Effects of the Industrial Revolution (1750-1914)
III. **Effects** of Rapid Industrialization in the early to mid-1800s
A. Urban explosion- because of farm machines and population increase, millions moved to cities (urbanization)
European Industrialization, Mid-1800s

Percentage of total population living in cities of 100,000 or more:
- 5% or less
- 6–10%
- 20% or more

Industrial centers:
- London
- Amsterdam
- Dusseldorf
- Brussels
1. Large cities suffered from inadequate sewage systems, crowded and unsafe housing, pollution, labor unrest, and crime.
“It was a town of red brick, or of brick that would have been red if the smoke and ashes had allowed it; but as matters stood, it was a town of unnatural red and black like the painted face of a savage. It was a town of machinery and tall chimneys, out of which interminable (endless) serpents of smoke trailed themselves for ever and ever, and never got uncoiled. It had a black canal in it, and a river that ran purple with ill-smelling dye, and vast piles of building full of windows where there was a rattling and a trembling all day long, and where the piston of the steam-engine worked monotonously up and down, like the head of an elephant in a state of melancholy (sad) madness.”

--Charles Dickens, Hard Times (1854)
B. Working Conditions- often whole families were forced to work 12-16 hour days for low wages, factories very unsafe.
WE only ask for Justice

WE Want to Go to School

More School, Less Hospital

WE ARE protected by a tariff.
Think About It...

*What could the workers do to improve their working conditions?*

*Who could the workers ask to help them that would be strong enough to enforce reforms?*
C. The Industrial Revolution led to systems of modern **economics**
1. Adam Smith - wrote *Wealth of Nations* (1776), explained modern *Capitalism* - means of production and property owned and run by private citizens (not the government)

“It is not out of charity that you get your dinner from the butcher or baker, it is provided from their own self-interest......although they intend only for their own gain, they are led by an “invisible hand” which is to the benefit of all.”
a. Capitalism based on a *laissez-faire* government philosophy (let the economy run itself), competition, and profit motive ($), ideas embraced in US & W. Europe.

Now I can do whatever I want!
2. By mid-1800s *Socialism* developed—government should control economy, redistribute wealth through social *welfare* programs, embraced by working poor
System Error

Capitalism is crashed!
Install new System?

OK

THE PROBLEM WITH SOCIALISM IS THAT YOU EVENTUALLY RUN OUT OF OTHER PEOPLE’S MONEY

— MARGARET THATCHER

Socialism: the radical idea of sharing
SOCIALISM ILLUSTRATED...

Spare change?

Bus stop

Sure!

Rich

Poor

Government
3. Karl Marx believed poor workers needed a violent revolution to gain control of the economy and the means of production.
a. The *Communist Manifesto* (1848) described Communism—workers collectively own all property/means of production, share equally all resources in society without social classes, ideas largely rejected until 20th century.
“The production of too many useful things results in too many useless people.”

“Religion is the opium of the masses.”

“From each according to his abilities, to each according to his needs.”

“Workers of the world unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains!”
...the truth about Capitalism
...the truth about
Communism

TIME→
Think About It ..... Where would the US fall on this number line & why?
IV. Responses to the Industrial Revolution—people demand reforms and better living conditions for all

A. Rise of labor unions—once legalized, many workers joined, had the power to strike (all workers stopped working at once), gained better working conditions from business owners
B. Through the late 1800s & early 1900s, governments passed laws which enforced various reforms.
1. Factories became safer, people worked shorter hours, wages increased (minimum wage), millions moved from poor to middle class.
2. Cities became safer with police/fire departments, & cleaner through public sanitation projects, people lived longer
3. Child labor reduced/eliminated, children provided free public education in industrialized nations by the late 1800s.
4. Workers gained more time for leisure activities such as: music concerts, radio, movies, bike riding, and **sports** (baseball in America, soccer in Europe)
Fun Stuff!!
On a ½ sheet of paper write your name and………..

* Write a one or two sentence summary of 5.2

* Write a question you have about anything 5.2?