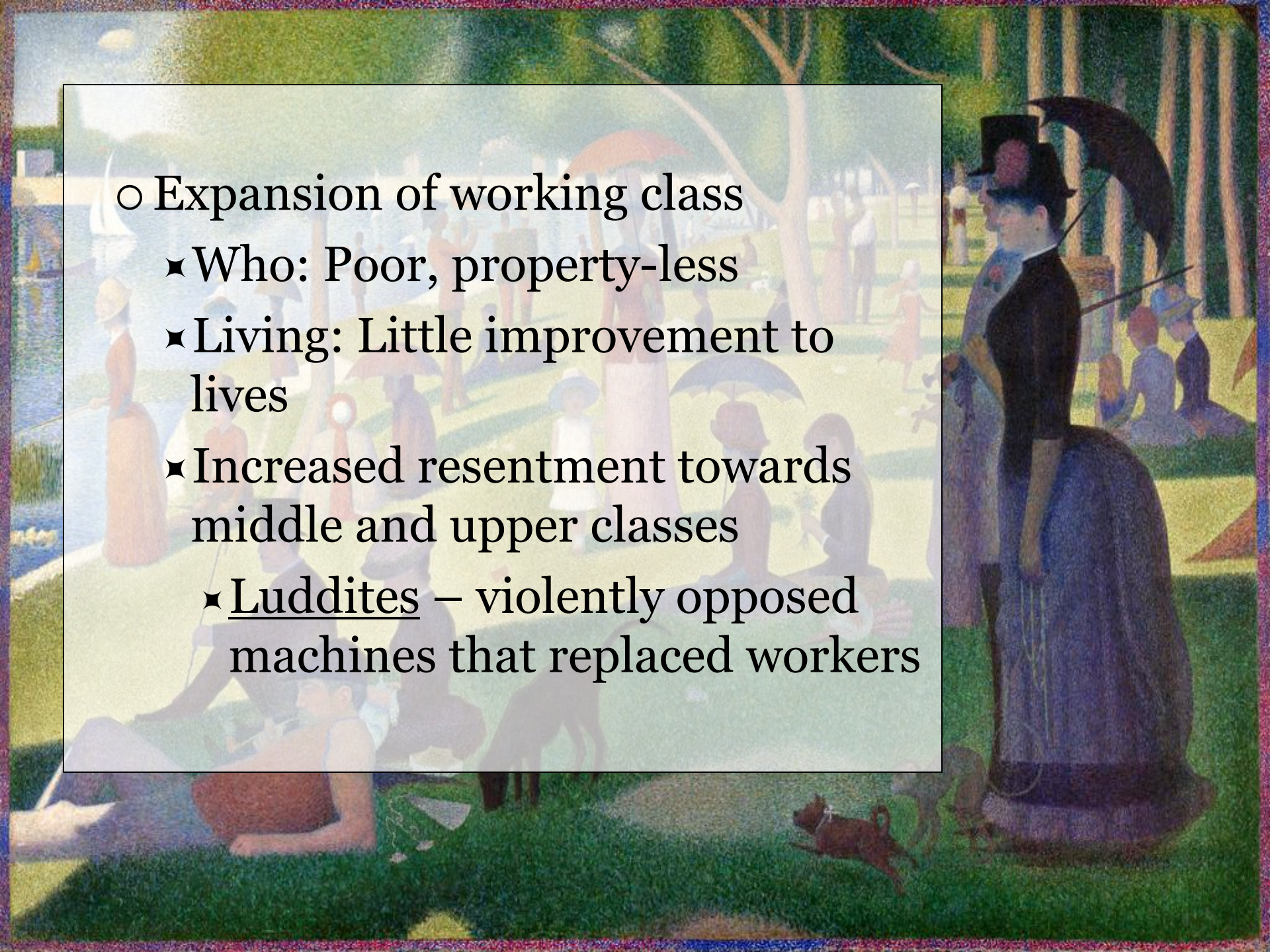
- A. Rise of cities
 - Urbanization – city building and the movement of people to cities
 - Population: More people began living in cities than in the countryside
 - Living conditions: often poor
 - ✦ Rapid development without proper planning
 - ✦ Poor sanitation, little police protection, dangerous building conditions

III. Changes In Society

- B. Working conditions
 - Long hours, little time off for families
 - Factories were dangerous, mines worse
 - Women and children used as cheap labor
 - Led to growth of labor unions

- C. Changes to social structure
 - Growth of middle class
 - ✦ Who: Skilled workers, professionals, small business owners, wealthy farmers
 - ✦ Living: Enjoyed comfortable standards of
 - ✦ Beginning of mass leisure culture

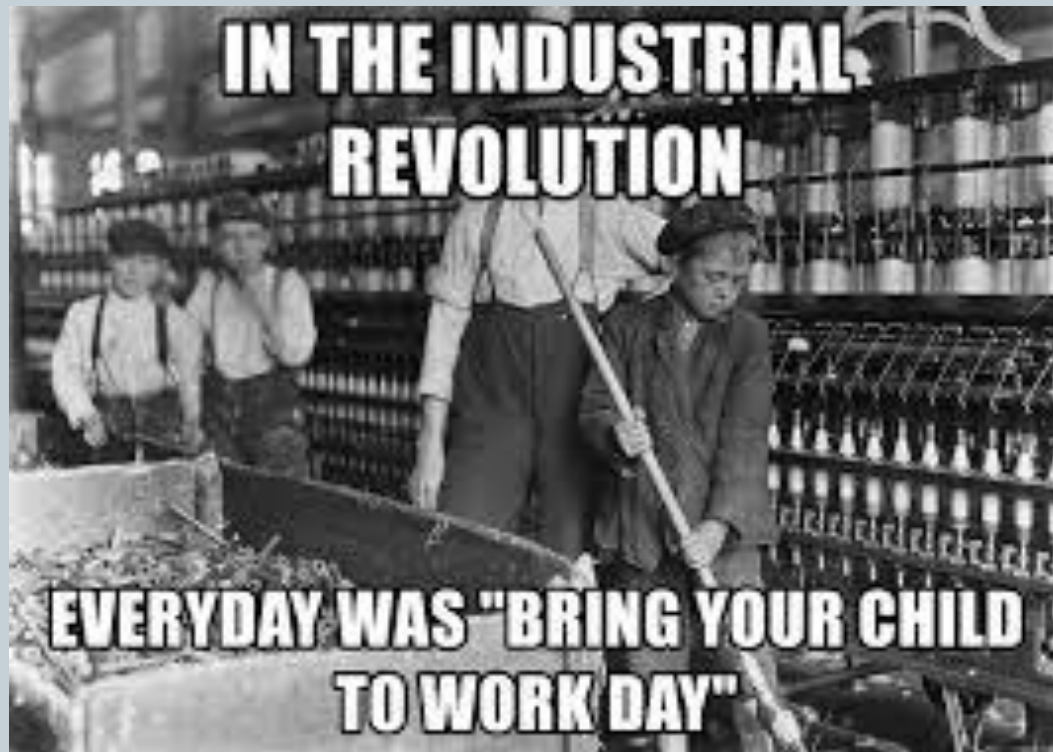


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- Expansion of working class
 - ✦ Who: Poor, property-less
 - ✦ Living: Little improvement to lives
 - ✦ Increased resentment towards middle and upper classes
 - ✦ Luddites – violently opposed machines that replaced workers

CHALLENGE QUESTIONS!

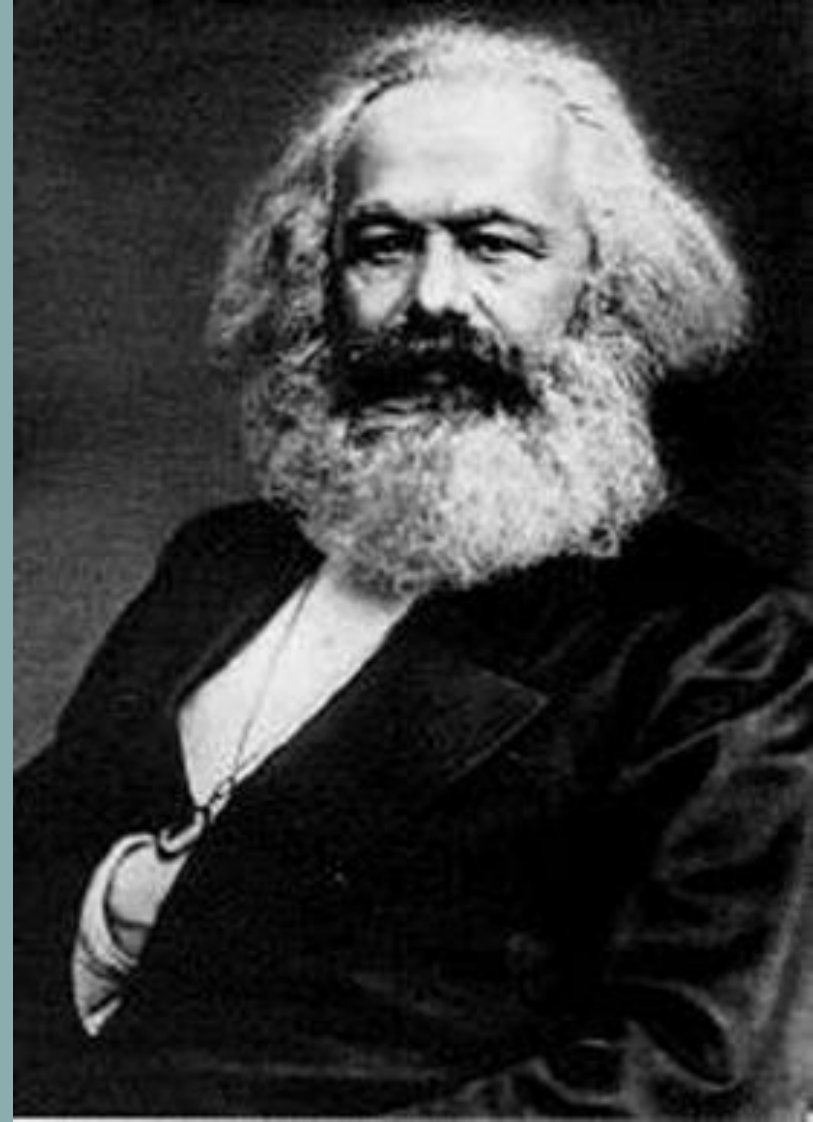


- Please answer question 3!



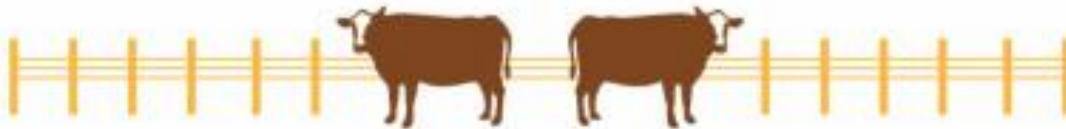
IV. Social & Political Upheaval

- A. Revolution and Industrialization led people to think more critically about the government and social problems (the social question)
- B. Socialism – state (government) control of production, end of capitalist exploitation of individuals



A TALE OF TWO COWS

TAKE YOUR PICK



SOCIALISM

You have two cows.
You give one to your neighbor.



COMMUNISM

You have two cows.
The State takes both and gives
you some milk.



IV. Social & Political Upheaval

- Karl Marx – radical socialist, father of communism
 - ✦ Argued that the bourgeoisie (property/business owners) controlled the proletariat (property-less classes)
 - ✦ Only a revolution against bourgeoisie would end social inequality
 - ✦ Everyone becomes workers, receives same benefits
- Socialist movements gained in popularity through late 1800s, led to Communist revolutions of early 1900s

IV. Social & Political Upheaval

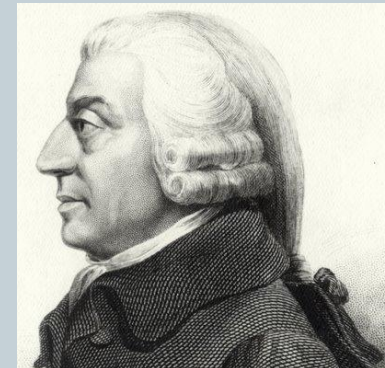


- C. Feminist movements also gained in popularity
 - Sought legal and economic gains/rights for women
 - ✦ Right to vote (suffrage), access to higher education/professions



- D. Less radical views

- ✦ Adam Smith argued for a free-market economy, believe the “invisible hand” of the free-market will take care of people’s needs
 - Supporter of laissez-faire – industry sets working conditions without government regulations
 - Self-interest, competition, and supply and demand are the main factors that will propel the economy and provide for society



CHALLENGE QUESTIONS!

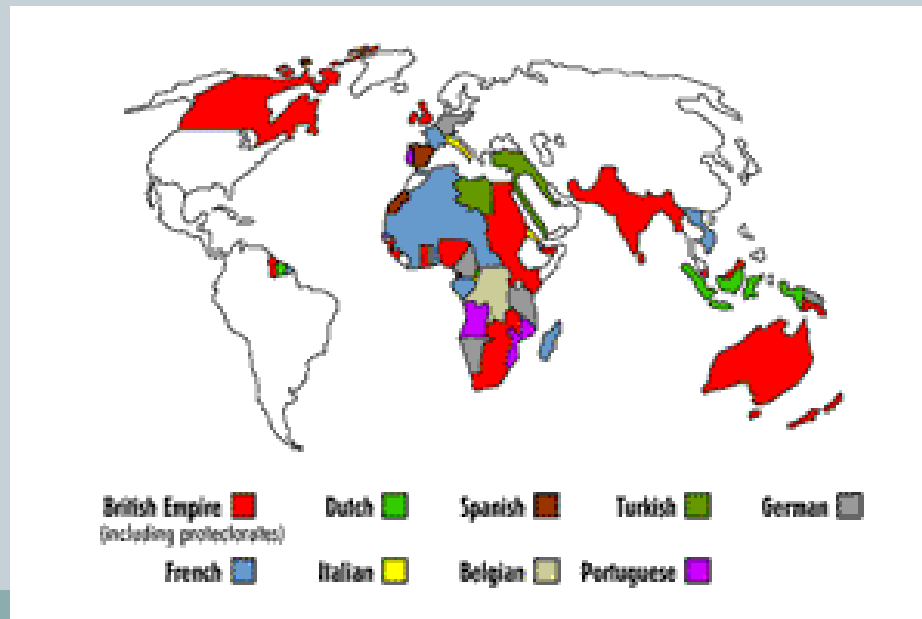


- Please answer questions 4 and 5!



V. Increased Expansion and Tensions

- A. The need for raw materials and new markets led to further colonization of world (imperialism) and the movement of people
 - Immigration from Europe to U.S./South America explodes in 1800s, early 1900s



V. Increased Expansion and Tensions



- B. In Europe, nationalism, industrialization, and imperialism led to tensions within and between nations towards the end of the 19th century
 - Build-up of militaries due to increased economic gains, feelings of superiority, competition to expand
 - ✦ Gearing up for WWI!

CHALLENGE QUESTIONS!



- Please answer 6!

