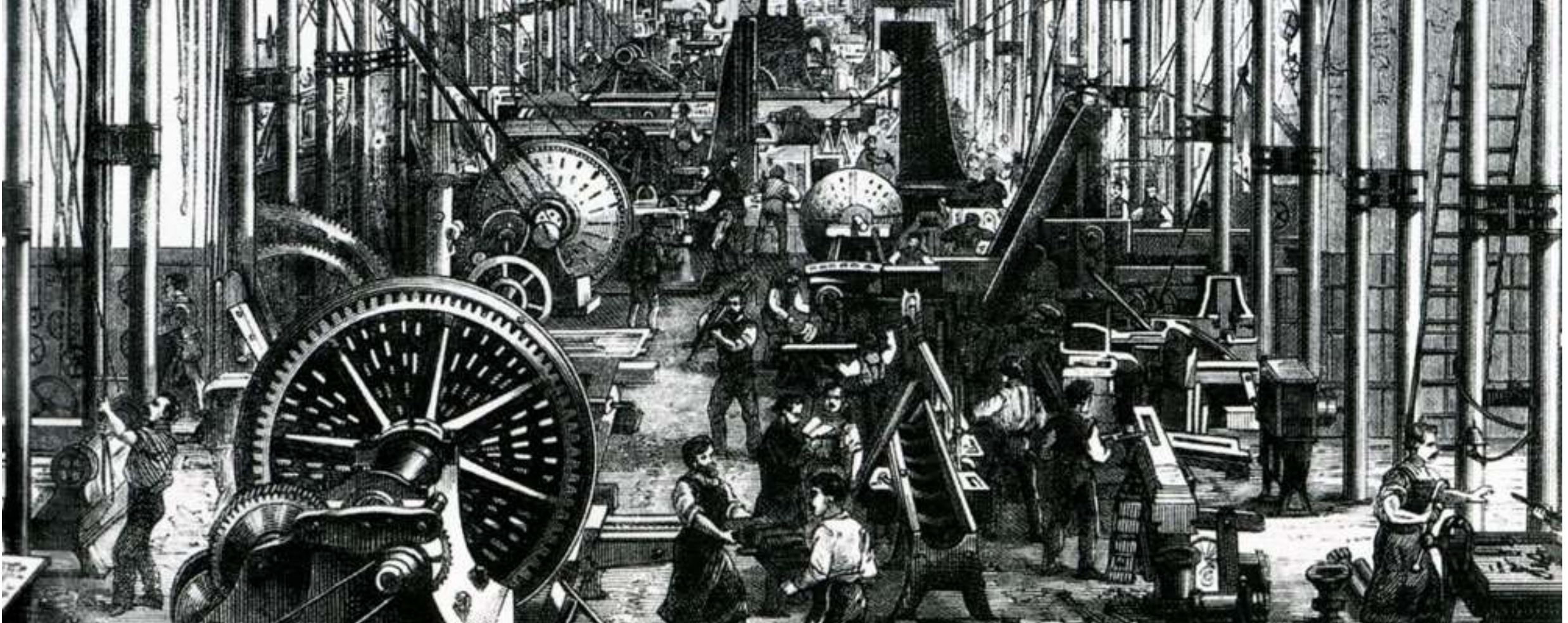


Industrial Revolution

1700-1900 #2





Industry in Europe, 1870

Industrialization 1870

- City population greater than 250,000
- Major railroads constructed by 1870

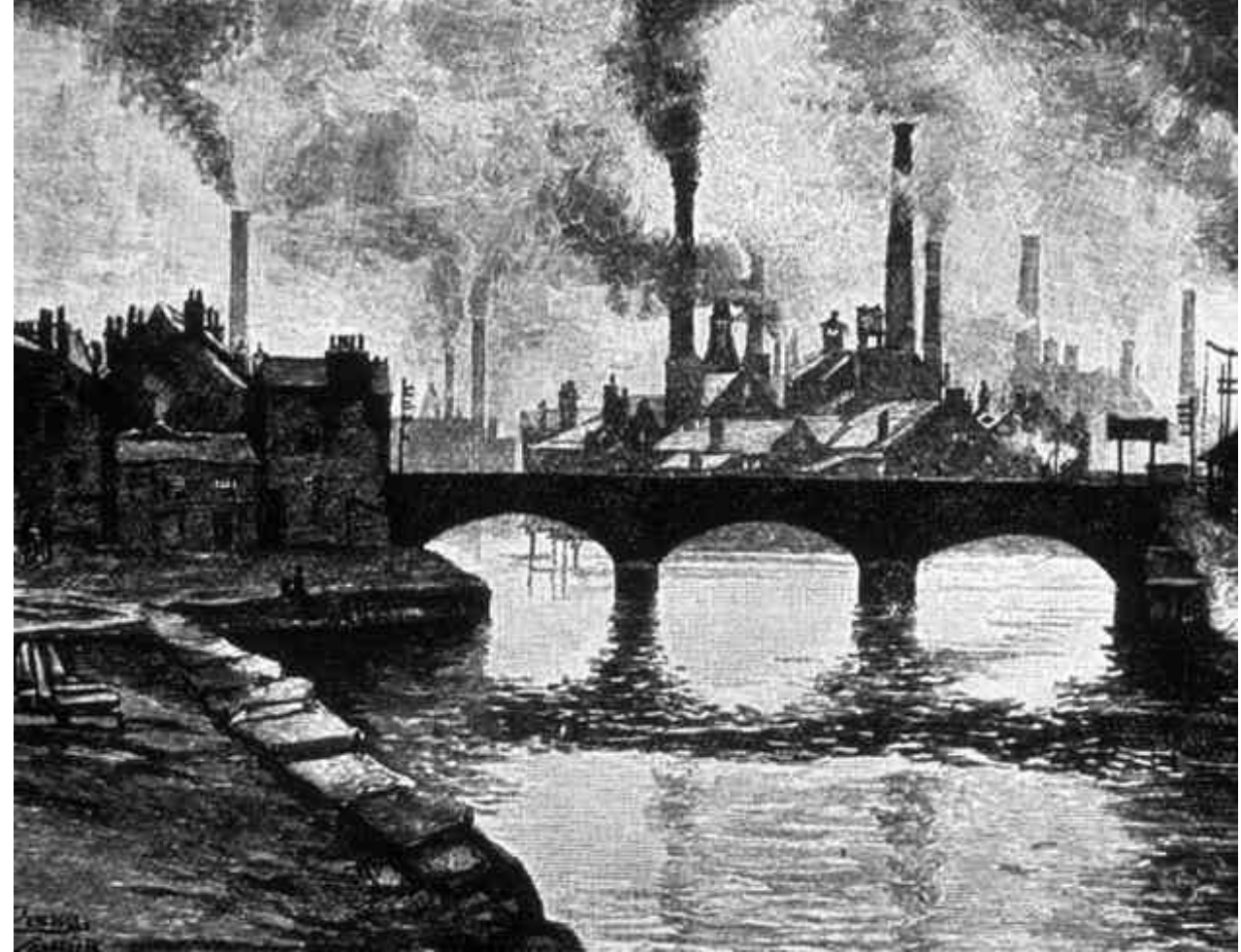
Industry

- Ironworking
- Textile industry
- Coal mining



Industrial Revolution

- Transformed the way people worked.
- Transformed the way people live.
Urbanization. Manchester- 1760
45,000 people 1850 300,000 people
- Increased output of machine goods –
before goods were made more by
hand
- Began in England.
- Factories developed in clusters- near
coal, energy and water supply.



Living Conditions

- Cities grew, no development plans, sanitary codes, or building codes.
- Cities lacked adequate housing, education, and police protection.
- Streets had no drains, garbage piled up.
- People lived in dark dirty shelters, whole families lived in crowded one bedroom apartments.
- Sickness widespread, deadly disease cholera swept through the slums.



Working Conditions

- To increase production, factory owners wanted to keep their machines running as many hours as possible.
- Average work day 14 hours a day 6 days a week.
- Start working age 8
- Dangers- poorly lit, filthy, exploding broilers, belt might catch an arm, frequent accidents, damp conditions, breathing troubles.
- Coal miners life span 10 years shorter than other workers- coal dust in lungs.



Social Class Tensions

- IR created enormous amounts of wealth
- Factory workers were over worked and underpaid.
- Oversees and skilled workers rose to lower middle class.
- Factory owners and merchants formed middle class.
- Upper class resented those in middle class who became wealthier than they were- middle class factory owners, shippers, and merchants.



Effects of the Industrial Revolution

- Positive- created jobs, contributed to the wealth of a nation, technology improvements, raised the standard of living and labor unions.
- Long-term – living and working conditions improved, produced taxes and world economic success.



Philosophies of Industrialization

- Laissez Fair – Owners of an industry or business set working conditions **without government interference.**
- Adam Smith – *Wealth of A Nation* = economic liberty guaranteed economic progress.
 - law of self interest = people work for their own good
 - law of competition = competition forces people to make a better product
 - law of supply of demand = produce at lowest price to meet demand in a market economy
- * Lead to Capitalism = economic system in which factors of production are privately owned and money is invested into business

Karl Marx- The Communist Manifesto = division of social classes, “haves” and “have nots”...wealthy controls production and poor perform labor

*Lead to Communism = means of production would be owned by the people. Private property would cease to exist. All goods shared equally.

Industrial Revolution BBC

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GYIn_S2PVYA

THE WEALTH
OF NATIONS
ADAM SMITH



THE
**Communist
Manifesto**



KARL MARX & FREDERICK ENGELS

INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS

