

## **INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION**

### **Agricultural Revolution**

- Helped to set the stage for the Industrial Revolution
- Occurred during the early 1700's

### **Enclosure Movement**

- Wealthy landowners bought farm land and hired tenant workers
- "Enclosed" the land with fences or hedges
- Landowners looked for ways to improve their harvests

### **Enclosure Movement**

- Patchwork Quilt: Huge farms were divided and farmed more efficiently
- What happens to the small farmer?
- Where will he go?
- Urbanization occurs
- Low skilled factory jobs are now made available

### **3 Field System**

- Inefficient due to one field going unused
- What if you could use that third field for another crop?

### **Crop Rotation Advantages**

- Soil is Enriched by rotation
- Crops flourish
- 100% Efficiency
- More crops are produced
- Better Variety

### **Advantages to Population of England During Industrial Rev.**

- Surpluses of food lead to...
- Increased trade which leads to...
- Russia feeds 90% of their population with food from England
- Prices in food drop which leads to...

### **Advantages to Population of England During Industrial Rev.**

- Prices in food drop which leads to...
- A healthier diet for the population which leads to...
- Longer life expectancy and...
- Lower infant mortality rates which leads to...
- Population explosion

## Growth of Textile Industry

### **Pre-Industrial Economy**

- Agricultural in nature
- Domestic System/Cottage System/Putting out system
- Manufacture goods for the marketplace from their homes (Hand Made)
- Women make textiles for sale in the market
- Men Farm
- Women fulfill role as housewife, but also have economic value

### **Flying Shuttle**

- Inexpensive
- Women can use it in the house
- Still not fast enough for the fat sheep

### **Spinning Jenny**

- Still powered by a person
- Women still at home but...
- It is big and it is expensive
- Most farming families can't afford it

### **Power Loom**

- Does not require human power
- More efficient and consistent
- Limited by water power
  - Drought
  - Freezing
  - Location
  - Transportation & Distribution

### **Steam Engine**

- James Watt: First to patent the steam engine
- Advantages: Build factories wherever you want
- How does this effect women...?

## Transportation

### **Canals**

- Over 4,000 miles of inland waterways were built by the early 1800's
- Coal could now be shipped throughout England

### **Roads**

- Roads were improved with layers of crushed rock to make travel smoother and faster
- Wagons and coaches were improved with better wheel design and stability

### **Railroads**

- George Stephenson's "Rocket"
- Engineering an Empire DVD Scene 3

### **4 Major effects of the Railway**

- Fast and cheap way to transport raw materials and finished products
- Millions of new jobs associated with the rail industry were created
- Agriculture industry could deliver fresh foods in a much more timely manner
- People began to travel throughout Britain and soon throughout the world via rail

## Life in the Factory and the City

### **Problems in the Cities**

- Overcrowding
- Crime
- Sickness
- Sanitation
- Poor Air Quality
- Engineering an Empire Scene 6

### **Women**

- Have to go to the factory in the city to practice their trade
- Men do not want their wives to work in factories
- Women lose choices (Industry or Family)
- Women who work out of home become stigmatized
- Only choice is to be a housewife

### **Working Conditions**

- Average worker worked 14 hours a day 6 days a week
- Factories were dark and dirty
- Many workers were injured or died
- Children as young as 6 would work in the mills and mines
- Factory Act 1833 passed to limit the hours and age a child could work

### **Expansion of the Middle Class**

- Landowners and Aristocrats gave way to factory owners and merchants
- The strengthening of the middle class led to conspicuous consumption
- The economy grew stronger and Great Britain grew more powerful

## KARL MARX

- What was he the father of?
- Communism
- What is one of his most famous writings?
- Communist Manifesto 1847
- What is the driving force for change?
- Economic Conflict-pushes societal change
- Class Conflict: Haves vs. Have-nots

### **Who is in charge?**

- Upper classes hold the power
- Farming Society: Who holds the power?
- Landowners
- Industrial Society: Who holds the power?
- Factory owners
- How do these individuals make their money?

### **The Workers!**

- Marx says the workers should be equal with factory owners
- Equal pay
- Equal social status
- Equal in class
- This has to happen because if society does not evolve toward equality then what will happen...?

### **Oppression**

- Owners will continue to steal profits from workers
- Owners will not share profits until what happens...?
- REVOLT---GLOBAL REVOLT
- “Workers of the world unite...you have nothing to lose but your chains”

### **Class Structure**

- Two classes will remain
- Bourgeoisie: Factory owning middle class
- Proletariat: Urban working class
- What will happen in this conflict?
- Members of the Bourgeoisie will either die or join the Proletariat
- This will leave how many classes in society?

## **NO CLASSES**

- No money
- No Private Property
- This will happen voluntarily and naturally because it will make people happy
- People will share and create goods for the benefit of the community
- Is government necessary in this scenario?

## **No Government or Religion**

- No...there is nothing that need enforcement
- No need for religion either
- Marx thought people used religion as a crutch for their condition (“its all in God’s hands”)
- Religious belief is the source of conflict

## **Marx Flaws**

- There were no large worker revolts in the late 1800’s
- Workers actually got more rights (Sadler Report)
- People also began to have a share in the wealth and the middle class prospered
- He ignored Nationalism, Religion, Ethnic Loyalties, and other ideals other than Economics

## **What Nation tried to institute Marx’s ideas?**

- Soviet Union—Lenin (1917) Bolshevik revolution overthrow Russian Czar
- Why didn’t Communism work?
- Created a huge government that forced equality
- Government controlled everything
- How hard did Russian workers work?

## **Soviet Union**

- How did they live?
- What other oppressive communist governments exist today?
- N. Korea, China, Cuba,
- Has the world ever seen pure Marxist Communism?

## **ADAM SMITH**

- Professor @ University of Edinburgh 1723-1790
- Supported free trade and laissez-faire economics
- Modern day Capitalist
- Wrote Wealth of Nations

## **Foreign Trade**

- Why is it bad to stop foreign trade?
- Less variety which leads to...
- Less competition which leads to...
- Lousy products
- High tariffs on shipping and trade are bad
- Laissez Faire economics: hands off

## **Natural Laws of Economics**

- Law of Self Interest
- Law of Competition
- Law of Supply and Demand

### **Law of Self Interest**

- People work for the good of themselves and not the good of others
- Mr. Magic Car Wash
- Why is his car wash so much better than everyone else's?
- His goal is to get money not make me happy!
- Happiness is a byproduct of Law of self interest

### **Law of Competition**

- Why is it good that the south hills has a lot of car wash options?
- Strong competition leads to...
- Lower prices and better quality
- Innovation and Investment
- What happens to those that can't compete?
- Only the best businesses will be left

### **Law of Supply and Demand**

- What if Bruegger's makes too many bagels?
- Why does the Gap have a clearance rack in the back of the store?
- How can they sell their clothes at such a low cost?
- What about the small boutiques...can they afford to do business this way?
- The best companies will perfect the law of supply and demand

### **Short Supply**

- Tickle me Elmo
- Playstation 3
- Why are these examples bad for their respective companies?
- Short supply causes Consumers to go elsewhere (Frustration levels)
- By the time enough are produced...nobody wants them
- Best companies learn to play the game

### **Predatory Business Practices**

- Why does American Airlines sometimes drop their prices so low that they lose money on flights?
- A: Little carriers are forced to drop prices and aren't able to compete with the big boys
- They go out of business and we are left with one company in an industry which is known as a...?

### **Monopoly**

- One business controls an entire industry
- Prices go up
- Quality may stagnate or go down
- Fewer choices for consumers
- Smith says that competition will return eventually
- Why does government restrict monopolies?

### **Government Restrictions**

- Govt. tries to protect consumer and small businesses
- Govt. not willing to wait for Smith's natural competition laws
- Is our government considered purely capitalist?
- No...How does our government restrict business?

### **Government Restrictions**

- Taxes
- Worker protection laws
- Minimum wage
- Labor laws
- Environmental laws
- Etc..etc..etc..