

## Lecture Notes for the Industrial Revolution

SSWH15 The student will be able to describe the impact of industrialization, the rise of nationalism, and the major characteristics of worldwide imperialism.

- A. Analyze the process and impact of industrialization in England, Germany, and Japan, movements for political reform, the writings of Adam Smith and Karl Marx, and urbanization and its affect on women.

In the mid-1700s, an Industrial Revolution began in \_\_\_\_\_ that transformed the way work was done.

Rather than making goods by hand, new machines \_\_\_\_\_ products which \_\_\_\_\_ costs, \_\_\_\_\_ profits & changed the way people lived.

*What caused the Industrial Revolution?*

### **Agricultural Technology Advanced**

Community land (commons) was sold and converted to private farms. These new farms were fenced in and called \_\_\_\_\_.

Scientific farming methods, like \_\_\_\_\_, maximized farmland and increased efficiency.

Advancements were made with tools as well. \_\_\_\_\_ invented the \_\_\_\_\_ in 1701 and it increased efficiency and production of crops.

### **Move to Cities**

With the increase in crop production, the \_\_\_\_\_ began to grow as well.

The increase in farming \_\_\_\_\_ meant that fewer farmers were needed to grow the same amount of crops.

The growing number of unemployed farmers moved to cities to look for work.

\_\_\_\_\_ - The population shift from rural to urban areas.

### **Growing Labor Force**

The supply of available workers grew rapidly which meant that factories could hire cheap labor.

\_\_\_\_\_ - a person who takes on greater than normal financial risks to organize and operate a business.

More entrepreneurs open factories because of the abundance of cheap labor.

### **Factory Boom**

Factories needed power and were usually located near rivers.

\_\_\_\_\_ saw a boom of factories because of its location on the fall line.

The Eagle & Phenix Mill was the \_\_\_\_\_ mill in Georgia and was one of the most advanced mills of its time.

### **More Technological Advancement**

\_\_\_\_\_ developed the steam engine in \_\_\_\_\_.

Steam engines produced more power and allowed factories to be built in \_\_\_\_\_ near workers.

The development of the steam engine opened the door for further advancements in \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and more.

Water Frame - \_\_\_\_\_, Power Loom - \_\_\_\_\_, Cotton Gin - \_\_\_\_\_  
 Steam Locomotive - \_\_\_\_\_, Telegraph - \_\_\_\_\_

**Overpopulation**

As the number of job \_\_\_\_\_ increased, so did the number of people seeking to fill those jobs.

Companies sought to hire the cheapest labor possible. \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ could be hired more cheaply to do the same jobs as men.

Working conditions were \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.

Companies cared more about the bottom line than employee safety and satisfaction.

**Impact of the Industrial Revolution**

Pros	Cons
_____ and _____ improved agriculture, industry, transportation, and communication.	The drive for growth led to _____ which caused accidents, injuries and deaths.
_____ made Europe an economic power in the world.	The competition for lowest wages led to a lower _____.
With women working alongside men, the idea of equality was realized. The Industrial Revolution paved the way for _____.	Many U.S. companies merged to form large corporations and monopolies. This led to _____, elimination of competition, and _____.

**Capitalism & Communism**

**Adam Smith**

Known as the father of \_\_\_\_\_.

Wrote \_\_\_\_\_ in 1776.

Believed in \_\_\_\_\_, which means the government should keep their hands out of business.

Used a metaphor of an \_\_\_\_\_ which meant that prices would be set by the \_\_\_\_\_.

**Capitalism**

An economic theory where \_\_\_\_\_ control the means of production and the \_\_\_\_\_ set the prices.

The theory states that if everyone is \_\_\_\_\_, then it will benefit everyone.

In Capitalism you have the \_\_\_\_\_ of choice. You can work where you make more, buy where you pay less, and do what you want with your property. If you're successful, you can be \_\_\_\_\_ successful.

**Karl Marx**

Known as the father of \_\_\_\_\_.

Marx was an Industrial Revolution era philosopher that supported the rights of the \_\_\_\_\_ (working class.)

Wrote \_\_\_\_\_ in 1848.

Believed that all of history is a story of the struggle between the \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_.  
Believed that the \_\_\_\_\_ must united to overthrow the \_\_\_\_\_.

### **Communism**

Communism: An economic theory where the state controls the economy and places restrictions on private property.

There is no \_\_\_\_\_ in communism, ownership is \_\_\_\_\_.

Basic needs are met because the \_\_\_\_\_ controls means of production.

Since the government controls the means of production there is no \_\_\_\_\_ for being a better worker and no \_\_\_\_\_ for being a slacker.

### **What is the connection to the Industrial Revolution?**

#### *Capitalism*

Adam Smith's ideas were \_\_\_\_\_ during the Industrial Revolution.

The demand for more goods at a cheaper price drove \_\_\_\_\_ rates higher and improved efficiency.

Making a \_\_\_\_\_ was the main goal. Unsafe working conditions and low wages were a result of \_\_\_\_\_ during the Industrial Revolution.

#### *Communism*

Karl Marx believed that communism was a \_\_\_\_\_ to the problems of capitalism.

He viewed communism as the \_\_\_\_\_ in a natural progression of government.

Marx said that the workers would get fed up with the "haves" and \_\_\_\_\_ the owners and the government to start communism.