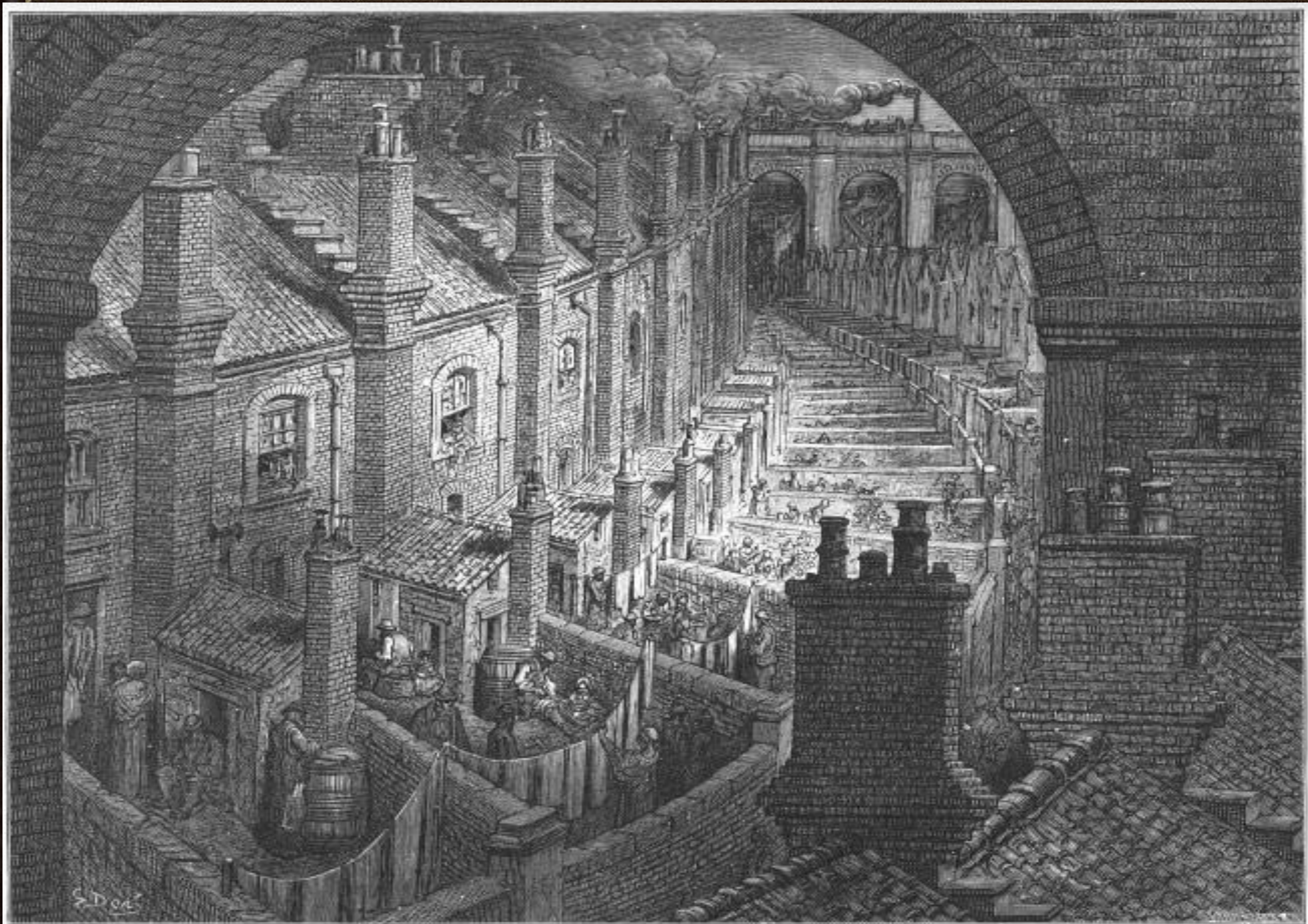


**THE INDUSTRIAL
REVOLUTION IN
WORLD HISTORY**





OVER LONDON — BY RAIL

Key Questions

- What factors prompted the rise of industrialization in Europe?
- What were the impacts of these innovations upon the workers who toiled in factories?
- Why do we seldom spend time on non-European industrialization?

Industrial Origins

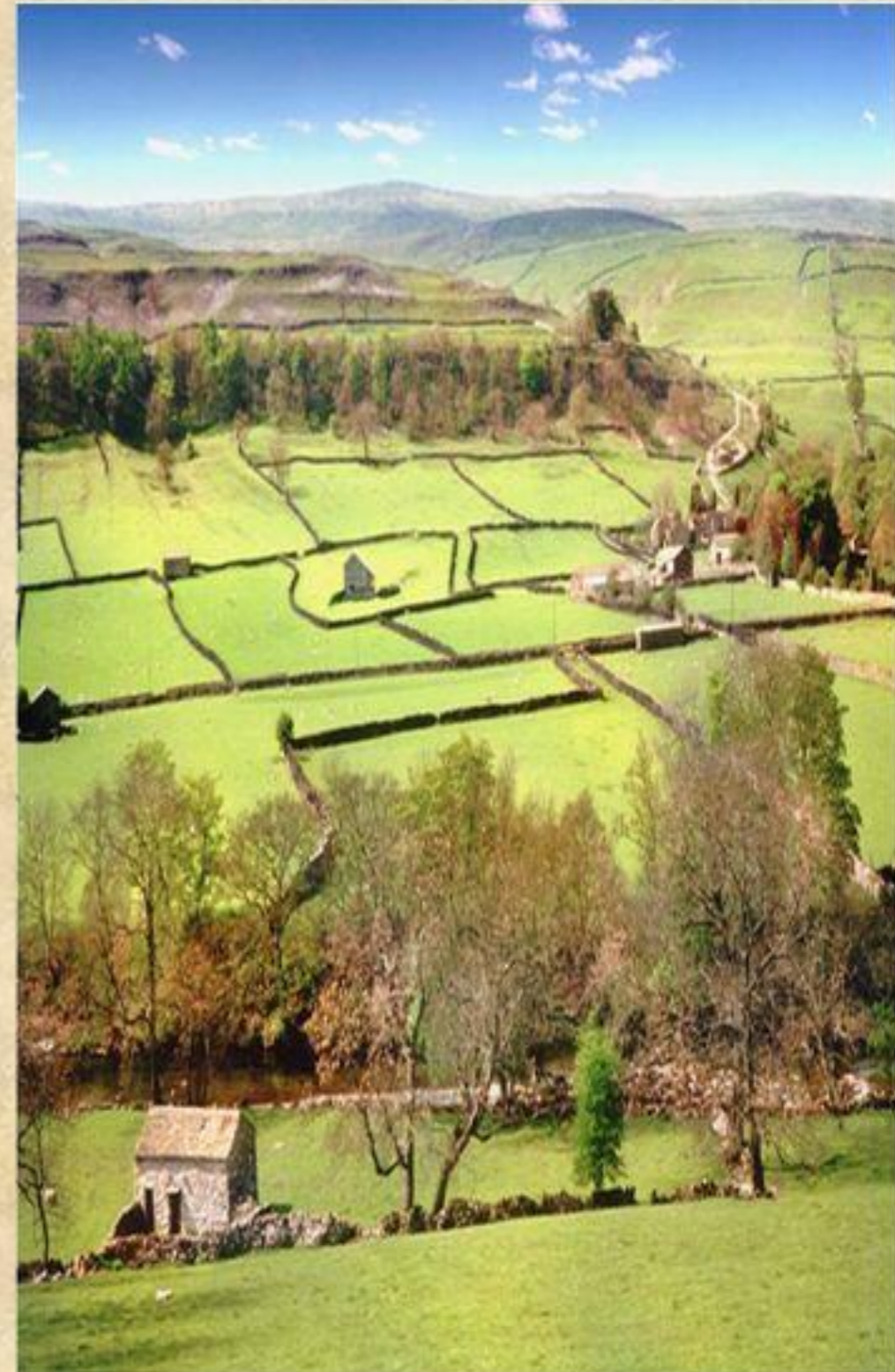
- We can't possibly mention Newton and the Enlightenment again?
- We just did...
- Population boom...1730 a turning point, populations rose by 50% across the continent, except in Britain and Prussia (the two early leaders) where it grew by 100%!

What spurred such growth?



Agricultural Revolution

- The Agricultural Revolution Paves the Way
 - Wealthy landowners buy, enclose land once owned by village farmers.
 - Enclosures allowed experimentation with new agricultural methods
 - Seed Drill
 - Crop Rotation
 - Horse and steel plow
 - Fertilizer use
 - Yields improved 300% 1700-1850



More food = population
growth = more jobs and more
goods being produced

- initially the need for goods and services was met by Europeans working in their homes in “cottage industries”
- This was, in part, because farming occupations for were no longer needed or available...



The Essence of Industrialization

- Domestic industry only takes us so far...
- Demand increased, particularly in the most common cottage industry-textiles.

Power changes everything

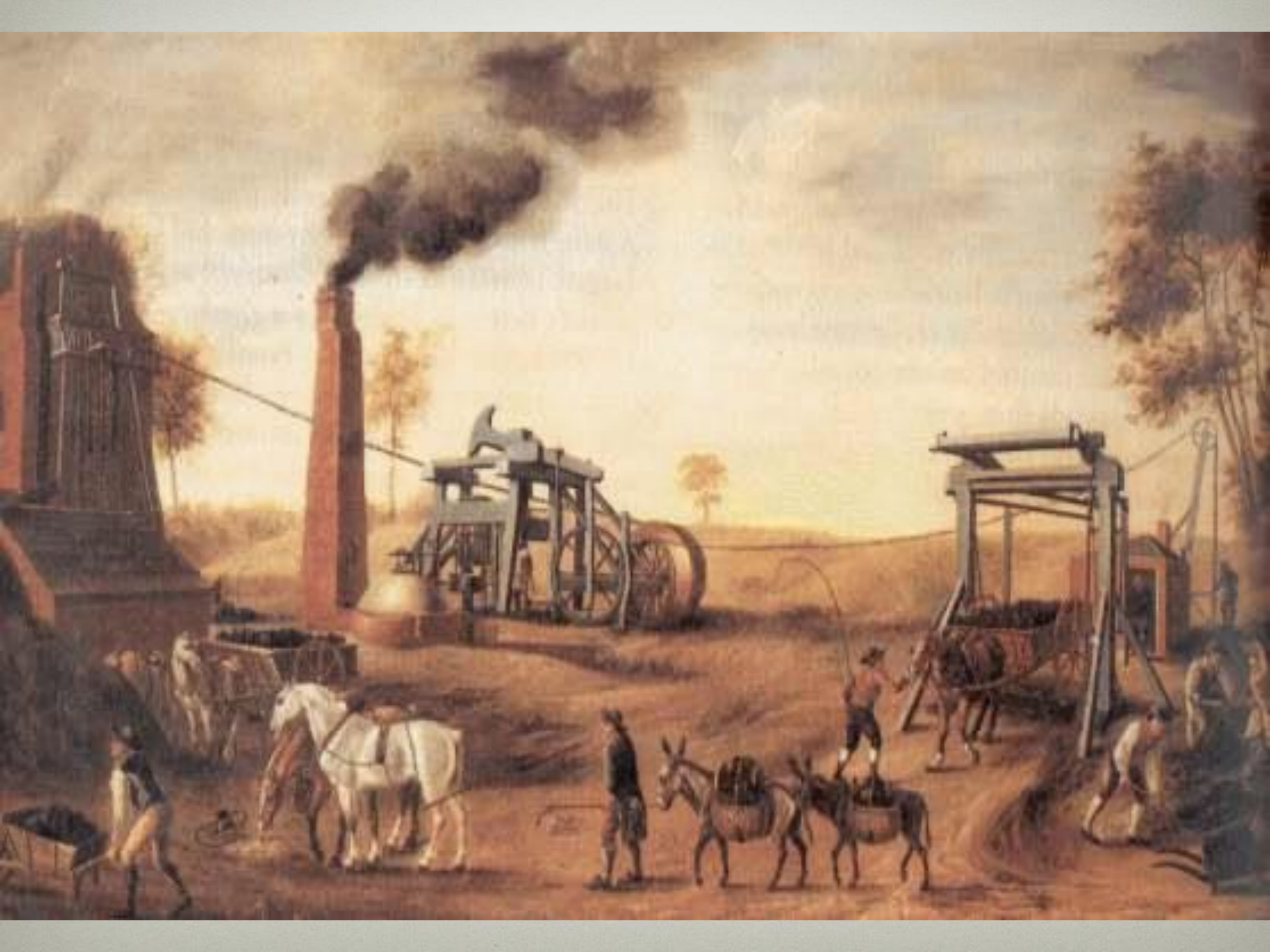


Let's go back for a second...why England?

- England was the leader in Industrialization.



- Favorable natural resources
- Stable government
- Successful market economy
- Agricultural Revolution



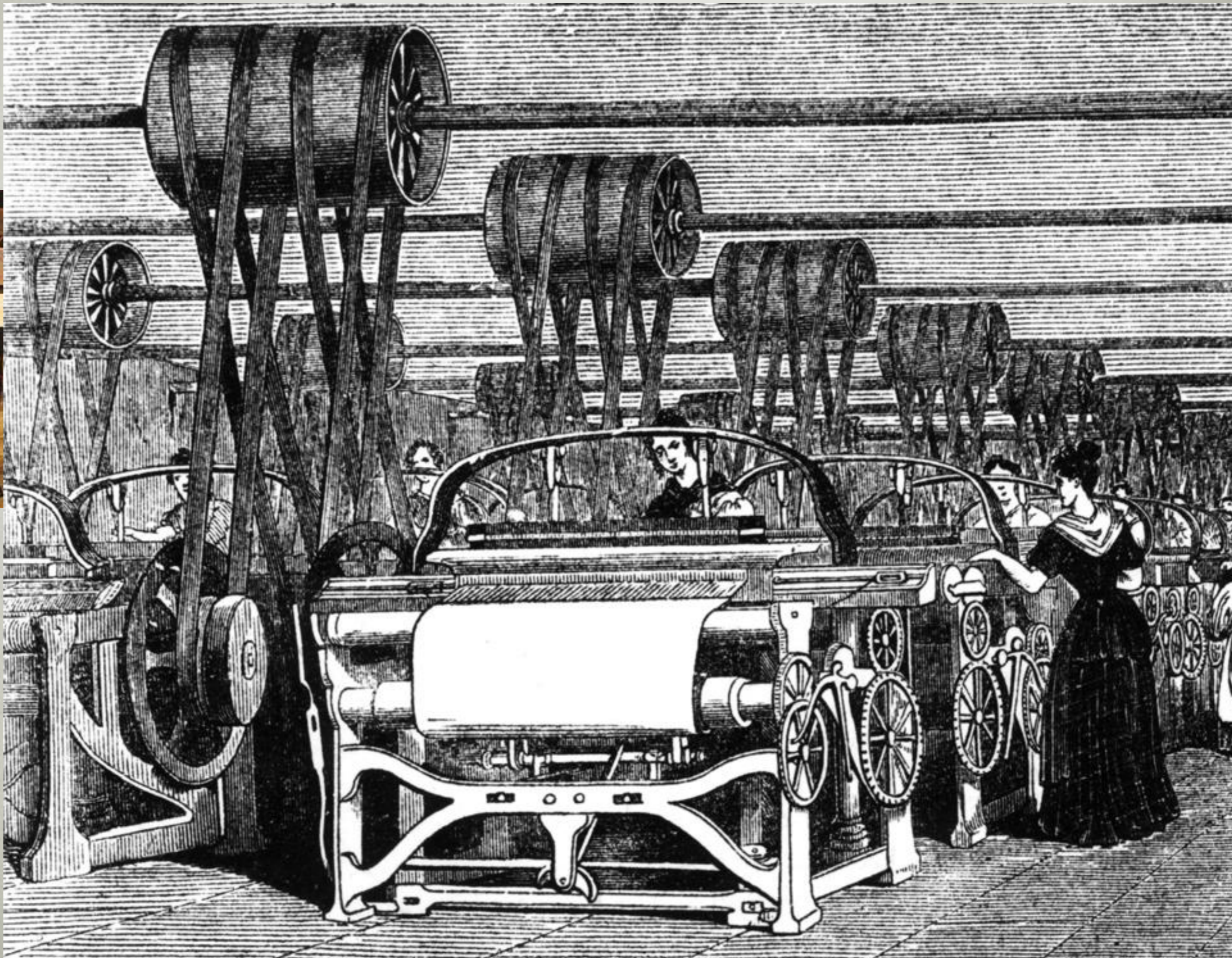
English Agriculture Revolution



Key Inventions

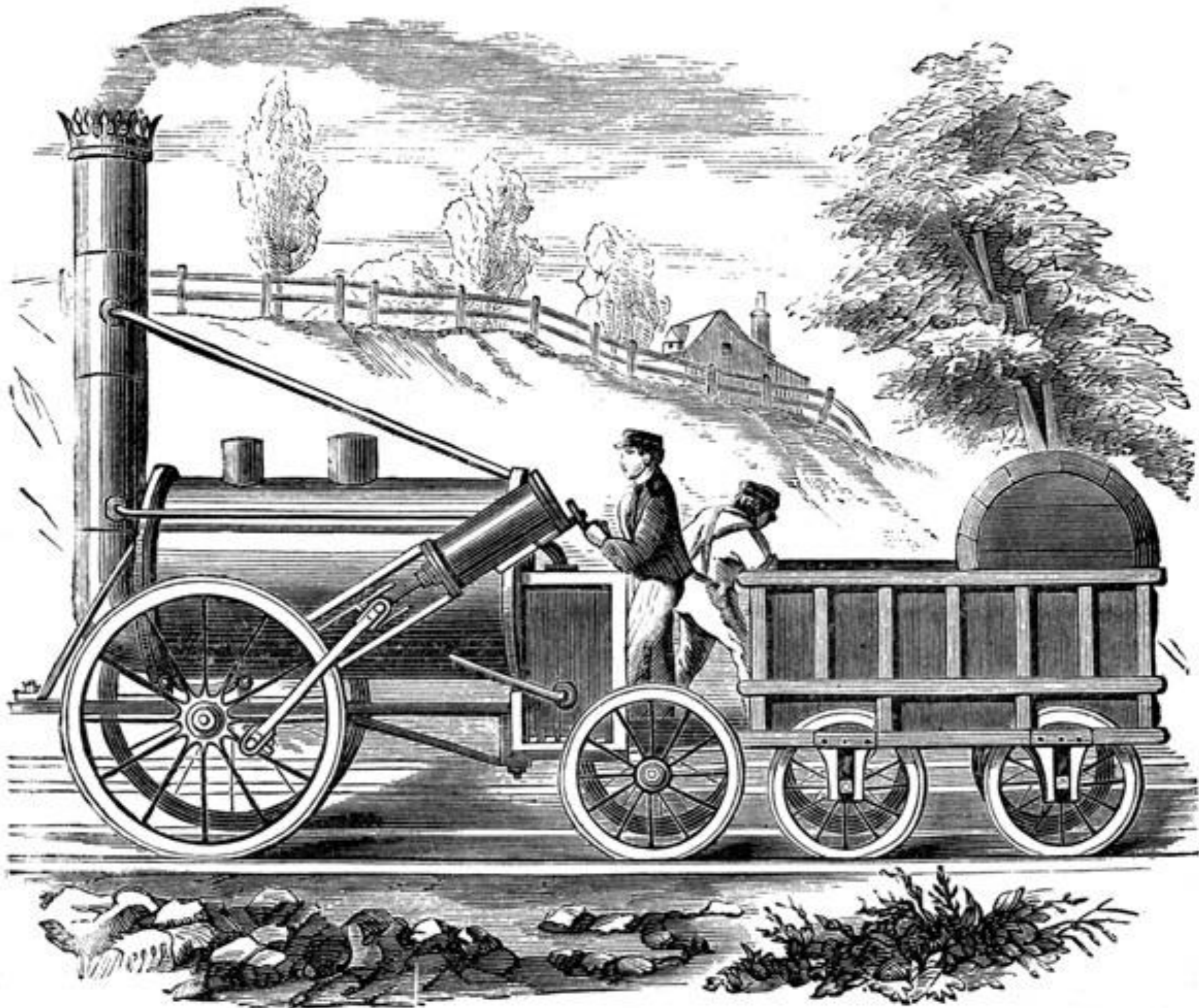


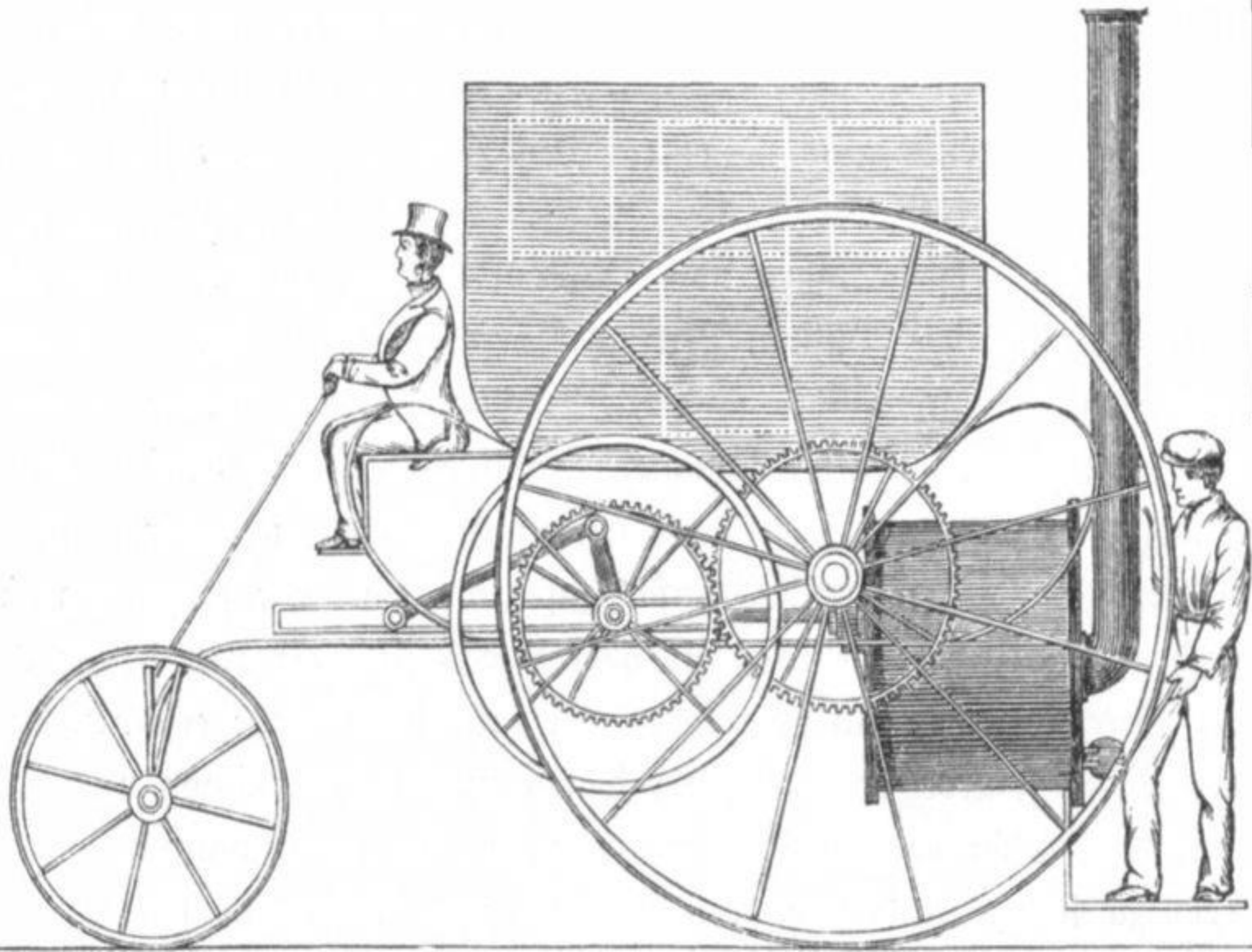
y!



New Machines



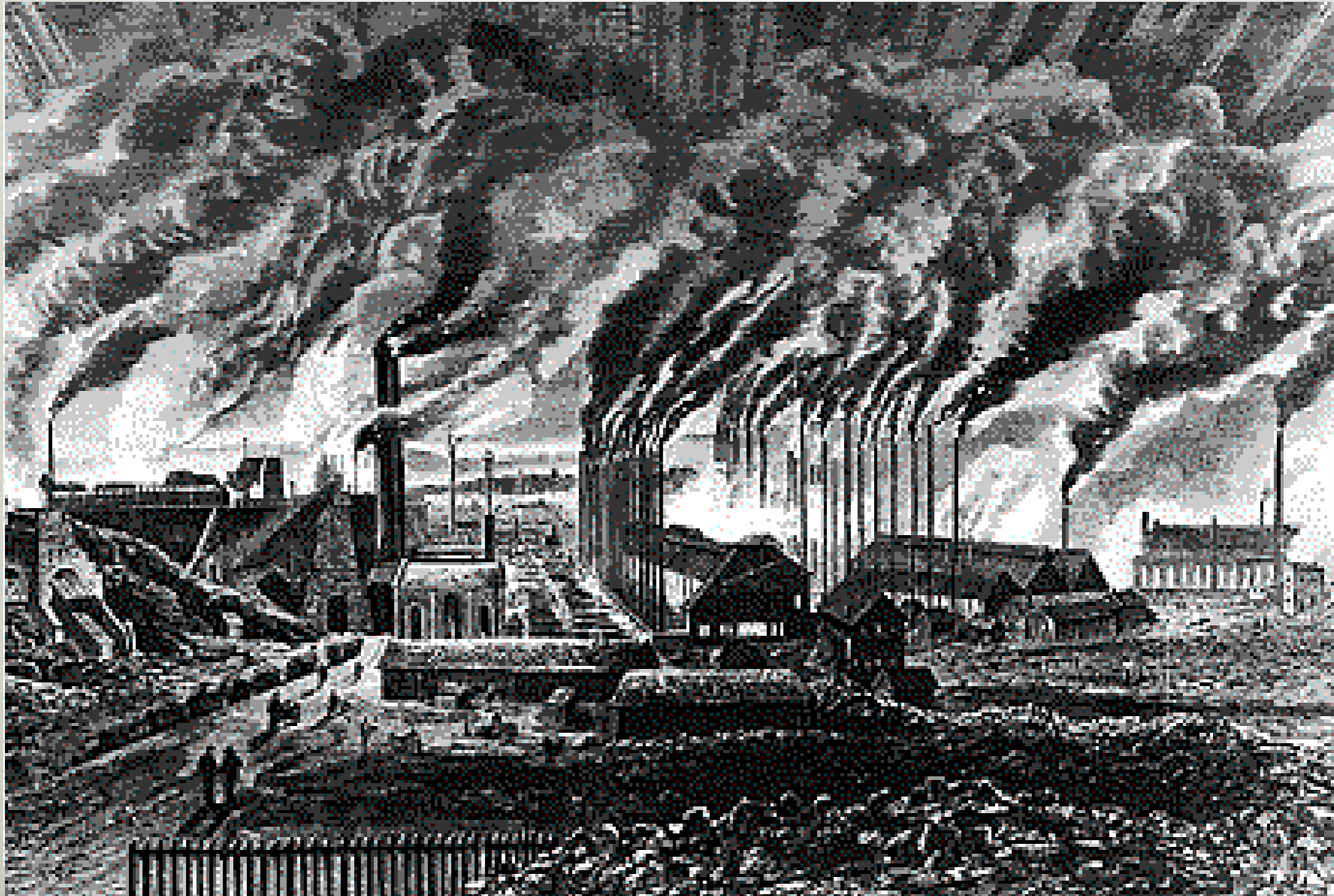




“Catch me if you can”



The Factory System

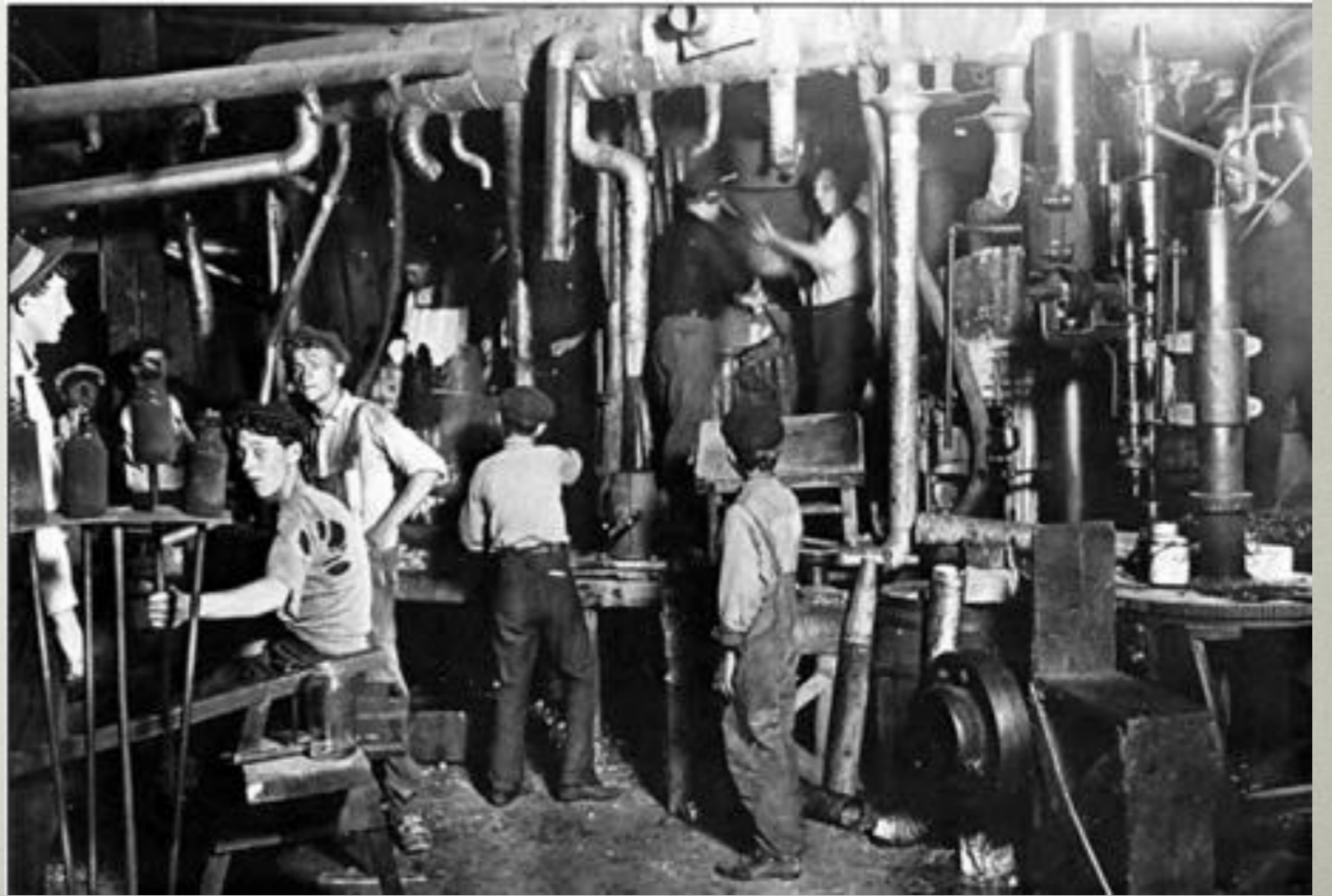
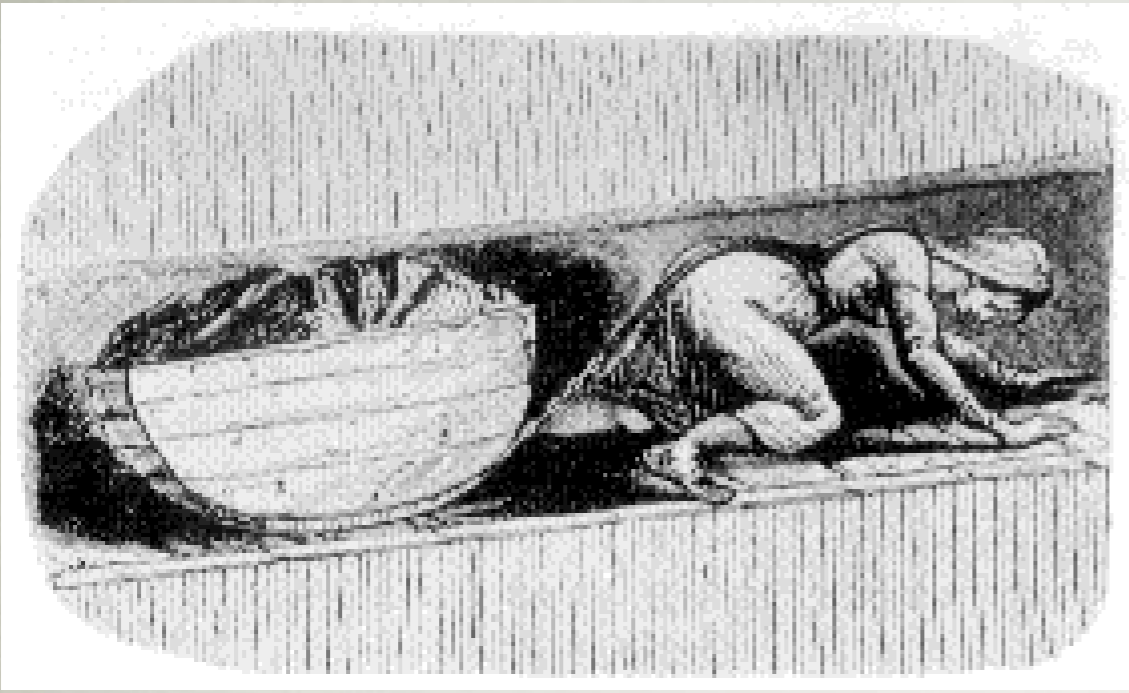


Factory Towns & Housing



Negative Impacts of Industrialization

- Production soared, treatment of workers plummeted.
- Cities grew in size, living conditions deteriorated.
- Families grew with population surge, children were chained to machines to support the family.



Imitation...the sincerest form of flattery

- Britain was surging. The possibilities for their future seemed endless. They had a 60 year head start!
- Belgium and France by 1820
- USA and Germany by 1830
- Requirements for Industrialization re-examined

THE IMPACTS OF GLOBAL INDUSTRIALIZATION

THE USE OF MECHANIZED EQUIPMENT TO INCREASE OUTPUT AND DECREASE LABOR COSTS OF PRODUCTION

THE CREATION OF THE FACTORY SYSTEM

MASS PRODUCTION AND STANDARDIZATION

A WORKPLACE THAT EMPHASIZED PRODUCTION WITH ASSEMBLY LINES

FINANCING THAT OFTEN INCLUDED SHAREHOLDERS AND STOCK COMPANIES.

AN EXPANDED LABOR FORCE THAT INCLUDED, WOMEN, IMMIGRANTS, AND CHILDREN.

A GROWING GAP IN ECONOMIC PROSPERITY BETWEEN EUROPE AND THE REST OF THE WORLD.