The background features a textured, light brown surface. On the left and right sides, there are stylized illustrations of industrial machinery, including various gears in shades of grey, orange, and black, and a network of brown and orange pipes. The central text is in a bold, dark brown, sans-serif font.

# EFFECTS OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION



December 11, 2023



## Learning Intention



## Success Criteria

- I am learning about impact and effects of the Industrial Revolution.

- I can classify events as economic, social, and political impacts of the Industrial Revolution.



<i>You will need</i>	Effects of Industrial Revolution GO Pen/pencil Critical Thinking
<i>Agenda</i>	● Effects of the Industrial Revolution
<i>Homework</i>	Complete the Industrial Revolution Hexagonal Thinking assignment in Canvas



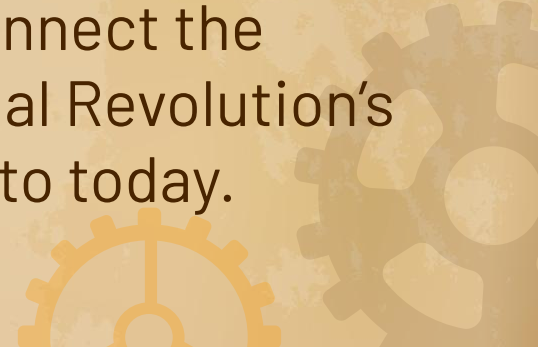


## LEARNING INTENTION

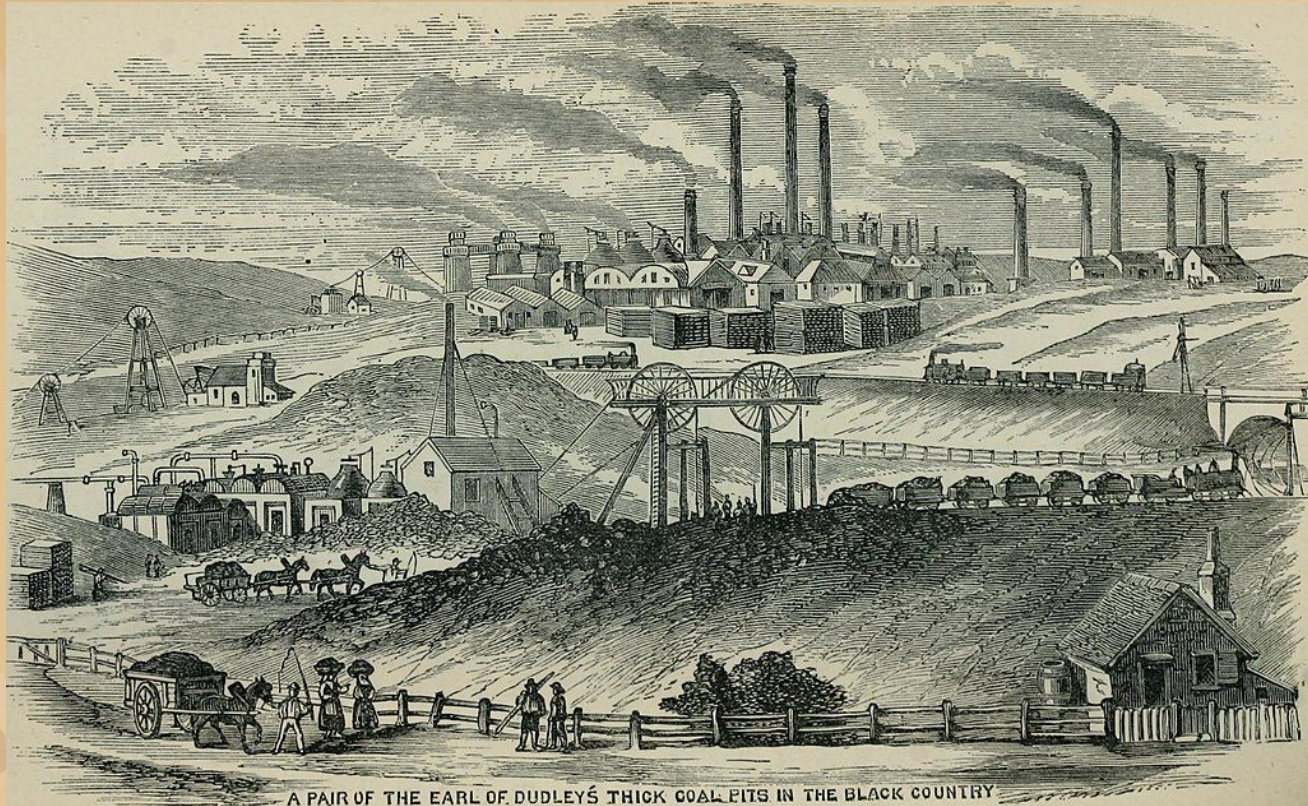
- I am learning about impact and effects of the Industrial Revolution.



## SUCCESS CRITERIA

- I can classify events as economic, social, and political impacts of the Industrial Revolution.
  - I can connect the Industrial Revolution's impact to today.
- 

# EFFECTS OF INDUSTRIALIZATION



A PAIR OF THE EARL OF DUDLEY'S THICK COAL PITS IN THE BLACK COUNTRY



## SIZE OF CITIES

- Growth of factories, bringing job seekers to cities
- Urban areas doubling, tripling, or quadrupling in size
- Factories developing near sources of energy
- Many new industrial cities specializing in certain industries

## LIVING CONDITIONS

- No sanitary codes or building controls
- Lack of adequate housing, education, and police protection
- Lack of running water and indoor plumbing
- Frequent epidemics sweeping through slums
- Eventually, better housing, healthier diets, and cheaper clothing



## EMERGING SOCIAL CLASSES

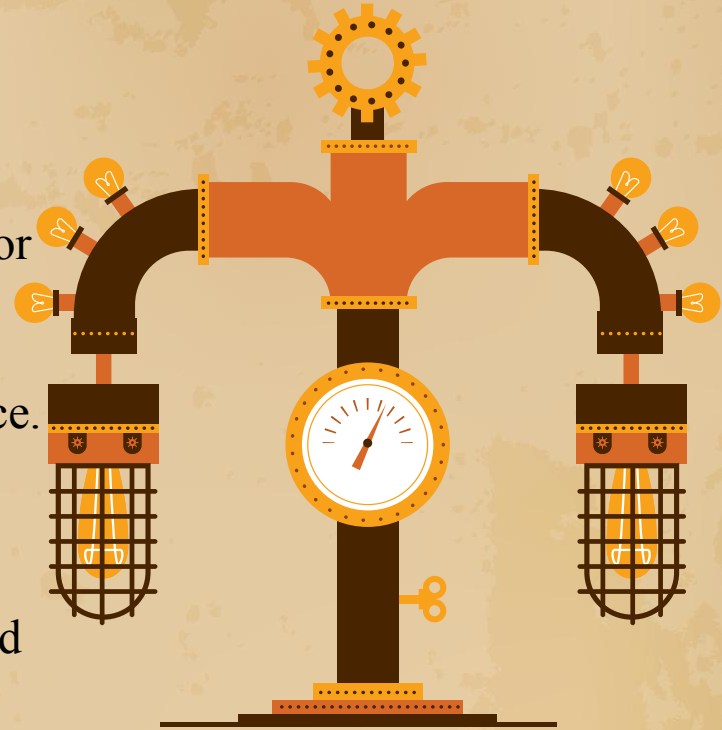
- Growing middle class of factory owners, shippers, and merchants
- Upper class of landowners and aristocrats resentful of rich middle class
- Lower middle class of factory overseers and skilled workers
- Workers overworked and underpaid
- In general, a rising standard of living, with some groups excluded

## WORKING CONDITIONS

- Industrialization creating new jobs for workers
- Workers trying to keep pace with machines
- Factories dirty and unsanitary
- Workers running dangerous machines for long hours in unsafe conditions -Harsh and severe factory discipline
- Eventually, higher wages, shorter hours, and better working conditions

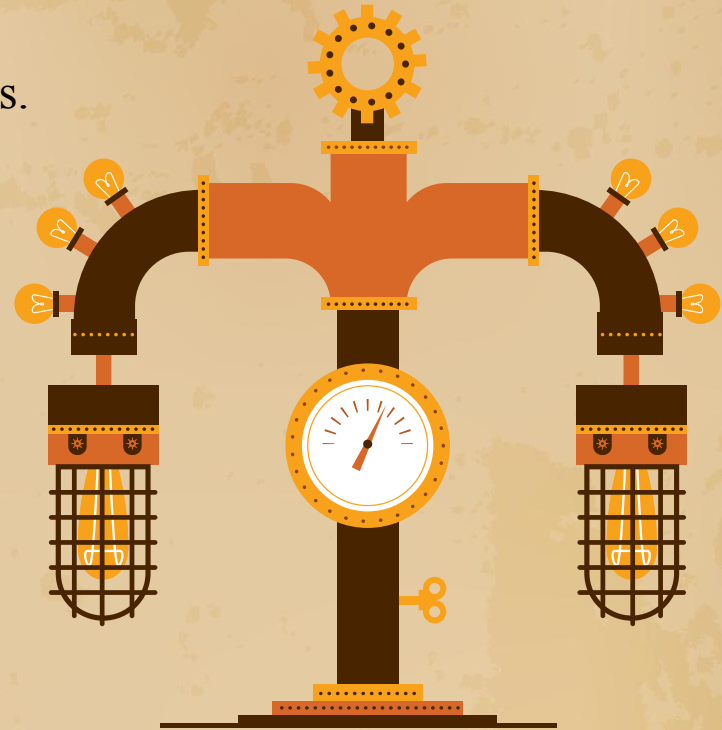
# ECONOMIC

- New inventions and development of factories.
- Rapidly growing industry in the 1800s
- Increased production and higher demand for raw materials.
- Growth of worldwide trade
- Population explosion and a large labor force.
- Exploitation of mineral resources
- Highly developed banking and investment system.
- Advances in transportation, agriculture, and communication



# SOCIAL

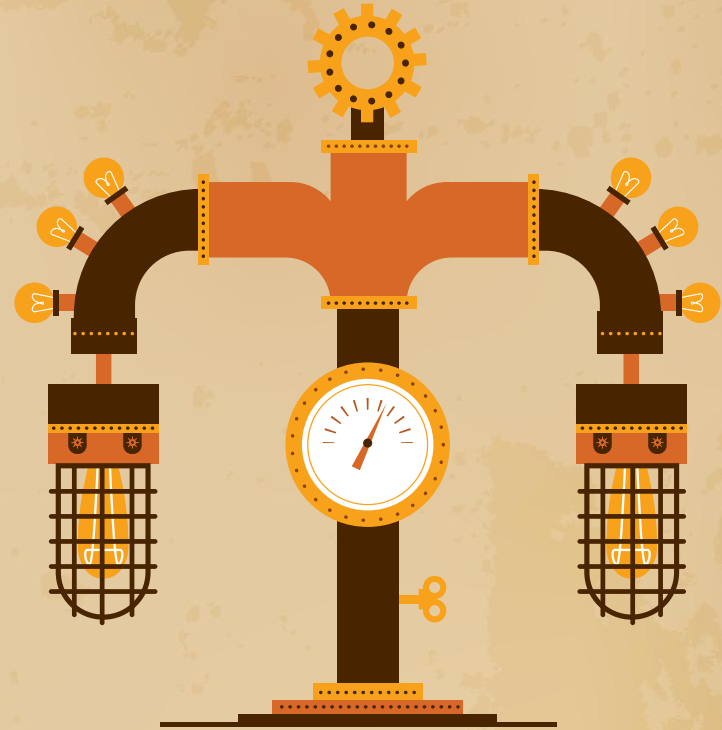
- Long hours worked by children in factories.
- Increase in population of cities
- Poor city planning
- Loss of family stability
- Expansion of middle class
- Harsh conditions for laborers
- Improved standard of living
- Creation of new jobs
- Encouragement of technological progress





# POLITICAL

- Child labor laws to end abuses
- Reformers urging equal distribution of wealth
- Trade unions
- Social reform movements, such as utopianism, socialism and Marxism
- Reform bills in Parliament



# ART MOVEMENTS- ROMANTICISM

- Late 1700s- artists emphasize human emotion and imagination over reason.
- Rejected the ugliness of industrialized society and turned to nature, glorifying its beauty.
- Struggle for personal freedom and heroic rebellion against society's established rules are frequent themes in their works.



# ART MOVEMENTS- REALISM

- Mid-1800s- sought to portray life in a realistic way.
- Portray life as it was, not to escape from it.
- Writers such as Charles Dickens, Mary Ann Evans (George Elliot), etc. portrayed life as it truly was during industrialization: a wide gap between the lower and upper class.



**THE JUNGLE**  
UPTON SINCLAIR

The Stone Breakers (1849-50)  
Artist: Gustave Courbet



# ART MOVEMENTS- IMPRESSIONISM

- 1870s- abandoned the rules and styles of painters of the previous painters.
- Sought to capture the momentary impression a subject made on their senses.
- They moved out of their studios and into the real world.



# SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT

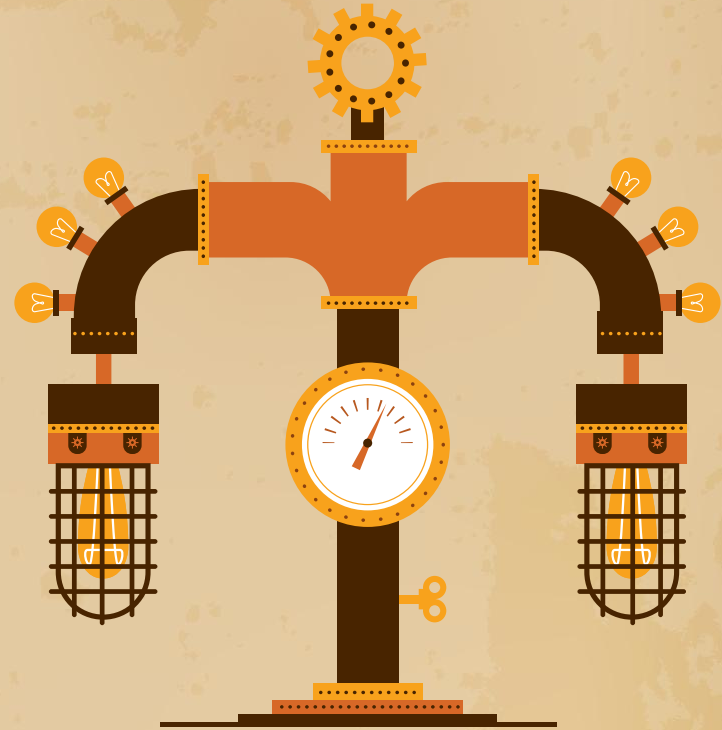
In 1903 Emmeline Pankhurst formed the 'Suffragettes'. The Suffragettes, were much more violent. They held mass-meetings, sent campaigners to 10 Downing Street, and shouted from the Ladies Gallery during debates in Parliament. The Suffragists knew that changes were taking place in Great Britain and that it would affect the lifestyles that they had and the homes that they lived in, yet nobody wanted their input or opinion.



- 1894 Local Government Act – women gained the right to vote and stand for elections at local council level, although a property and tax qualification had to be met.
- 1918 Women right to vote in England
- 1920 Women right to vote in US

# LABOR UNIONS

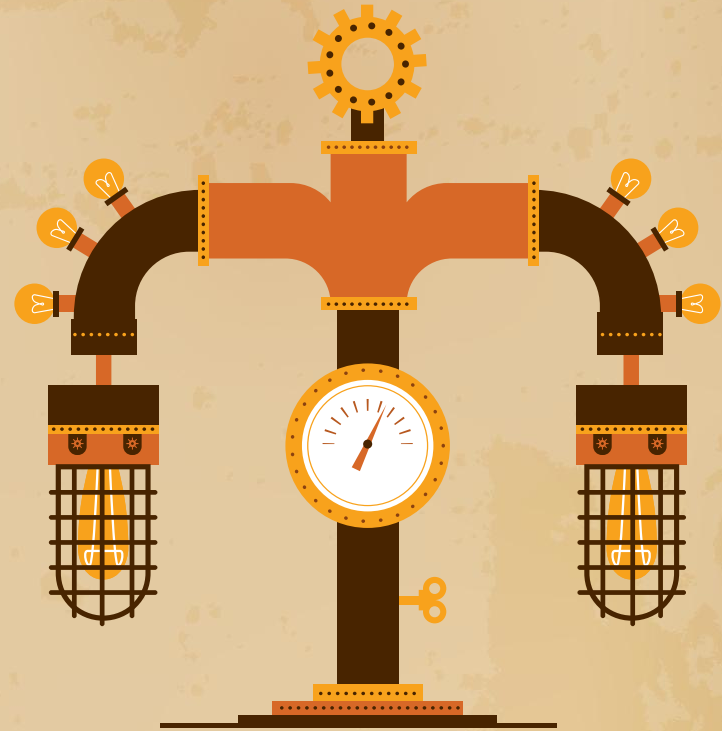
The union movement arose to address the many problems faced by laborers. A union is an organization that speaks for the workers it represents. Its first effort to solve a problem is often collective bargaining—negotiations, led by the union, to resolve disputes between workers and employers. If this effort is unsuccessful, it may be followed by a strike, in which union members refuse to work until their demands are met.

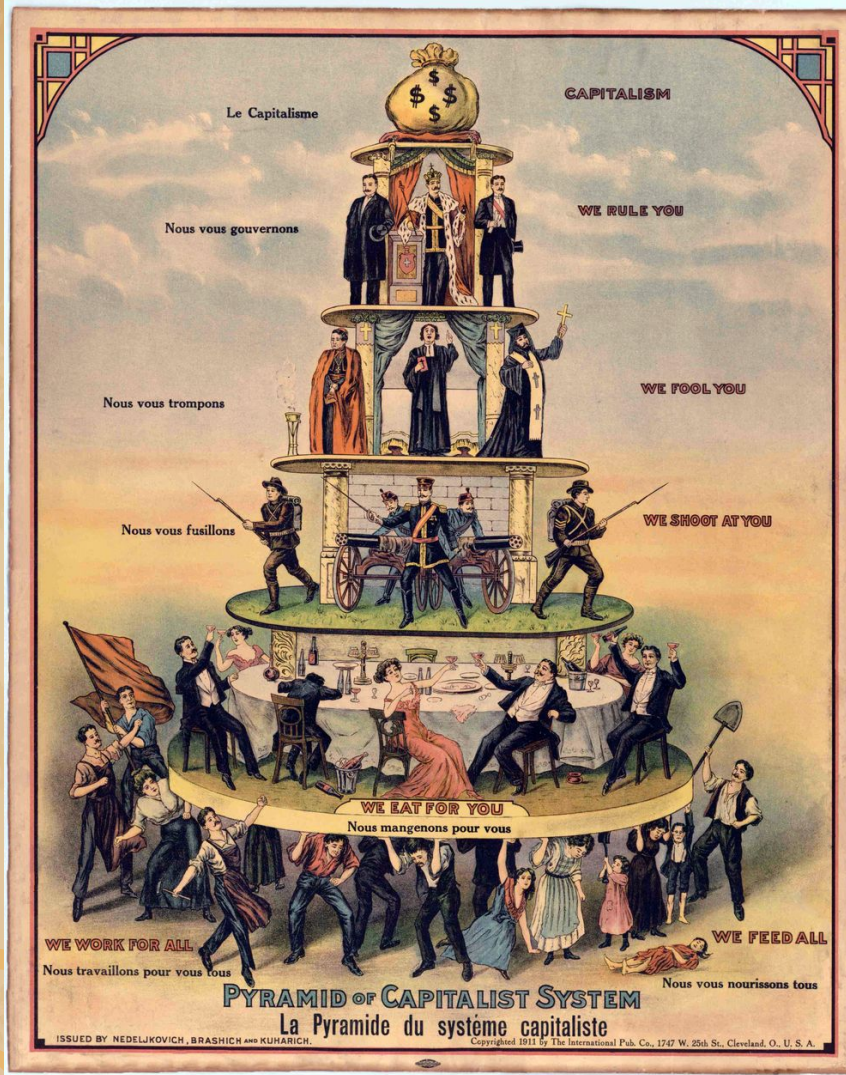


# SOCIAL DARWINISM

Herbert Spencer's adaptation of Darwin's theory to sociology that businessmen and others who were economically and socially successful were so because they were biologically and socially "naturally" the fittest. Conversely, they reasoned that the poor were "naturally" weak and unfit and it would be an error to allow the weak of the species to continue to breed.

These theories were, and continue to be, used for justification by those that are in power. (we are the fittest due to our social and economic position, therefore we have the right to be here and do as we please)





Le Capitalisme

CAPITALISM

Nous vous gouvernons

WE RULE YOU

Nous vous trompons

WE FOOL YOU

Nous vous fusillons

WE SHOOT AT YOU

WE EAT FOR YOU

Nous mangelons pour vous

WE WORK FOR ALL

Nous travaillons pour vous tous

WE FEED ALL

Nous vous nourissons tous

**PYRAMID OF CAPITALIST SYSTEM**

**La Pyramide du système capitaliste**

ISSUED BY NEDELJKOVICH, BRASHICH AND KUCHARICH.

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Use the highlighters and color code the outer statements:

Economic, Social, Political, Art Movements.

Answer the questions in the center.

## Industrial Revolution Effects

Highly developed banking and investment system

Growing middle class of factory owners, shippers, and merchants

Long hours worked by children in factories.

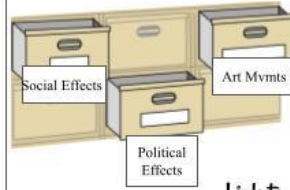
Women gain the right to vote

Increased production and higher demand for raw materials.

Workers progress vs. laissez faire economic attitudes

Reformers urging equal distribution of wealth

How did working conditions impact the people?



Link to today

What is a working condition connection to today?

Harsh conditions for laborers

Child labor laws to end abuses

Advances in transportation, agriculture, and communication

Growth of worldwide trade

How did living conditions impact people's health?

How has an Ind Rev invention been improved today?

Everyday working people & problems of industrial age

Common people in heroic fight against tyranny

Improved standard of living

New inventions and development of factories.

Trade unions

Reform bills in Parliament

Increase in population of cities

KEY: Economic Social Political Art Mvmts

Exit Ticket