

Industrial Revolution

In the year 1750, most people in Europe lived in small villages and made their own clothing and tools. Over the next hundred years, society will be turned upside down because machines and steam power in factories will replace humans and animal power in the production of goods.

I. Agrarian Revolution

A. Technology

1. crop rotation
2. Jethro Tull's seed drill

B. The Enclosure Movement

1. farming made more efficient
2. farmers experimented more on their large enclosed farms
3. small farmers pushed out by a large farmers
4. landlords use land for raising cattle and sheep

C. Result

1. more food
2. more babies being born
3. more people unemployed

II. Industrial Revolution

A. Causes of the Industrial Revolution

1. Geography of Great Britain
 - a. island nation
 - b. large supply of coal
 - c. rivers and streams
 - d. large population
 - e. largely unaffected by Napoleonic Wars
2. Population Growth and Change
 - a. longer life span
 - b. farming families need large families
 - c. slow change to smaller families in cities
3. Capital for Investment
 - a. extra money to invest in ideas
4. Energy and Technology

- a. steam power harnessed
- B. Factory System and Mass Production
- 1. Textile industry
 - a. clothing industry
 - b. takes clothes making from home into factory
 - c. looms more efficient
 - d. near rivers and streams originally for power
 - 2. Spinning jenny
 - a. spin more threads
 - b. inventions build on top of it
 - 3. Location of factories
 - a. near rivers and streams
 - b. near railroads
- C. Effects of the Industrial Revolution
- 1. laissez-faire Economics
 - a. Adam Smith Wealth of Nation
 - b. Government stays out of business
 - c. Make as much money as possible
 - 2. Rise of Big Business
 - a. stock sold for more money to invest
 - b. corporations take risk away from one individual
 - 3. New Class Structure
 - a. upper class gets more wealthy
 - b. upper middle class wants what the upper has and imitates it.
 - c. Lower middle class above the working class but not rich enough to have all
 - d. Factory workers and peasants have hard life many members of family working
 - 4. Urbanization
 - a. people move to the city for jobs
 - b. overcrowding
 - c. tenements
 - d. no sanitation or sewage
 - e. high crime
 - f. high disease rate

5. Working Conditions
 - a. Unsafe loss of life and limb
 - b. Hard long hours
 - c. 6 day work week
 - d. low pay
 - e. easy to replace workers

6. New Philosophies
 - a. Social Darwinism = natural selection and survival of the fittest. Apply Darwin's science ideas to social
 - b. Utopian Socialism = communities with work and property shared. Robert Owen
 - c. Marxism = Karl Marx idea Communist Manifesto, struggle between have and have not. Proletariat will overthrow the capitalist violently. Classless society.

7. Reform Legislation
 - a. slavery abolished
 - b. representation to industrial towns
 - c. Catholics have right to vote
 - d. property not required for Parliament
 - e. vote for working class men
 - f. women vote
 - g. restrict House of Lords
 - h. trade unions legalized
 - i. limit child labor
 - j. regulate working hours for kids and women
 - k. safety conditions in factories and mines
 - l. minimum wage
 - m. accident and unemployment insurance
 - n. Education act = elementary schools
 - o. State aided secondary schools
 - p. Public universities

8. Need for more Raw Materials
 - a. Imperialism
 - b. Colonies