

Chapter 19: The Industrial Revolution Begins

Section One: Dawn of the Industrial Age

Anesthetic *enclosure* *James Watt* *smelt*

Section Two: Britain Leads the Way

Capital *enterprise* *entrepreneur* *putting-out system*

Eli Whitney *turnpike* *Liverpool* *Manchester*

Section Three: Social Impact of the Industrial Revolution

Urbanization *tenement* *labor Unions*

Section Four: New Ways of Thinking

Thomas Malthus *Jeremy Bentham* *utilitarianism* *socialism*

Means of production *Robert Owen* *Karl Marx* *communism*

Proletariat *social democracy*

Chapter 19 The Industrial Revolution 1750-1850
Section 1

The Industrial Revolution begins in England.

- 1750 a rapid economic change took place in England (Great Britain) due to the development of technology and machinery.
- Machinery was developed to do the work that had once been done by hand.
(Agricultural- farming)
- The steam engine took the place of muscle power of human and animals. (Horse power- cars and anything with an engine- how fast or strong the engine is my car has 350 horse power engine. (It can go as fast as 350 horses pulling a wagon).

Economic Changes Called “A Revolution”

- 1830 a French economist called these fast changes related to technology an “Industrial Revolution”
- The Industrial Revolution had a major impact on all the countries of Europe. - England-1750, France, Germany 1860, U.S. 1870.
- Industrialism is the foundation of the modern nation.
- Economists have divided the world into 2 groups; Industrial nations, Developing Nations / (third world nations)
- Industrial nations ... have developed and used technology/ industry to make life easier. (U.S. G.B. Germany, Japan,)
- Developing nation ... Do not have industry or technology may be beginning to develop its use. Chad and Haiti.

Conditions needed for Industrialization

- Economic (\$) and political conditions must be right for industrializations to take place.
- This condition of Economic and political took place in England. –England became nicknamed “workshop of the world” 1750
- First condition for Industrialization: a power source.
 - *England had natural resource of coal- to convert to a power source.
 - *England had large deposits of iron ore. – Used to develop tools and Machinery
 - *England also had a rapidly moving rivers- used to power factories and mills
- When these (power) sources come from nature- they are called “Natural Resources”

Industrial Revolution

- 1750- 1850

- England/Great Britain
- Economic (\$), political (laws), Development of Technology, Agricultural Improvements (Farming)
- Industrial Revolution to take place (Natural Resources, Power Sources) Coal, Iron Ore, River Power

Enough Workers are Needed

- Natural Resources are needed for an Industrial Revolution
- Large group of workers or labor pool are also needed. Workers are needed for factories.
- Due to improvements in farming and agriculture, food supplies were more plentiful. (Surplus)
- Due to Surplus food supply, population grows- the American potato was improved in Europe and became a plentiful food source. (Root vegetable)- Ireland
- The population of Great Britain increased by 50%.
- Wealthy landowners began fencing in open land- forcing tenant farmers off their lands – “Enclosure Act”.
- Population growing, enclosure acts forcing farm owners out- Now population looking for work.
- Population began to shift from rural (farming) to urban (factories)
- *** Agricultural Improvements (potato) surplus of food –Population grew by 50%. Enclosure acts forcing farmers off their lands. Population shift Rural-Urban – Creates a labor force for the factories.

Enough Capital For Investments

- Natural Resources and Good labor Pool are not enough to begin Industrialization
- ***Business people must invest capital (money) in machines and factories.
- Capital (money) invest in a business (Buy a share of the business) return on their Capital (\$) return capital is profit.
- Capital is money that is invested to make more money.
- Capital involves risk- people may lose initial investment- they do not get any money.
- Money was available in England for investment due to farming and over seas trade.