

The Industrial Revolution



What impact did the Industrial Revolution have on Europe and the world?



Essential Question

What were some of the things that caused the population to grow?

- Before the 1700's, most people lived on **FARMS** in rural areas
- Most people never traveled more than **TEN** miles from their home
- In the 1700's and 1800's, new methods of farming made farming more productive



- ◉ Iron Plows, fertilizers, and crop rotation caused Europe's population to **GROW**
- ◉ This introduction of new technology was known as the Industrial Revolution



What were some of the things that caused the population to grow?



Where did the Industrial Revolution begin and why?

- The revolution began in **BRITAIN**
- In Britain, people were allowed to start their own business, protect their property, and earn money, they also had many resources, and a stable government
- In time, the revolution spread throughout Europe, eventually reaching the **UNITED STATES**

An illustration depicting the Industrial Revolution. At the top center is a factory with two tall chimneys emitting smoke. Below it, the words "INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION" are written in large, bold, yellow, 3D-style letters. The background consists of red and orange rays radiating from behind the text. In the foreground, two men in top hats and suits are shown from the chest up, holding golden coins. Between them are two smaller figures in blue work clothes with yellow collars, also holding golden coins. The entire scene is framed by a black border.

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

[Industrial Revolution 3 min](#)

Where did the Industrial Revolution begin and why?



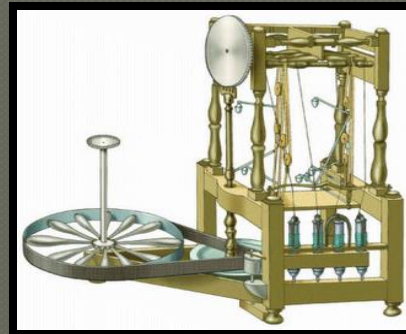
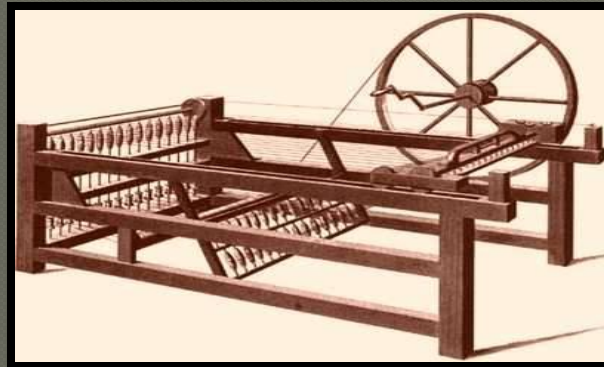
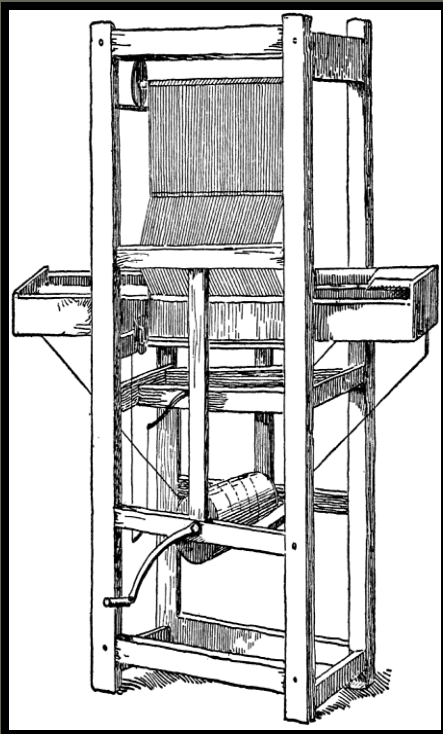
What impact did textiles have on trade?

- The industry first began in the countryside, peasants would work in the fields during the summer, then during the winter they would spin yarn into textiles
- Textile: A piece of **CLOTH** fabric that is either knitted or woven



Textile machines

- As the population grew, the need for textiles grew also, new machines were invented that could make these more **QUICKLY** and **CHEAPLY**



Factories Emerge

- Although the machines made textiles quickly and cheaply, the machines themselves were **EXPENSIVE** and large
- Textile factories soon had to be opened to accommodate the machines
- Cotton doesn't grow too well in Britain, but it does in **NORTH AMERICA**
- Trade soon developed between the two nations



Trade begins

- **COTTON** was sent to Britain and turned into textiles
- The textiles were sent to **AFRICA** and traded for enslaved people
- The captured Africans were then sent to work on cotton **PLANTATIONS** in America



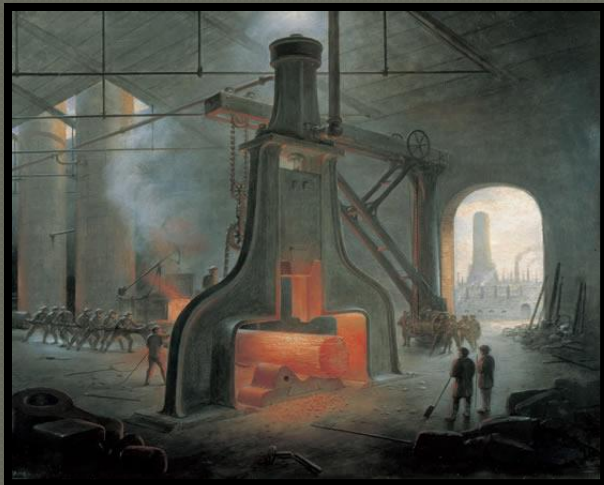
Scene on a Cotton Plantation.

What impact did textiles have on trade?



What was life like for the working class?

- Although it began with textiles, many other goods were soon being produced in factories
- Materials such as **IRON** and **COAL** were also needed to build the factories



The Locomotive

- In the early 1800's, a new invention changed everything
- The **LOCOMOTIVE** began to link parts of Europe to each other and cut travel time down dramatically
- The “Iron Horse” was able to deliver goods and material to distant places faster than ever before



Growth of Cities

- Cities soon began to emerge around the **FACTORIES** that were being built
- 20% of the population now lived in the growing cities
- People now had more **THINGS** than they ever had before
- Most people who lived in the cities worked in the factories

Changes in Society

- As the economy in Britain changed from farms to factories, society changed too
- The Middle Class became more **IMPORTANT**
- The Middle Class consisted of lawyers, merchants, factory owners and bankers
- Though they did not own land or have political power, they increased trade; some of them became **WEALTHY**

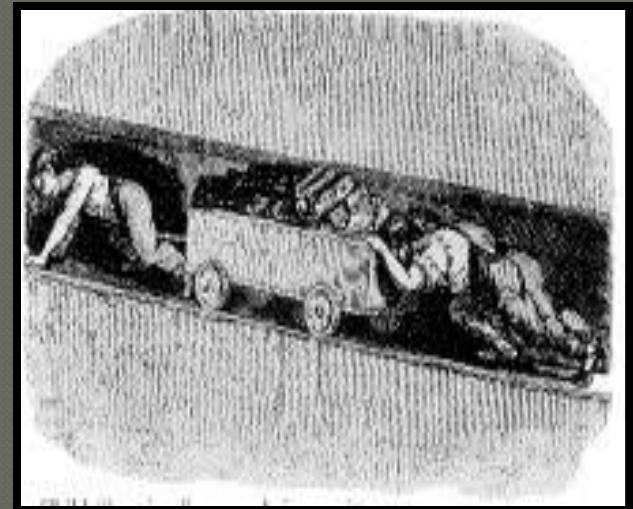
- The largest group of people were the **WORKING CLASS**
- These were people who had left the farms to move into the cities and work in the factories
- Many of these people found that city life was sometimes **WORSE** than life on the farm



Industrial Revolution **3 min**

Working Class life

- Work in the factories and the mines was long, tiring, and dangerous
- The work was boring and **REPETITIVE**
- They worked for **14** hours a day, often with very few breaks
- **CHILDREN** also had to work, even in the mines, sometimes as young as four years old!





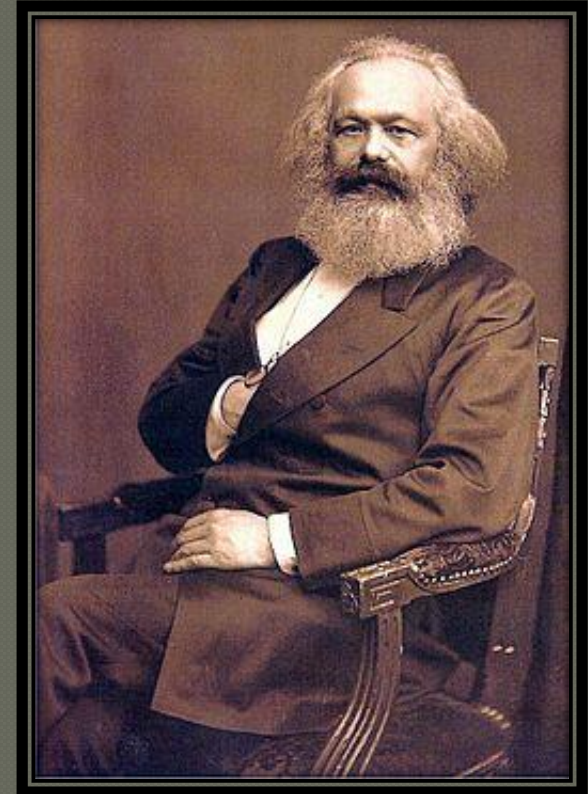
Child Labor 6 min

What was life like for the working class?



What were some of Karl Marx's new ideas?

- Many unhappy factory workers began to form **UNIONS**
- Unions were outlawed until 1824
- A man named **KARL MARX**, a German philosopher who lived in England, thought that the **WORKERS** should own the factories



- Marx believed that the workers would eventually rise up and take control and that the government would eventually disappear
- Many people agreed with Karl Marx
- Marx's ideas became known as **SOCIALISM**, they would later become the basis for a new type of government in **RUSSIA**

**What were some of Karl
Marx's ideas?**



What impact did the Industrial Revolution have on Europe and the world?



Essential Question



The End

● **Power Point created by James Reese, 2012**

● Primary source Harcourt Social Studies Ancient Civilizations, Volume Two
● Copyright by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company 2010 Edition