

Inventions of the Industrial Revolution

Early Factory Production

Concentrated production in one place
[materials, labor]

Located near sources of power [rather than
labor or markets].

Required a lot of capital investment [factory,
machines, etc.] more than skilled labor.

Only 10% of English industry in 1850

The Factory System

Rigid schedule.

12-14 hour day.

Dangerous conditions.

Mind-numbing monotony.

Shark Tank

- Steam Engine
- Water Frame
- Power Loom
- Locomotive
- Steamship
- Automobile
- Spinning Jenny
- Light Bulb
- Bessemer Process
- Cotton Gin
- Seed Drill
- Airplane

Shark Tank

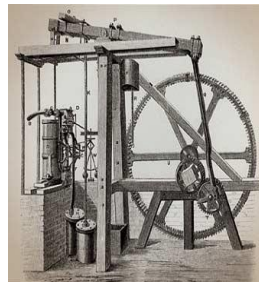
Your small group will assume the identity of an Industrial Revolution inventor and create a presentation that describes your invention for the class "sharks". You will be assessed as follows:

Research and Prep Time: Your group will research assigned invention and create a presentation that explains the purpose of your invention and its impact on society. Your presentation is limited to ½ a sheet of paper that includes a visual of your invention and **30 or fewer words** to describe the invention, its significance, and its impact.

Presentation: Your group will present slide to class – you must **SELL** this invention to the class! Make the class see how important your invention is for society! You have 2 minutes to sell your invention to the class – have more information ready than just what you have on your mini poster. **Create a song, catchy phrase, slogan...to sell your invention.**

Shark Tank during presentations: Complete chart during presentation and also evaluate each invention on presentation and impact on society

James Watt- Steam Engine



- Fully produced in 1776
- Heated water to produce steam and power machines.
- Alternative energy to running water that allowed for factories to spread out away from rivers.

Richard Arkwright- Water frame



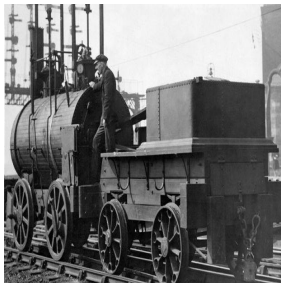
- Developed in 1768
- Used water to power a spinning wheel for cotton thread.
- Allowed for quicker making of thread, which reduced prices of textiles.

Edmund Cartwright- Power loom



- Designed in 1784
- Mechanized the process of weaving cloth.
- Helped lower the prices of textiles but also lowered the need for skilled workers.

George Stephenson- Locomotive



- Stephenson developed his in 1814
- Powered by coal and a steam engine
- Sped up shipping of goods and made travel easier.

Robert Fulton- Steamship



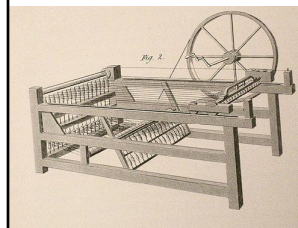
- First built in 1807
- Used steam engines to power it
- Made transportation over water much quicker and more efficient, helping the economy

Karl Benz- Automobile

- First built in 1885
- Used a gasoline powered engine to run
- Increased how far people could travel and slowly changed the way people lived.



James Hargreaves- Spinning Jenny



- Invented in 1764
- Multi-spindle spinning frame
- Reduced the amount of work needed to produce yarn

Thomas Edison – Light Bulb



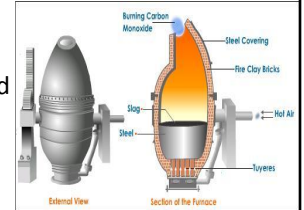
In 1879 Thomas Edison produced the first commercially viable light bulb

This invention changed the way people lived and worked after dark

Henry Bessemer – Bessemer Process

In 1856 Henry Bessemer the first process for manufacturing Steel inexpensively

Steel was now widely used in buildings and machines



Eli Whitney – The Cotton Gin



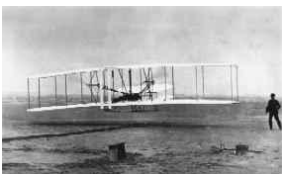
In 1793 Eli Whitney invented cotton gin
This device removed seeds from cotton
The cotton gin increased amount of cotton
Some historians believe this allowed slavery in the US South to become more sustainable

Jethro Tull – Seed Drill



- Jethro Tull perfected the Seed Drill in 1700
- This allowed seeds to be sowed in neat rows
- This invention helped provide the basis for modern agriculture

Orville & Wilbur Wright - Airplane



- On Dec. 17, 1903 the Wright Brothers made the 1st sustained flight of an aircraft
- This invention revolutionized transportation of both cargo and people