**HIP HUGHES-INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION**

**This question is to be answered after watching the video.**

The industrial revolution was a turning point in history because:

**INTRODUCTION**

1. The Industrial Revolution began in the country of ***England or Great Britain*** and in the years ***1820-1830***.
2. Before the Industrial Revolution people lived mostly in ***the country*** and made their living by ***farming***.
3. The Industrial Revolution caused people to move into ***cities***.
4. After the Industrial Revolution ***factories*** were the main means of production.

**SACK OF CAUSES-FOUR CAUSES OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION**

CAUSE #1 IMPROVEMENTS TO THE FARMING PROCESS

***New technological advancements led to more efficient ways of farming and producing food.***

* The invention of the ***seed drill*** made planting easier for farmers.
* Improvements to ***fertilizer*** helped crops to be more bountiful.
* As a result of these new improvements in farming technology people had more ***free time*** to do other things.
* *Enclosure movement:* Big farms bought a lot of little farms and combined them to make one large farm.
* An effect of the enclosure movement was that it created ***large farms/large workforce***  and forced people to move into big cities.

CAUSE #2 GEOGRAPHY

***The geography of England produced an abundance of natural resources needed to fuel the Industrial Revolution.***

NATURAL RESOURCES

The three natural resources England had was:

*-Iron*

*-Ore*

*-Coal*

Coal was a valuable commodity because:

*It was used to fuel the steam engines, which powered the factories and machines during the Industrial Revolution*

WATER

Rivers were important to the Industrial Revolution because they allowed trading within England and to bring raw materials to factories.

The large amount of ports allowed England to trade with other countries.

CAUSE #3 MONEY

***The ability to trade with other countries brought a lot of money into England which helped to support the development of the Industrial Revolution.***

The large amounts of money brought into England allowed the British to develop a strong ***infrastructure*** of factories, roads, and railroads..

CAUSE #4 TECHNOLOGY/EDUCATION/ENERGY

***England had a lot of colleges and universities which led to a larger population of intelligent people.***

***This provided England the ability to create and build a strong infrastructure to support the Industrial Revolution.***

**SACK OF EFFECTS-THE EFFECTS OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION**

EFFECT #1 MASS PRODUCTION OF GOODS

***The ability to produce goods in large quantities made life easier for all people.***

***Also it is cheaper to produce goods in large quantities.***

The economic law of supply and ***demand***.

The more you have of a product the ***lower*** the demand for that product is and the lower the price of that product is.

EFFECT #2 NEW BUSINESS MODEL EMERGES

***Companies competed to control all the means of production.***

Railroad needs coal to fuel steam engine on the train.

Railroad company buys out the smaller coal mining operations.

Railroad company now owns the fuel source and the railroad.

Predict what the next company the railroad company might try and buy out.

Possible Answers:

The company that makes the railroad cars.

The company that lays the railroad tracks.

What is the problem with this process?

**It creates a monopoly and limits competition.** (Follow up is how will this limit competition and what is bad about not having any competition in business?)

Laissez Faire means-***”Hands Off” government will have very limited involvement in regulating or controlling business.*** *(Is this more like Locke or Hobbes? Why?)*

The government will have ***limited or no regulations*** on businesses under laissez faire.

Laissez Faire government led to no government monitoring of

* Fair wages for workers
* Fair treatment of workers
* Proper disposal of chemical waste
* Safety of workers

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| **POSITIVES** | **NEGATIVES** |
| Business have the opportunity to grow quickly | No protection for workers: fair pay/job security /fair treatment punishments |
| Owners can do what is best for their own company | No regulations on industrial waste/pollution |
| The country will have a lot of money due to the success of the businesses | Safety of workers in factory |
|  | Everyone has a different set of rules |
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Each company owner decided how to deal with each of those issues. (Possibly make a chart of positives and negatives of this system)

EFFECT #3 NEW SOCIAL STRUCTURE

***A new social structure evolved as a result of the shift in economic structure. Four new classes emerged-The Business elite, the upper middle class, the lower middle class and the working the class.***

An accountant, lawyer, or doctor would most likely be a member of the ***upper*** middle class.

A teacher or secretary would be part of the ***lower*** middle class.

The working class people were mostly farmers and ***factory*** workers.

The working class made up ***65-70***% of the population.

EFFECT #4 URBANIZATION

***Large numbers of people moved from the country and into the cities. The cities had to adapt to accommodate the large quantities of people.***

Issues that were created:

* Sanitation
* Public safety-Police and Firefighters
* Housing
* Roads
* Health concerns
* Hospitals

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| **POSITIVES** | **NEGATIVES** |
| Centralized work area | Pollution |
| More job opportunities | Crime |
| Can live near where you work | Tenements poor housing |
| Many services-doctors/ food/ clothing shops easily accessed | Sanitation issues |
|  | Disease |