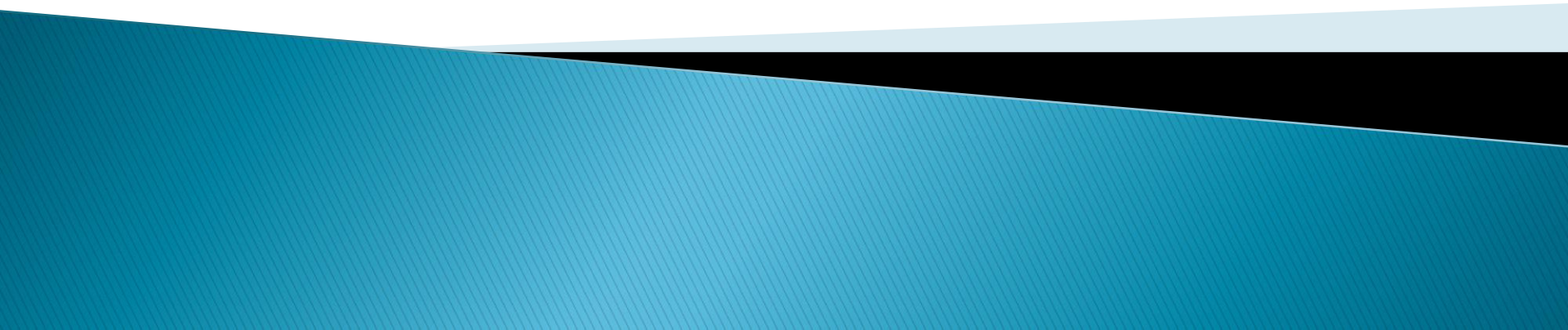


**Begin reading  
chapter 7 (pg 406+)  
The Industrial Revolution,  
quietly.**

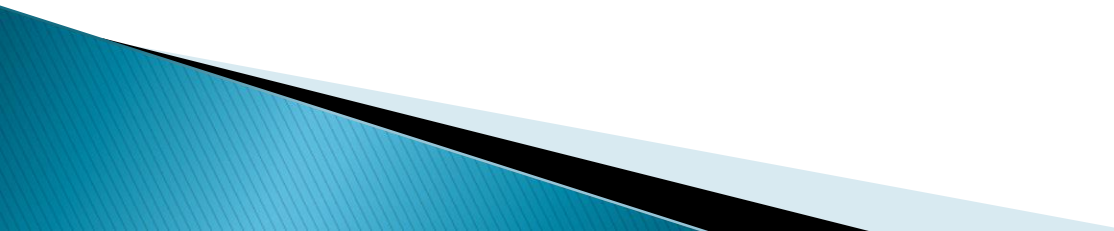


You'll find this presentation on  
[www.mrwyka.weebly.com](http://www.mrwyka.weebly.com).

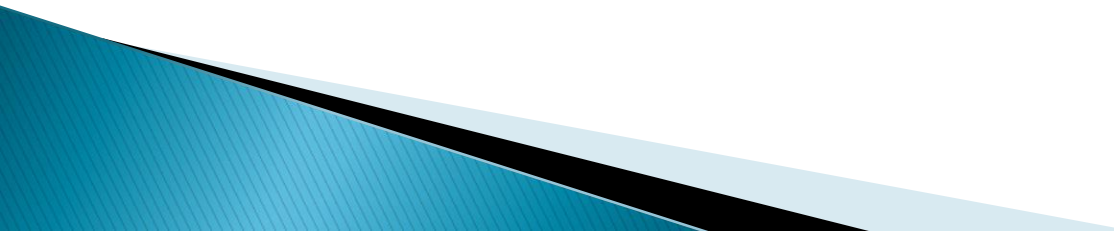
# Industrial Revolution



# Industrial Revolution

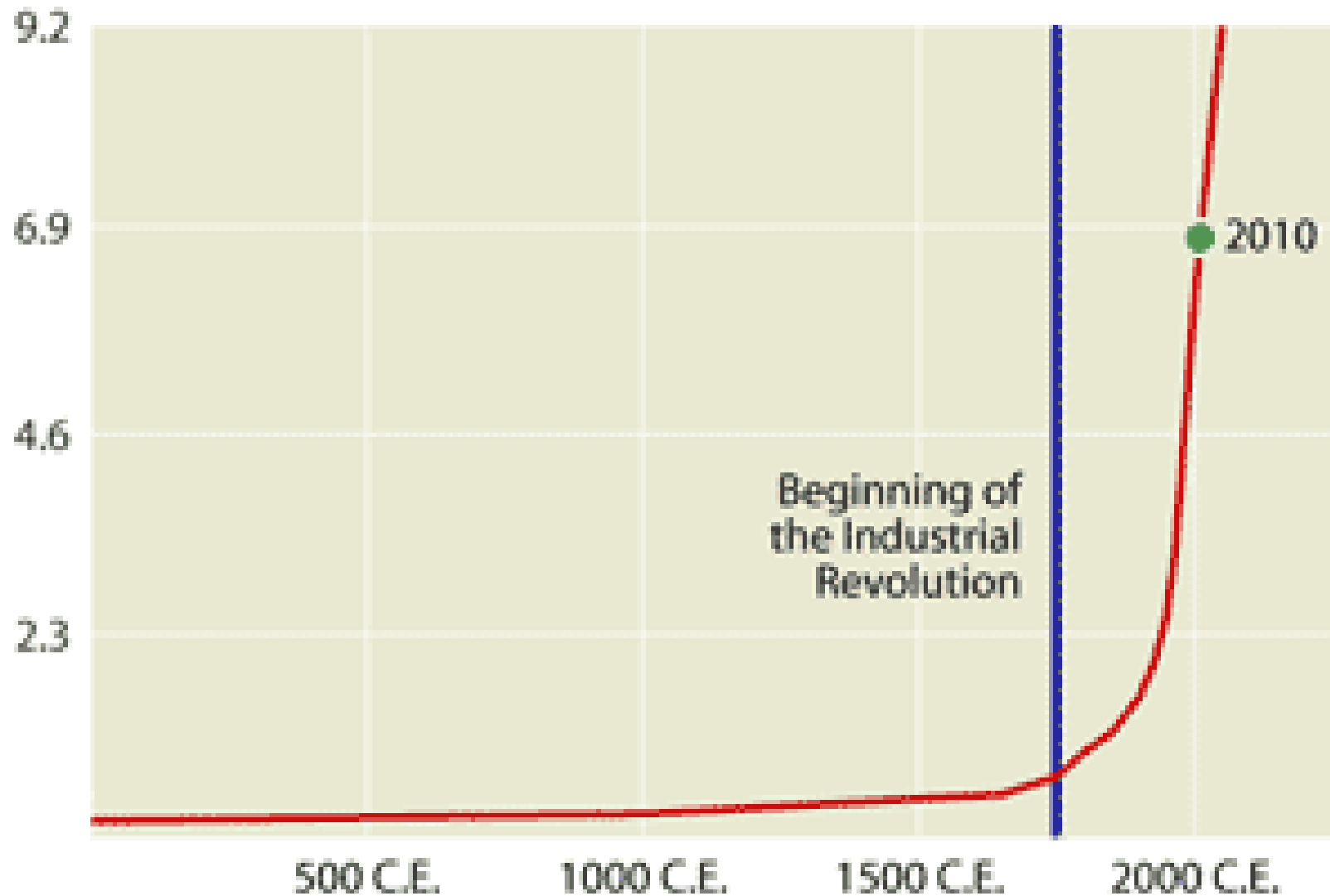
1. Time period where **machines** were used to create most of the goods in the world instead of by hand.
  2. **Began in Great Britain**
  3. Late 1700s
- 

# Why Great Britain (pg 409–410)

1. **Natural Resources and Geography**
    - Coal
    - Abundant Rivers
  2. **Labor and capital**
    - Lots of people
    - \$\$\$ (from colonial endeavors) for investment
    - Colonies provided a market for new goods
  3. **Entrepreneurs and Inventors**
  4. **Favorable Climate for Business**
- 

# World Population Growth

Billions



# Factors of Production

1. What resources does it take to make an industrial country?

–Land

–Labor

–Capital (wealth)

–Entrepreneurship

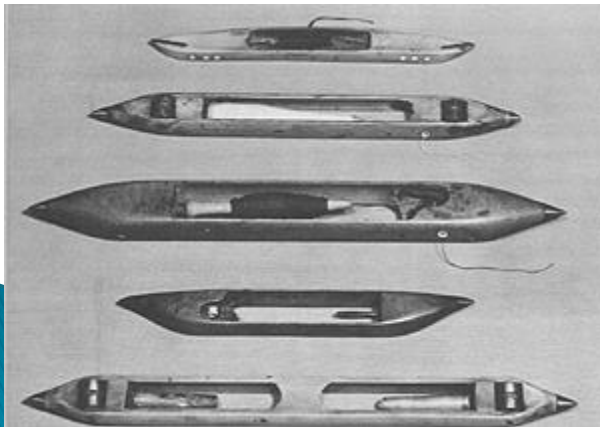
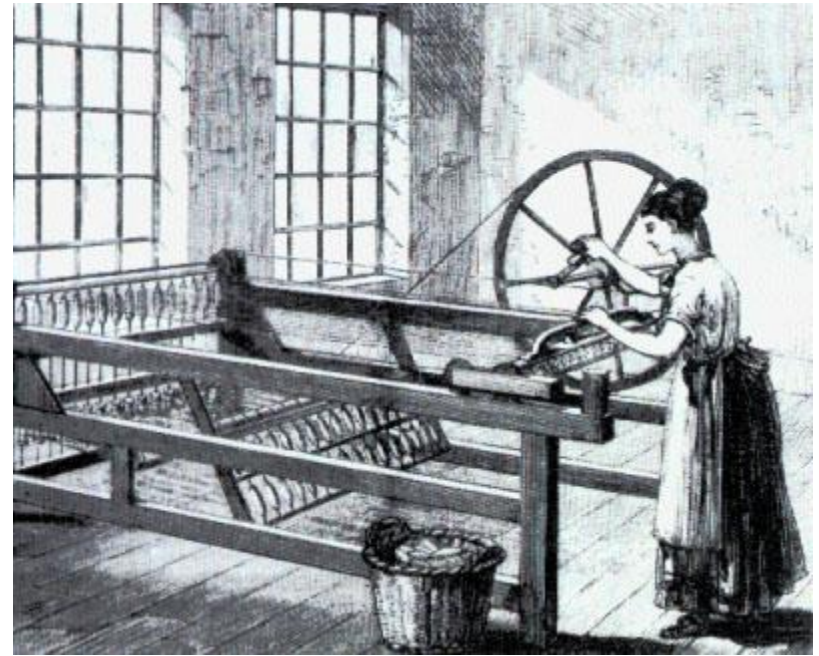
*The Big 4*

# Inventions that helped

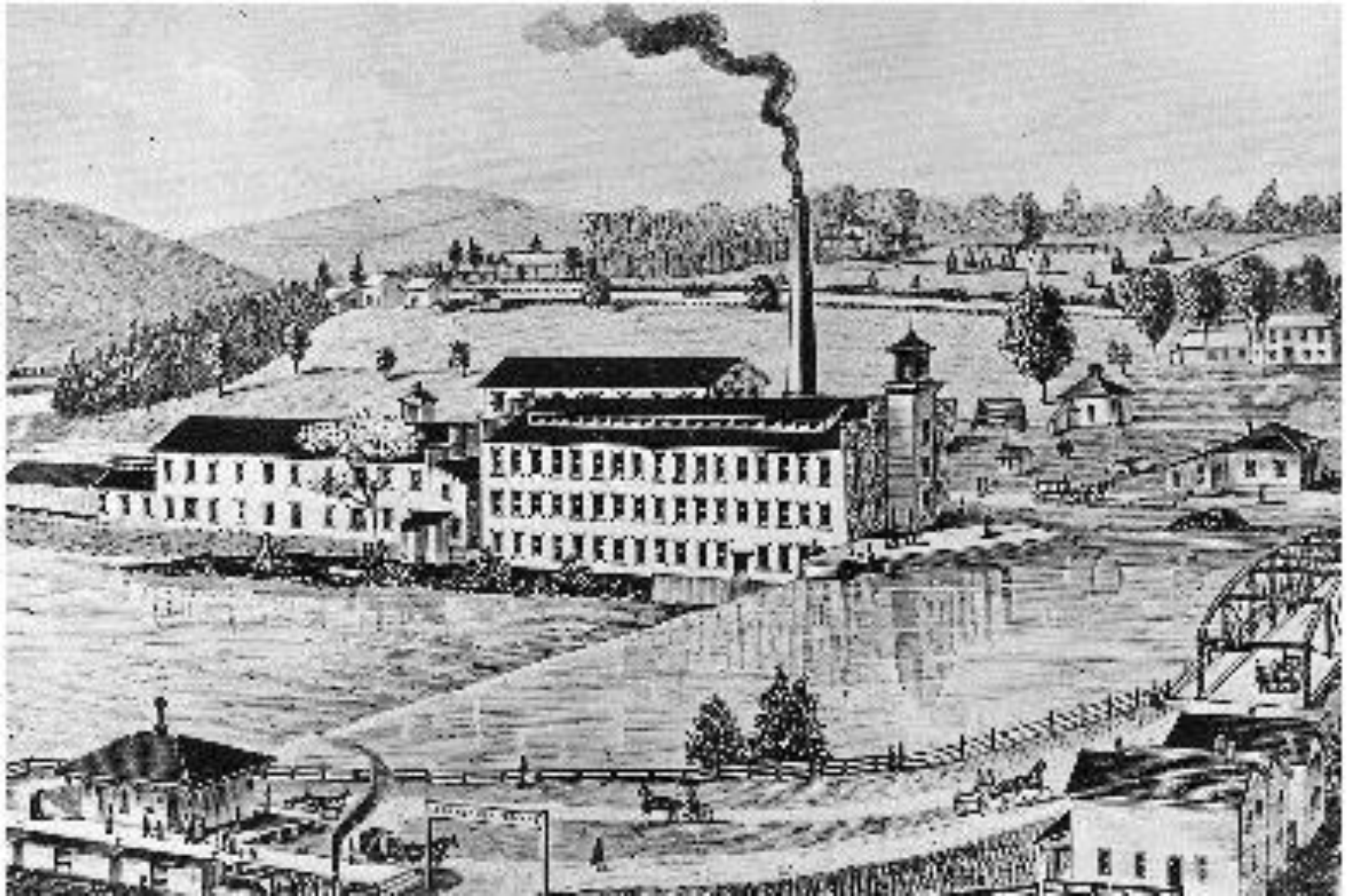
1. Flying Shuttle and Spinning Jenny– made working with cotton faster and more productive; were originally used in the house
2. Factories– large buildings with machines in them to create goods. Built by rivers and streams, ‘cause the machines needed water power & transport



Spinning Jenny ~~~~~>



<~~~~~ Flying Shuttle




# Improvements in Transportation

1. Steam Engine– 1774 James Watt made the engine work more efficiently while burning less fuel
2. Steam Boat– Robert Fulton's *Clermont*, first successful trip in 1807



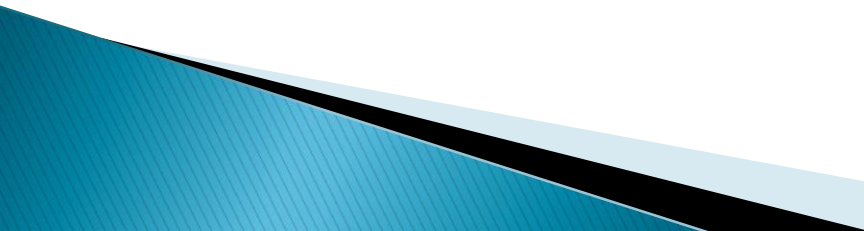
# Steam Railroad

1. Gave manufacturers a cheap way to transport materials and finished product
  2. Created new jobs for the railroad workers and miners
  3. Tourism, as an industry, began to grow
  4. Boosted fishing and agricultural industries who could now get their product farther, faster.
- 


# Effects of Industrialization



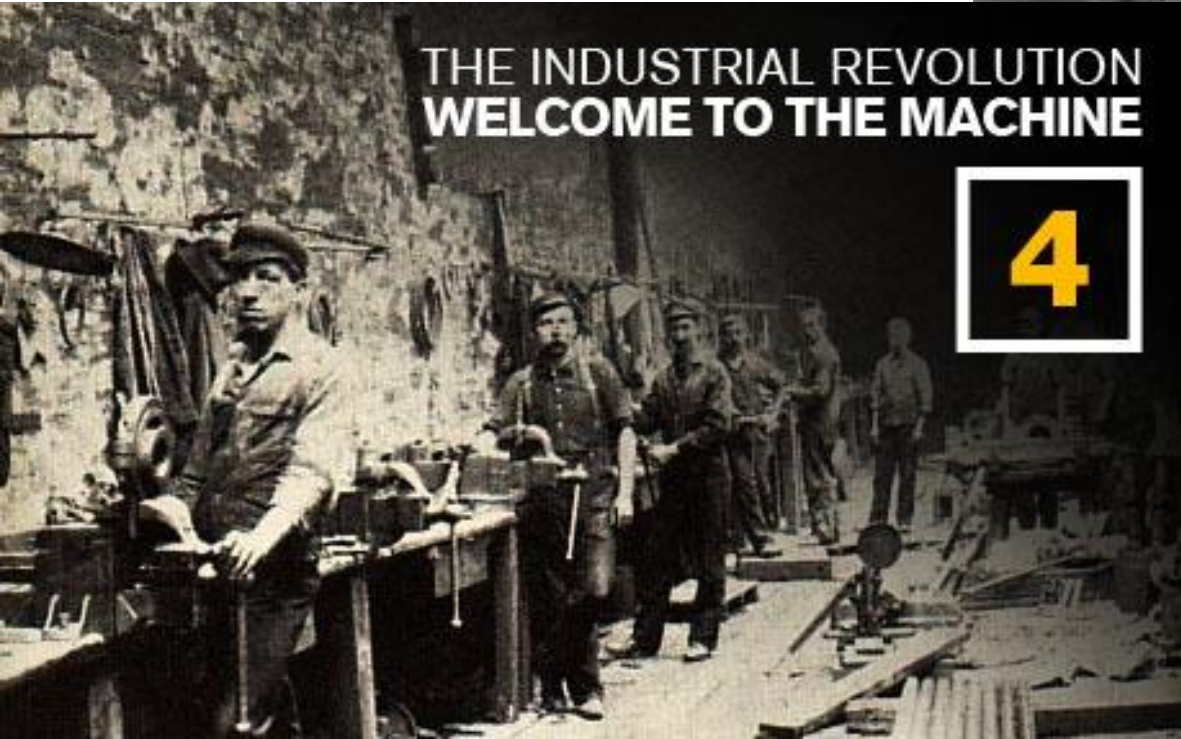
# Urbanization

1. The construction of buildings and the **Movement of people to cities**
  2. People wanted to live where the jobs were, and city folk earned more money than those on the farms
  3. Crime, pollution, disease, etc increased in the cities
- 

# Working Conditions

1. Long work days - 12-16 hour days, 6 days a week.
  2. No employment security
  3. No minimum wage.
  4. High temperatures in factories.
  5. Heavy machinery made conditions dangerous
  6. Severe injuries especially to children; some incidents led to death
- 





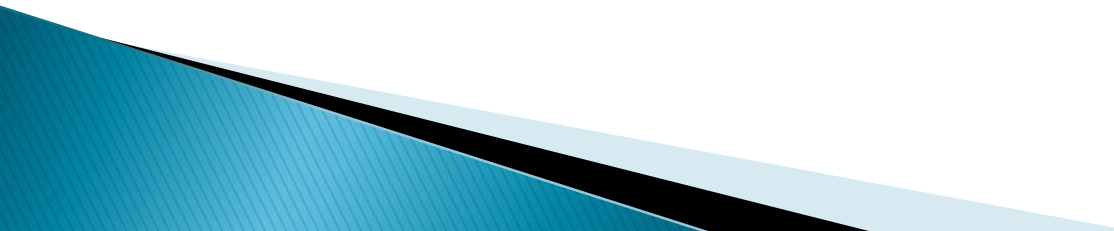
**THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION  
WELCOME TO THE MACHINE**

**4**

# Long Term Effects

1. Mass produced goods instead of hand crafted ones are available today; not available 50–60 years ago
2. Profits from factories and companies transferred to tax revenue for the gov't

# Closer

- ▶ Why did the Industrial Revolution begin in Great Britain?
  - ▶ Why didn't it begin in China or India or the Ottoman Empire?
  - ▶ Complete on your own paper and dropbox when you are done.
- 

# Industrial Revolution Closer

- ▶ Using your notes and your book (chapter 7), complete the Pro / Con worksheet on Industrialization.
- ▶ Answer the question “Was society better or worse off as a result of the Industrial Revolution?” in the form of a strong Thesis statement.
  - A Thesis statement must take a stand. It can't be either / or.
  - It can be one or two sentences long.
  - It **MUST** answer the question with specificity.