

GIII-Industrial Revolution

Agricultural Revolution

- This event sparked the Industrial Revolution
- New technologies improved farming (ex. seed drill and Enclosure movement) and textile production (ex. spinning Jenny) easier & faster
- Created a food surplus, increased population and life expectancy

The Start of the Industrial Revolution

- started in England because it had the resources (coal & iron), the money to invest in new businesses, and the labor force (farmers forced off their lands) to start the revolution
- The desire to spread created new overseas empires and spread the Commercial Revolution

Factory System

- Factory System: people worked in the factory instead of from home
- Factories produced goods cheaper and faster

Urbanization

- Urbanization: mov't of people to the cities
- Railroads: moved goods at a much faster rate
- The construction of railroads helped create cities which increased urbanization and factories

Industrial Problems and Reform

- Pre-1800s: Factories caused pollution, were unsafe, paid low wages, and used child labor
- Urbanization caused pollution & spread disease
- 1800s Reform: gave workers fair wages, limited child labor & allowed labor unions

Sample Questions

1. The Commercial Revolution helped lead to the Industrial Revolution because during the Commercial Revolution

- (1) the barter system was instituted
- (2) new forms of business were developed
- (3) socialism was introduced to Europe
- (4) subsistence agriculture was promoted

2. In England, which circumstance was a result of the other three?

- (1) availability of labor
- (2) abundance of coal and iron
- (3) waterpower from many rivers
- (4) start of the Industrial Revolution

3. The needs of the Industrial Revolution in 19th century Europe greatly contributed to the

- (1) growth of overseas empires
- (2) beginning of the triangular trade
- (3) development of international peacekeeping organizations
- (4) promotion of political and economic equality in Asia and Africa

- Europeans sought new markets for their goods.
- Many Europeans migrated to the cities in search of jobs.
- European middle class gained political power.

4. What was the major cause of these changes in Europe?

- (1) Industrial Revolution
- (2) rise of feudalism
- (3) Congress of Vienna
- (4) French Revolution

5. The increased levels of pollution, and the expansion of slums are negative aspects of
- (1) militarism
 - (2) collectivization
 - (3) pogroms
 - (4) urbanization
6. In the late 1800s, one response of workers in England to unsafe working conditions was to
- (1) take control of the government
 - (2) return to farming
 - (3) set minimum wages
 - (4) form labor unions
7. During the 1800s, reform legislation passed in Great Britain, France, and Germany led to
- (1) formation of zaibatsu, greater equality for men, and establishment of a banking system
 - (2) legalizing trade unions, setting minimum wages, and limiting child labor
 - (3) government-owned factories, establishment of five-year plans, and limits placed on immigration
 - (4) bans on overseas trade, mandatory military service, and universal suffrage for women



Source: *World History on File*, 1999

8. Which conclusion about Great Britain's population between 1701 and 1850 is best supported by this map?
- (1) Political unrest caused rural people to move to the towns.
 - (2) Many people moved from the London area to the area around Liverpool and Birmingham.
 - (3) The size of most urban areas decreased.
 - (4) The population of some cities and towns increased dramatically.