

## Unit 8: Industrialization

## Industrial Revolution in Great Britain

- Began in Great Britain in the 1780's.
- Wealthy landowners enclosed their land with fences of hedges creating enclosures.
- Using new farming techniques, such as crop rotation, and tenant farmers the landowners produced more food than ever before.
- An increasing population boosted the demand for goods and as many lost their land they flocked to cities to find work in new factories.
- Factors of production, such as coal and iron ore, along with land, labor and capital, became vital to industrialization.
- Coal and steam replaced wind and water as new sources of energy and power to drive labor-saving machines.
- The world saw a movement from an economy based on farming and handicrafts to an economy based on manufacturing by machines and industrial factories.
- Increased production led to food surpluses, population increases, and more jobs.
- The steam engine developed by James Watt, was crucial to Britain's Industrial Revolution.
- Improvements in iron making led to the mass production of railroads. (Henry Bessemer)
- *The Rocket* was the name of the first locomotive built by George Stephenson.

## The Factory System

- a manufacturing system based on the concentration of industry into specialized—and often large—establishments)
  - replaced the domestic system
  - signaled the onset of mass production in which standardized parts could be assembled by relatively unskilled workmen into complete finished products.
- The invention of the cotton gin by Eli Whitney and the power loom by Edmund Cartwright led to the factory system.
- Since the new textile machinery was too large and costly for most workers to use in their homes, industrialists gradually moved cloth production out of cottages (domestic system) and into large buildings (factory system) near waterways.
- Building large businesses required a great deal of money. To raise the money, entrepreneurs sold shares of stock, or certain rights of ownership, in the company.
- A corporation is a business owned by stockholders who share in the profits of the corporation, but are not personally responsible for its debts.

## The Spread of Industrialization

- Governments encouraged industrial development by setting up schools to train workers.
- Roads and canals were built to link east and west and the steamboat and railroads made transportation easier.

## Social Impact

- The reduction of disease and warfare led to an increase in population across Europe.
- This increased population led to an over-dependence on certain crops such as the potato in Ireland. (1845-1851)
- The rapid growth of cities in the first half of the 19th century led to pitiful living conditions.

**New Social Classes**

- The rise of industrial capitalism produced a new middle-class group--- the industrial middle-class. (bourgeois)
- Included lawyers, doctors, teachers, and government officials.
- Sought to separate themselves from the working classes.
- Industrial workers, who made up the working class, faced wretched working conditions.
- Conditions in cotton mills and coal mines led to the deaths of many workers.
- Both children and women worked in large numbers in the working class.

**Unions**

- The Factory Acts limited the work hours of children and women and led to a new pattern of work for women based from the home.
- By the late 1800s and early 1900s working conditions began to improve with the creation of labor unions.
- To discourage workers from joining unions, factory owners created a list which prevented workers from getting jobs throughout the industry.
- When union leaders and factory owners reached an agreement, they practiced collective bargaining.