**Industrial Revolution**

The Transition to new manufacturing processes in the period from about 1760 to 1820/1840.

**Pre-Industrial World (before 1700)**

* Most goods were made **at home**.
* This meant there was a demand for **skilled** workers.
* **High quality** of goods.
* Creating goods took a **longer period of time.**
* There were less goods in circulation.
* The price of goods were **high**.

**Industrial World**

* Most goods were made **in a factory**.
* This meant there was a demand for **unskilled workers**.
* **Low quality** of goods.
* Creating goods took a **short period of time**.
* There were more goods in circulation.
* The price of goods were **low.**

**The Industrial Revolution**

**Why was there an Industrial Revolution in England?**

* The time period in the 1750’s, when people switched from making goods in the home or on the farm to **mass producing** goods in factories located in cities.

**Causes of Industrialization**

1. Agricultural Revolution
2. Population Explosion
3. Energy Revolution

**Agricultural Revolution**

* Small farms were **enclosed** with fences to create large, profitable farms.
* New farming methods and **machinery** increased agricultural production (More Food & Seed Drill).
* Better food production

**Population Explosion**

1. People eat better
2. Women give birth to healthier babies
3. Better medical care slows the death rate
4. All these people needed jobs & moved to **cities**
5. More demand for **goods**

**Energy Revolution**

* New machines allowed **mass production** of goods (many at a time).
* New **inventions** improved products and created new products.
* Water wheels power machines
* **Coal** used to fuel steam engines
* Faster production of goods

**Why Great Britain?**

* **ENGLAND HAD THE FOLLOWING**:
	1. Colonial **Empire:** Colonies supplied Britain with raw materials & served as markets for finished goods (mercantilism).
	2. **Capital**: wealthy merchants had money to invest.
	3. **Geography**:
		+ Island – good access for trade
		+ Irregular coastlines – great for harbor/ports
		+ Mild temperatures (trade all year)
	4. Large **Labor** Supply: Human Resources because of population explosion, machines replaced farmers
	5. **Natural Resources**: Coal & iron ore (abundant supply)
	6. New **Technology**: Textiles, Transportation, & Communication
	7. Stable government & Economy

**The Basics of an Industrial Society**

* Shift from **rural** (farming) economy to **urban** (city), machine based manufacturing
* Wage Employment- Instead of working on a farm for a share of the crops and a place to live, people earn **wages** in factories
* Movement of people from farms to cities
* High social **mobility**- easier to raise or lower social class depending on ability and work performance

**How did the Industrial Revolution affect society?**

* **Urbanization**- the growth of large cities
* Rise of a working class
* New roles for children
* New roles for women

**Urbanization**

* As fewer workers were needed on the farm, workers moved to the cities to find jobs in factories.
* **Overcrowding and pollution** increased.

**Rise of a working class**

* In the cities, workers often found themselves working long hours for low pay and in **dangerous factories**. Many factory owners became rich while workers did not.
* There was a wide **difference in wealth** between the factory owners (haves) and the workers (the have-nots).

**New Role for Children**

* While children used to work on the farm, many now worked in dangerous conditions in factories.
	+ They were prized by factory owners because they could fit into tight spots and would not complain.

**New Roles for Women**

* While women did chores on the farm, they were also able to take care of children during the day. During the Industrial Revolution, women would either work in the dangerous factories or stay home and take care of the children, thus becoming very **dependent on men.**

How did the Industrial Revolution lead to **democratic reforms** in England?

**How would you change these problems?**

1. Urbanization- the growth of large cities with overpopulation and pollution

2. Rise of a relatively poor working class and a rich **capitalist class**

3. New roles for children- children worked in dangerous factories

4. New roles for women- women had **dual responsibility** in the home and in factories

**Reforms to address the problems of cities**

* Paved streets, sewers, electric street lights
* Police forces and better fire departments
* **Cleaner water** supplies

**Reforms to the Problems of the Working Class**

* Workers formed **unions** to bargain on their behalf with employers Rising wages for most workers and a **minimum wage** was established Most men received the right to vote

**Reforms to the Problems of Children**

* Elementary Education Act of 1880 provided **free public school** education for all children Laws were passed limiting the working day of children

**Reforms to the Problems of Women**

* Laws were passed banning women from working in coal mines
* Women began to join **skilled professions** such as doctors, lawyers, researchers and inventors
* Women joined groups demanding better rights and the **right the vote**