



Social Studies 9

MS. CAMPBELL

Industrial Revolution

- What do we remember from last day?

The Industrial Revolution was a period of **rapid change**, around **1750-1900**. It started in Britain and **changed the world**. It changed where and how people lived, created cities, linked nations, and transformed both **society and the natural world**. **These changes were great enough to be called a revolution.**

Match Em Up

Important Concepts of the Industrial Revolution

- Every one will get a piece of paper
- On it is either a *concept* or a *definition / description*
- *When I say go...*
- You will mill around the room and find your match
- Sit with your match

Revolution

- What is a revolution?
- Radical, sudden change that affects a large number of people. Major change in ideas or practice. (Can also be an overthrow of government, ruler, or political system)
- Revolutions can affect people positively and negatively

Agricultural Revolution

- New ideas and technology in farming and agriculture increased production and efficiency



Population Change

- The population of England increased rapidly, tripling from 1700-1850. Due to increases in food production, decreased age of marriage and birthrate, and increases in sanitation and income. (Prior to, it would have taken 600 years for the population to triple)



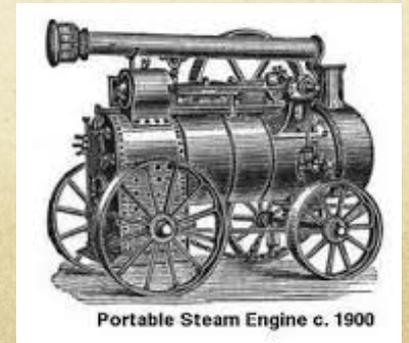
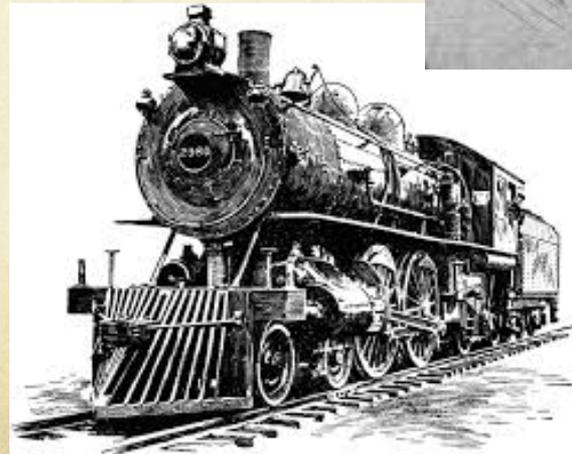
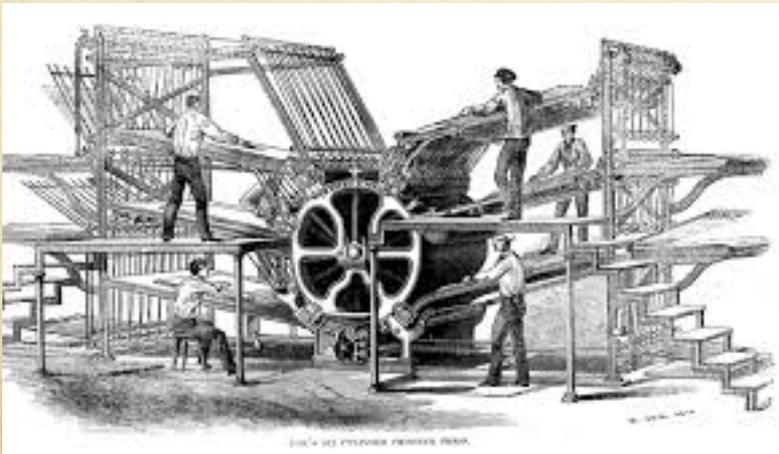
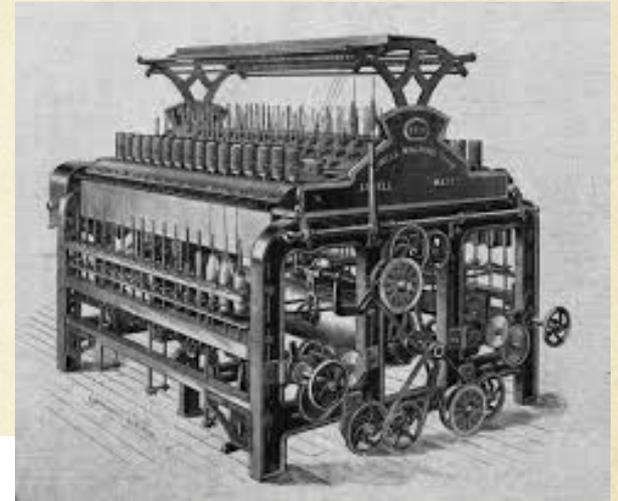
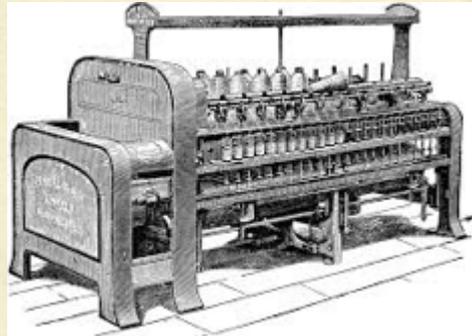
Urbanization

- Dramatic shift from rural to urban. More people began living in cities than in the country. WHY?



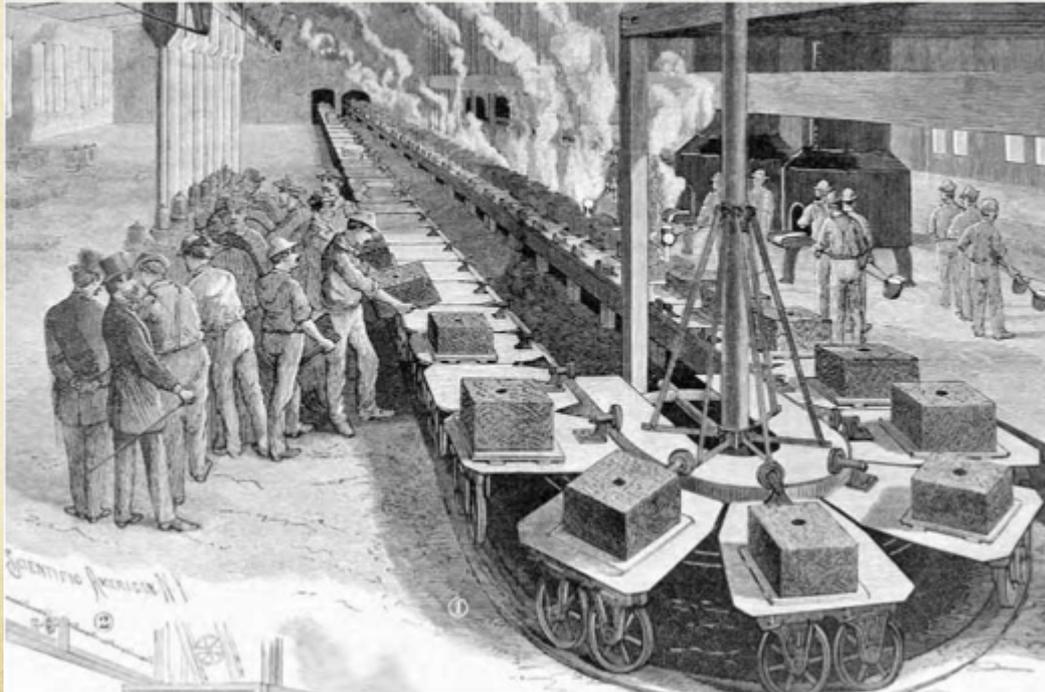
Inventions and Technologies

- New inventions led to other inventions. Items made by hand began to be made in factories powered by new technologies such as steam power.



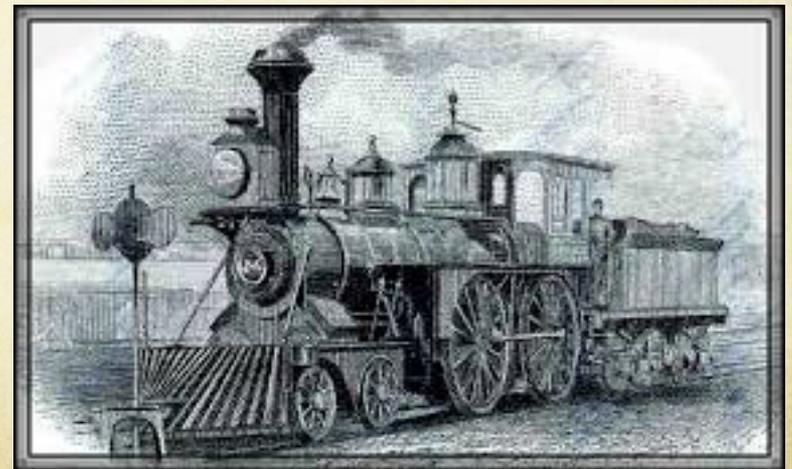
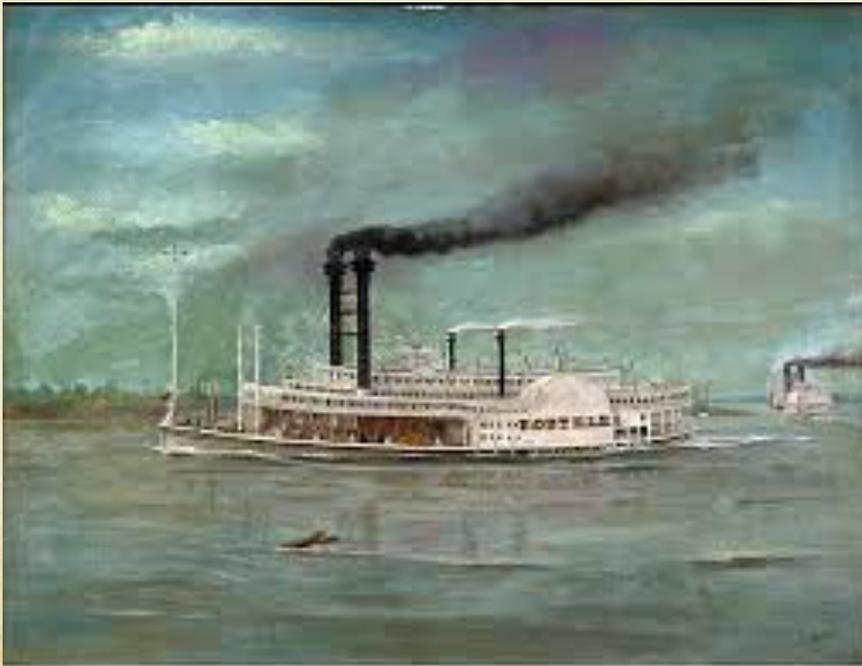
Products

- Factories provided more products at a less expensive price. More people could now afford manufactured products like shoes, cloth, and metal goods.



Transportation Changes

- Factories needed to get raw materials and then move finished products to the customer. New methods of transport was required to do so efficiently across the country and internationally.



Capitalists

- A person with money (capital) to invest. Ready and willing to build factories and improve transportation for a profit.



Middle Class

- New professions were created by the Industrial Revolution, increasing the middle class. The abundance of inexpensive products allowed people to have things that they never had before, including a higher standard of living.
- Doctors, lawyers, businessmen, managers and supervisors of the industries, and the industry owners were all now included in the middle class.



Working Conditions

- Workers worked long hours. A typical workday was sixteen hours long. A workweek was at least six days. Conditions at the workplace were difficult and dangerous and wages were low. Who was most affected?



Slums

- Areas in a city that are overcrowded, run-down and dirty. In industrial Britain, the cities grew so rapidly that housing for the workers was often shared. Streets were unpaved and without proper drainage. These urban slums lacked sanitation and spread disease.



Pollution

- The impact of coal—used to fuel steam engines that powered factories, trains, and ships—caused heavy air pollution, smog, and acid rain. Dumping of waste from factories and overcrowded cities was also not regulated.



Industrial Revolution

- Thoughts?

