

Effects of the Industrial Revolution

World Civ. 2018

What was the Impact of the Industrial Rev.?

The Industrial Revolution increased production, lowered the cost of goods, and led to new technologies. However, the Industrial Revolution had negative Impacts of Society as well.

Industrial Production

Britain was the world's industrial leader
Britain was first to industrialize
Cotton was Britain's Greatest industry



Industrial Production

Railways developed along with industry
In 1830 there were 70 miles of tracks, by 1870 there were 15,000 miles of tracks



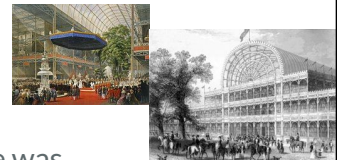
Modern Buildings

Architecture was modernized due to industrial era
In cities row houses and tenements were built



Modern Buildings

The wealthy built houses away from industrial slums
The Crystal Palace was one of the greatest achievements during this time.



Modern Inventions

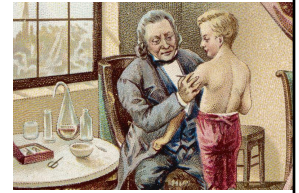
Great advancements took place in medicine and technology.

Some major discoveries included:



Modern Inventions

1796 Edward Jenner discovered small pox vaccine



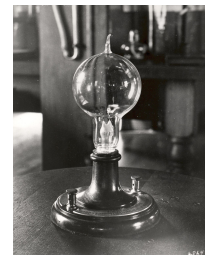
Modern Inventions

1876 Alexander Graham Bell created telephone



Modern Inventions

1879 Thomas Edison discovered the light bulb



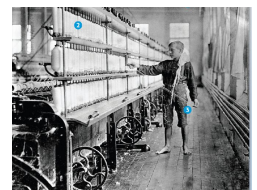
Modern Inventions

1895 Wilhelm Rontgen developed first x-rays



Working Conditions/Wages

The factory system was a major change for European workers:



Working Conditions/Wages

- Factory work became less skilled
- Factory conditions were dirty, dangerous, and unhealthy



Working Conditions/Wages

- Workers worked long hours (12-16 hr day)
- workers were not paid well; women & children were paid less than men



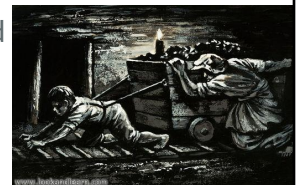
Working Conditions/Wages

- Owners required workers "clock in" & limited their breaks to increase production



Conditions in the Coal Mines

The invention of the steam engine increased demand for coal:



Conditions in the Coal Mines

Coal production grew from 5 million tons in 1750 to 23 million tons in 1830
Men, women children were used in mines



Conditions in the Coal Mines

Mines were unhealthy & dangerous: Lung disease, poison gas, drowning explosions cave-ins were common for workers



Child Labor

The Industrial Revolution changed the lives of many children:



Child Labor

Rather than working for their parents on family farms, many children in the cities worked in factories, brickyards, or mines



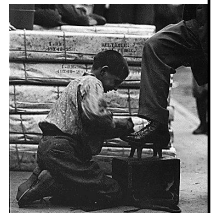
Child Labor

Living in cities was expensive so poor families needed their kids to work



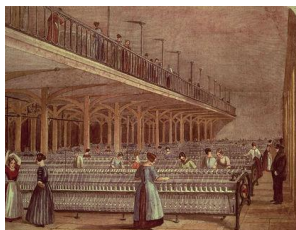
Child Labor

Child workers earned 10% of an adult wage, worked long hours in dangerous conditions, were often beaten



Changing Role of Women

The Industrial Revolution changed the lives of many women:



Changing Role of Women

Rather than working with their husbands on family farms and taking care of children, poor women in cities worked in factories



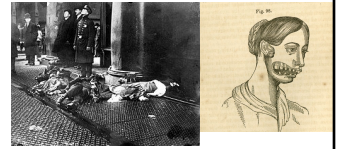
Changing Role of Women

Some women worked as domestic servants



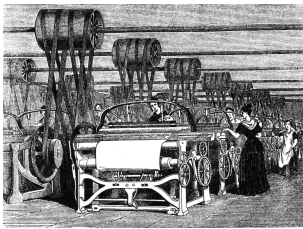
Changing Role of Women

Factory jobs for women required long hours away from their children and could leave women crippled, sick, or deformed



Changing Role of Women

Women were paid $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ of a man's salary



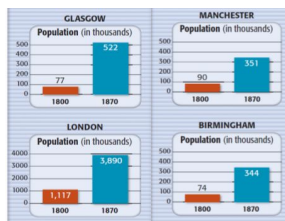
Urbanization

Urbanization increased dramatically:



Urbanization

The increase in population and enclosure of farms forced people to move to cities



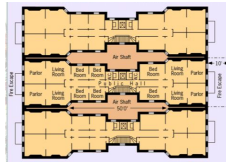
Urbanization

Poor families lived in poorly constructed apartments built by factory owners called tenements in neighborhoods called slums



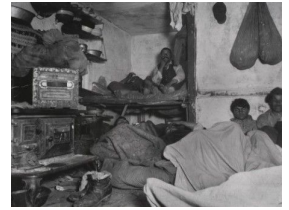
Urbanization

Many families shared cramped apartments that lacked running water or sanitation



Urbanization

Hard factory jobs and disease led to short life expectancies for urban workers



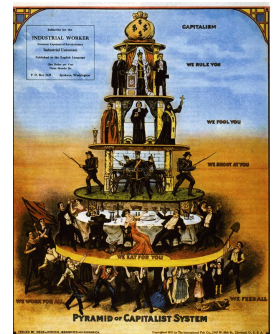
Changing Class Structure

During the Industrial Revolution, the social class system changed as ownership of land stopped being the most important factor:



Changing Class Structure

At the top were the industrial capitalists who gained wealth by owning factories



Changing Class Structure

The middle class grew because of growth of engineers, managers, shopkeepers



Changing Class Structure

The lower class grew because of the number of the urban poor who worked for low wages in factories



How did people respond to the changes of the Industrial Revolution?

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

How did people respond to the changes of the Industrial Revolution?

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

How did people respond to the changes of the Industrial Revolution?

- ★ The economy of the Industrial Revolution was based on capitalism
- ★ As Adam Smith explained, businesses operated in a free market based on competition, profits, supply & demand
- ★ Governments applied laissez-faire principles & avoided heavy taxes, regulations, or interference in business

How did people respond to the changes of the Industrial Revolution?

- ★ Some believed that was the reason for the growing gap between the rich and the poor and rejected capitalism in favor of socialism.
- ★ Socialists argued that the government should plan the economy by controlling factories, farms, railroads, mines, & important industries and redistributing wealth from the rich to the poor

Capitalism	Socialism
• Individuals and businesses own property and the means of production.	• The community or the state should own property and the means of production.
• Progress results when individuals follow their own self-interest.	• Progress results when a community of producers cooperate for the good of all.
• Businesses follow their own self-interest by competing for the consumer's money. Each business tries to produce goods or services that are better and less expensive than those of competitors.	• Socialists believe that capitalist employers take advantage of workers. The community or state must act to protect workers.
• Consumers compete to buy the best goods at the lowest prices. This competition shapes the market by affecting what businesses are able to sell.	• Capitalism creates unequal distribution of wealth and material goods. A better system is to distribute goods according to each person's need.
• Government should not interfere in the economy because competition creates efficiency in business.	• An unequal distribution of wealth and material goods is unfair. A better system is to distribute goods according to each person's need.

How did people respond to the changes of the Industrial Revolution?

- ★ Karl Marx introduced a radical form of socialism called communism
- ★ Marx & Friedrich Engels wrote The Communist Manifesto which predicted a war between the “haves” & “have nots”
- ★ Encouraged workers to overthrow owners, seize control of factories, distribute goods evenly, & create economic equality for all people

Economic Systems

More
government
control



communism

socialism

capitalism

anarchism

Less
government
control

