Industrialization was essential to the modern world and its effects were global.

- It also had enormous effects on the economic, domestic, and social spheres of
- The ghastly stories of the__________ of labor in industrialized workplaces as well as the accounts of the abuse of workers on other_______________________ who provided raw materials are riveting.
- The Story of Betty Harris: How does her story illustrate the changes that industrialization made in patterns of work and family life?

Patterns of Industrialization

ulates:

- New technologies
- The factory system
- Division of labor and production/assembly lines
- Creation of large businesses to invest in necessary equipment and labor

Foundations of Industrialization

- Great Britain, the Yangzi Delta in China, and Japan – common features in the mid-eighteenth century
  - High________________________ productivity = significant population growth
  - High________________________ = occupational specialization; abundant___________ and ________________ labor
  - Navigable_______________ = facilitated trade and transport
  - Sophisticated____________________ and financial institutions

- Coal was critical to the early industrialization of Britain
  - Shift from___________ to coal in eighteenth century; deforestation caused wood shortages
  - ______________, _______________ coal reserves in Britain
  - __________ industrialized later because it did not have easily accessible coal deposits

- Overseas colonies provided_________ materials
  - Plantations in the Americas provided sugar and cotton
  - Colonies also became________________ for British manufactured goods
  - Grain, timber, and beef shipped from United States to Britain after 1830
  - The Americas became a____________________ for Europe’s________________ population
➢ Textiles Industrialize First
  • Demand for ___________ cotton spurred mechanization of cotton industry
  • Cotton cloth was valued by European consumers because it was _______________ and _______________
  • By 1830 half a million people worked in the cotton business, Britain’s leading industry, which accounted for ____ percent of exports.

Why the Industrial Revolution Occurred First in Great Britain

Write the matching significance from the list below in the correct location on the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TERM</th>
<th>SIGNIFICANCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New farming methods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ample labor supply</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ample natural resources</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ample investment capital</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entrepreneurs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportations (canals)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventions in the textile industries</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventions in iron-making</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steam engines</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Available markets to sell finished products
- Less expensive raw materials
- More food and less work needed to produce it
- Cheap power and transportation
- People were willing to take risks
- Didn’t have to pay high wages
- Cheap and easy access to raw materials and local markets
- Cheaper machines
- Cheaper everyday items and industries easier to put in a factory system
- Didn’t have to pay high interest on foreign loans

➢ The Need for Steam Power
  • Eventually, cheap textile production depended on the steam engine which burned ___________ to produce steam that was used to power ________________
  • James Watt's steam engine, 1765
  ♦ Burned coal, which drove a piston, which turned a wheel
  ♦ Widespread use by 1800 meant increased _______________, _______________ prices
  • Iron and steel also important industries, with continual refinement
  ♦ Coke (purified coal) replaced charcoal as principal fuel to produce ______
  ♦ _______________ converter (1856) made cheaper, stronger ________

➢ Improvements in Transportation
  • Transportation improved with steam engines and improved steel
  • George Stephenson invented the first steam-powered _______________, 1815
  • _______________ began to replace sailing ships in the mid-nineteenth century
• Railroads and steamships lowered transportation costs and created dense transportation
  ♦ Linked industrial centers with overseas ______________
  ♦ Facilitated the movement of _____ as well as _________
  ♦ Facilitated the ____________ of manufactured products to consumers

➢ The Factory System
  • The factory gradually replaced the putting-out system
  • Factory system required ________________ of _______; each worker performed a single task
  • Required a high degree of ________________, work _______________, and close ____________
  • For consumers, the factory system meant ______________ manufactured goods

• Working conditions were often harsh
  • Workers lost _______________; they were not skilled, just wage earners
  • Harsh work discipline, fast pace of work, frequent _______________
  • _________ laborers had difficulty adjusting to the rigid timetables of industrial work

Turning Points in History: Industrial Revolution
(When the short video is complete, write a 2-3 sentence summary of how the Industrial Revolution changed society)

• Industrial protest
  • Luddites struck against _______________ mills and destroyed machines, 1811-1816, which they
    blamed for their low wages and unemployment
  • _______________ Luddites were hung in 1813, and the movement died

➢ The Early Spread of Industrialization
  • Industrialization in western Europe
    • British industrial ________________, 1750 to 1800
      ♦ Forbade immigration of skilled workers
      ♦ Forbade the export of British _______________ and _______________
    • Napoleon abolished internal trade _______________ in western Europe, dismantled guilds
    • Belgium and France moved toward industrialization by mid-nineteenth century
    • After German unification, Bismarck ________________ heavy industry, arms, shipping –
      encouraged the formation of huge businesses

• Industrialization in North America was slow to start due to few ________________ and little
  _______________
  • British craftsmen started cotton textile industry in New England in 1820s
  • Heavy iron and steel industries in 1870s
  • Rail networks developed in 1860s; integrated various regions of United States
• North America had abundant __________________ resources but government and private investment was needed to provide the __________________ and ______________ network necessary for industrialization

➢ Industrial Capitalism

• Mass production provided cheaper goods
  • Eli Whitney promoted mass production of ___________________________ parts for firearms
  • Later (1913), ________________________ introduced assembly line to automobile production which resulted in increased __________________ and lower ______________ for millions of consumers

• Industrialization was _______________ and required large capital __________________
  • Encouraged organization of large-scale ________________ with hundreds of investors
  • New laws protected investors from ________________ (one advantage of corporations over the older joint-stock companies)

• Monopolies, trusts, and cartels: competitive associations
  • __________________ organization: one company dominates all facets of a single industry
    赹 Rockefeller’s Standard Oil Co. – controlled all phases of petroleum production and distribution
    赹 Carnegie’s U.S. Steel Co. – controlled mines, steel mills and railroad manufacturing
    赹 Germany’s Krupp Co. – integrated mines, steel mills, and munitions plants
  • __________________ organization (or cartel): the owner of one mill buys out the competition
    赹 IG Farben, world's largest chemical company

Robber Barons of the Industrial Revolution
(When the video is complete, write a 2-3 sentence summary the role robber barons played in the IR)
**INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY**

Read each of the following sections taking notes in half of the box and answering the questions in the other half unless other instructions are stated.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Fruits of Industry and Demographics</th>
<th>What are the significant demographic (population) trends of the nineteenth century in Europe and America?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

What factors account for these changes?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Urbanization and Migration</th>
<th>What are the significant migration (movement of people) trends of the nineteenth century in Europe and America?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

What factors account for these changes?
Industry and Society

How did industrialization change society? Create a before and after chart in the space below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Before Industrialization</th>
<th>After Industrialization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

What was the impact of the industrial revolution on working-class families?

- Men
- Women
- Children
The Socialist Challenge

Use your textbook for the first box and the PPT for the rest.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Who are the socialists and what do they want?</th>
<th>Utopian Societies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● Utopian socialists: Charles Fourier, Robert Owen, and their followers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>○ Established ________ communities based on principle of ____________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>○ Stressed ______________ control of industry, education for all children</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marx and Engels</th>
<th>The Communist Manifesto, 1848</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>● Scorned the utopian socialists as ______________, unproductive</td>
<td>● Claimed ______________ of capitalism would lead to communist revolution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Critique of industrial capitalism</td>
<td>● &quot;Dictatorship of the ______________&quot; would destroy capitalism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>○ (a) Unrestrained competition led to ruthless ______________ of ______________ class</td>
<td>● Socialism would follow; a fair, just, and ______________ society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>○ (b) State, courts, police: all tools of the ______________ ruling class</td>
<td>● Ideas dominated ______________ and international socialism throughout nineteenth century</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social Reform</th>
<th>Trade Unions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>● Came gradually, through ______________ measures</td>
<td>● Formed to ______________ interests of industrial ______________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Regulated __________ and restricted work for __________ and __________</td>
<td>● Faced stiff ______________ from employers and governments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Gradual move to extend the ______ to the working class</td>
<td>● Government often treated them as ______________ organizations based on fears of worker ______________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Under Bismarck, ______________ provided medical insurance and social security</td>
<td>● Government supported ______________ and prosecuted workers that went on strike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● Forced employers to be more ______________ to workers' needs; averted ______________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Global Effects of Industrialization

Read each of the following sections taking notes in half of the box and answering the questions in a complete paragraph in the other half unless other instructions are stated.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Continuing Spread of Industrialization - RUSSIA</th>
<th>The Continuing Spread of Industrialization - JAPAN</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>The International Division of Labor</td>
<td>What was the impact of Western industrialism on the non-industrial countries of Asia and South America?</td>
</tr>
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</tbody>
</table>