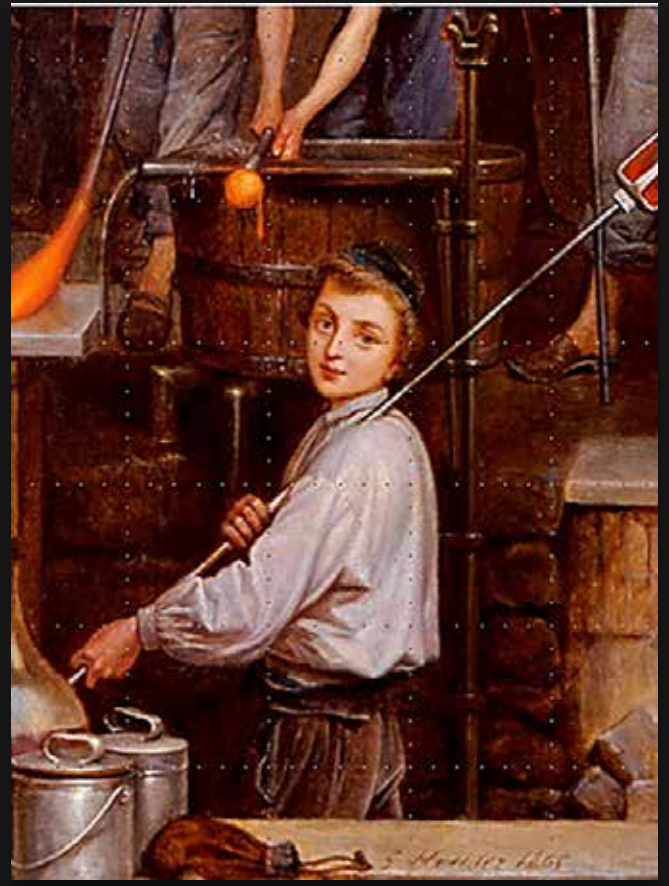
INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION



The Industrial Revolution, 1760–1850

Let’s have some fun and do an interesting experiment:

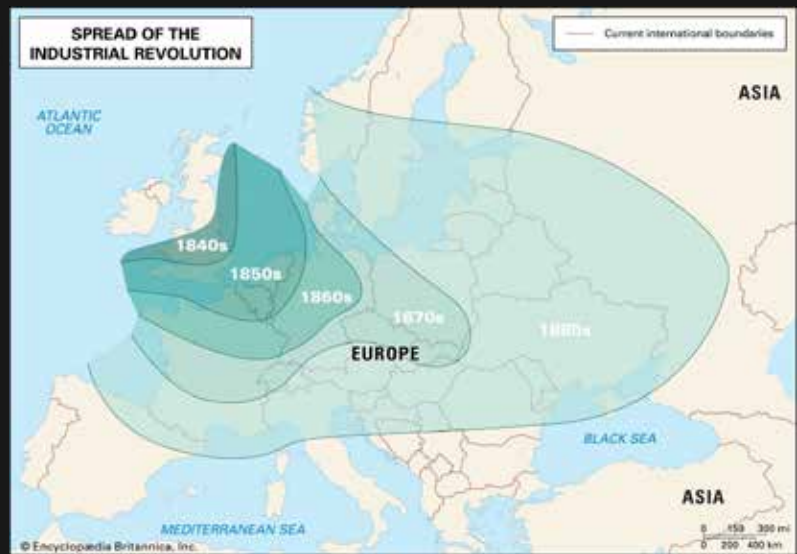
1. Make a list of the machines in your household and you use on your person.
2. Take out 10 items of your list that you can handle your life without.
3. Now, how can you handle your life with these 10 items?
4. Now, take out 5 items of your list that you can handle your life without.
5. Now, how can you handle your life without these 5 items?
6. Now choose only 2 things
7. Try to imagine how your life would be like?

Life Before the Industrial Revolution

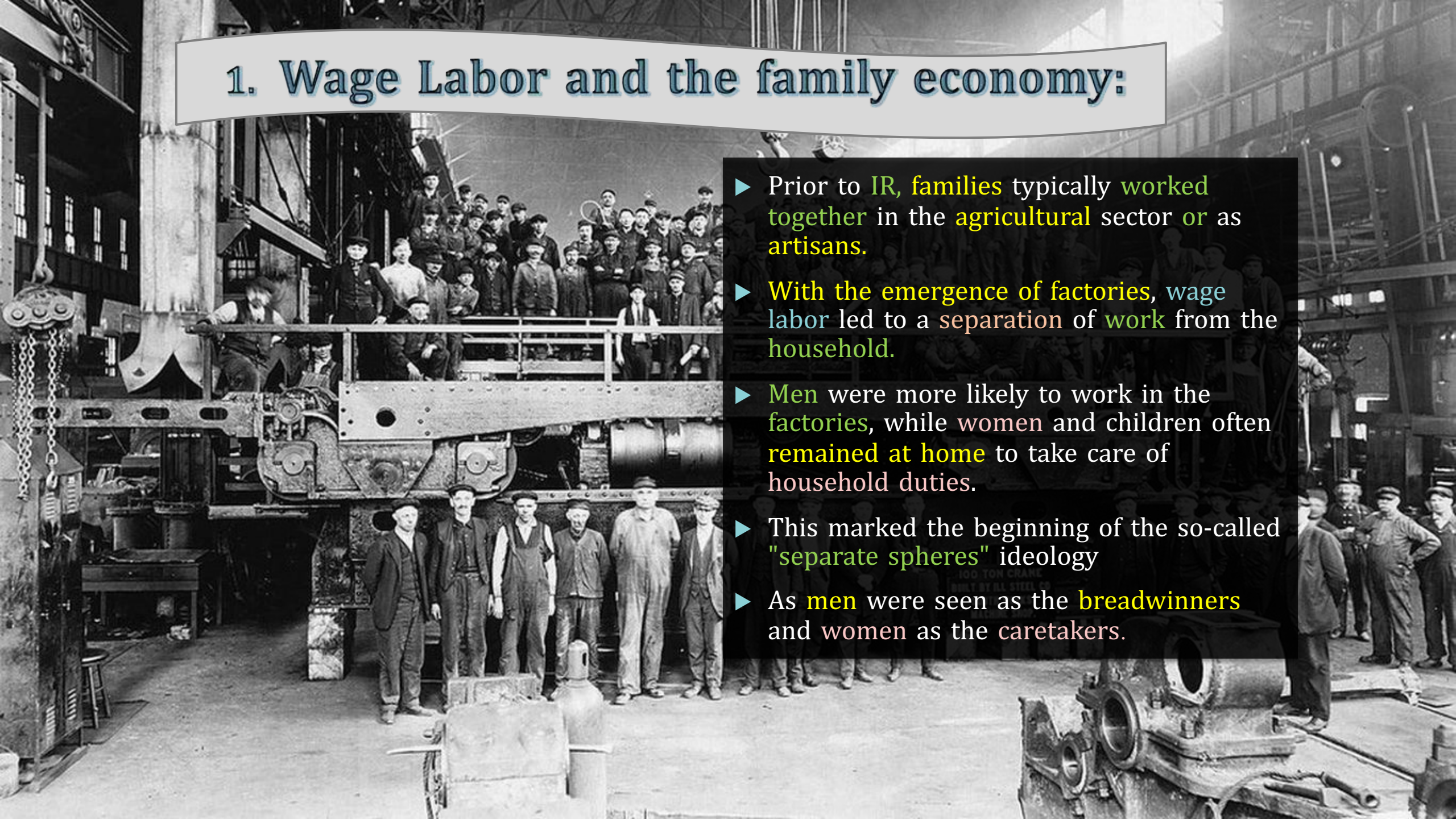
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8NifbIbSTzo

The Industrial Revolution
1760 - 1850

- The Industrial Revolution was an increase **in** production brought by machines and characterized by the use of new energy sources.
- It marked a turning point in human history as it revolutionized the means of production and shifted the economic focus from agriculture to industry.
- It started in 1780 in Britain.
- The textile/Cotton industry was one of the first to be industrialized.
- It revolutionized transportation and production.
- New social classes emerged: middle class (Bourgeoisie), working class
- Large factories treated workers horribly, and unions rioted
- The changes in work, production, and technology had profound implications on the sexual division of labor and the roles of men and women both at home and in the workplace.



1. Wage Labor and the family economy:



- Prior to IR, families typically worked together in the agricultural sector or as artisans.
- With the emergence of factories, wage labor led to a separation of work from the household.
- Men were more likely to work in the factories, while women and children often remained at home to take care of household duties.
- This marked the beginning of the so-called "separate spheres" ideology
- As men were seen as the breadwinners and women as the caretakers.

2. Women's work in the factories:

- Although women did work in factories during the Industrial Revolution, they were primarily concentrated in low-paying, low-skilled jobs, such as textile work.

- Women were paid less than men, and this wage gap contributed to the sexual division of labor, as women were often seen as supplementary earners rather than primary breadwinners.

3. Child labor:

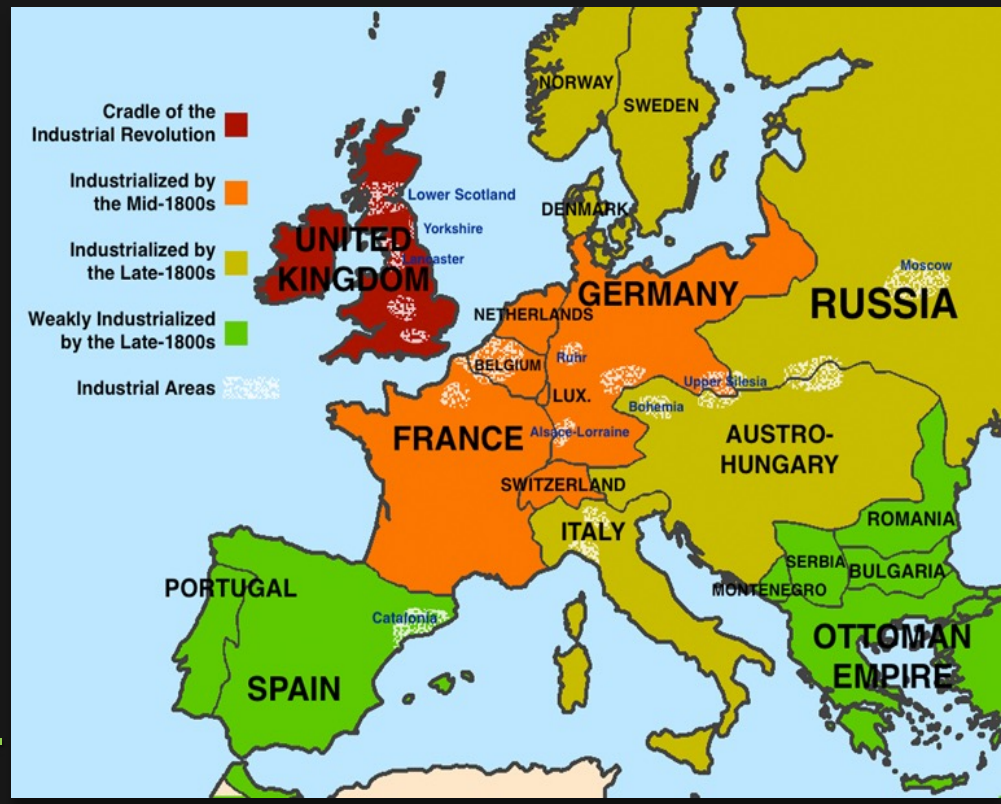
- The industrial era also saw a significant increase in child labor, with children often working long hours in dangerous conditions.
- Both boys and girls were employed in factories, but the types of work they did varied.
- Boys were more likely to work in heavy industries, like coal mining and metalworking, while girls were more commonly found in the textile industry.

- The sexual division of labor during the Industrial Revolution was deeply ingrained in European society,
- it would take many years of social and political changes to challenge these norms.
- However, the seeds of change were being sown during this period,
- as women began to question their roles and push for greater rights and opportunities both in the workplace and at home.

Why did the Industrial Revolution happen in Europe?

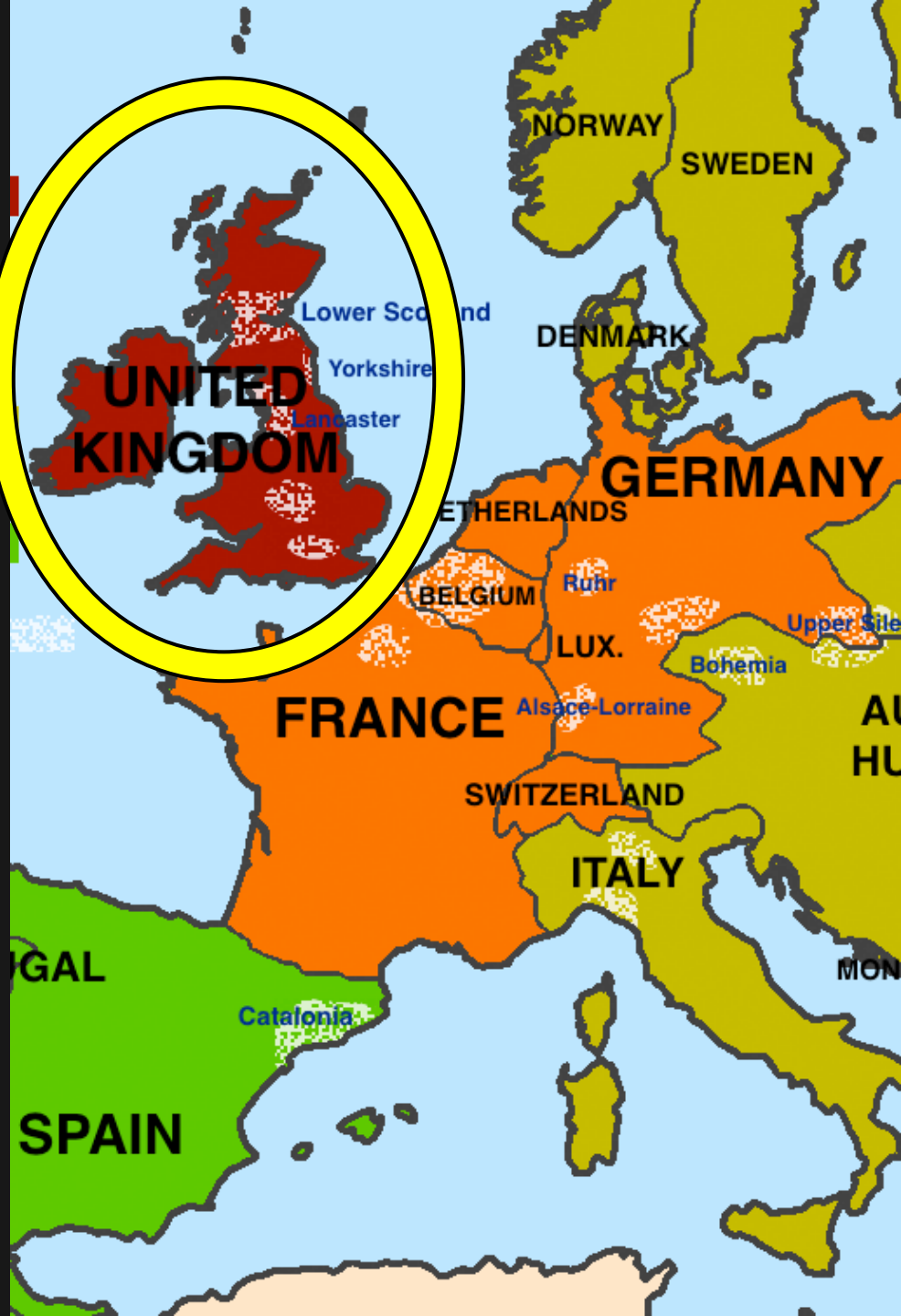
Why Europe?

- **Raw Material**
  - Europe was blessed with plenty of raw materials, which made the fuel to power the manufacturing process.
- **Population Explosion**
  - During the 18th c., Europe experienced a population explosion because of the ongoing agricultural revolution leading to an increased food supply.
  - The increase in population led to an increase in the demand for manufactured goods.
  - The increase in population led to an enlarged labor force.



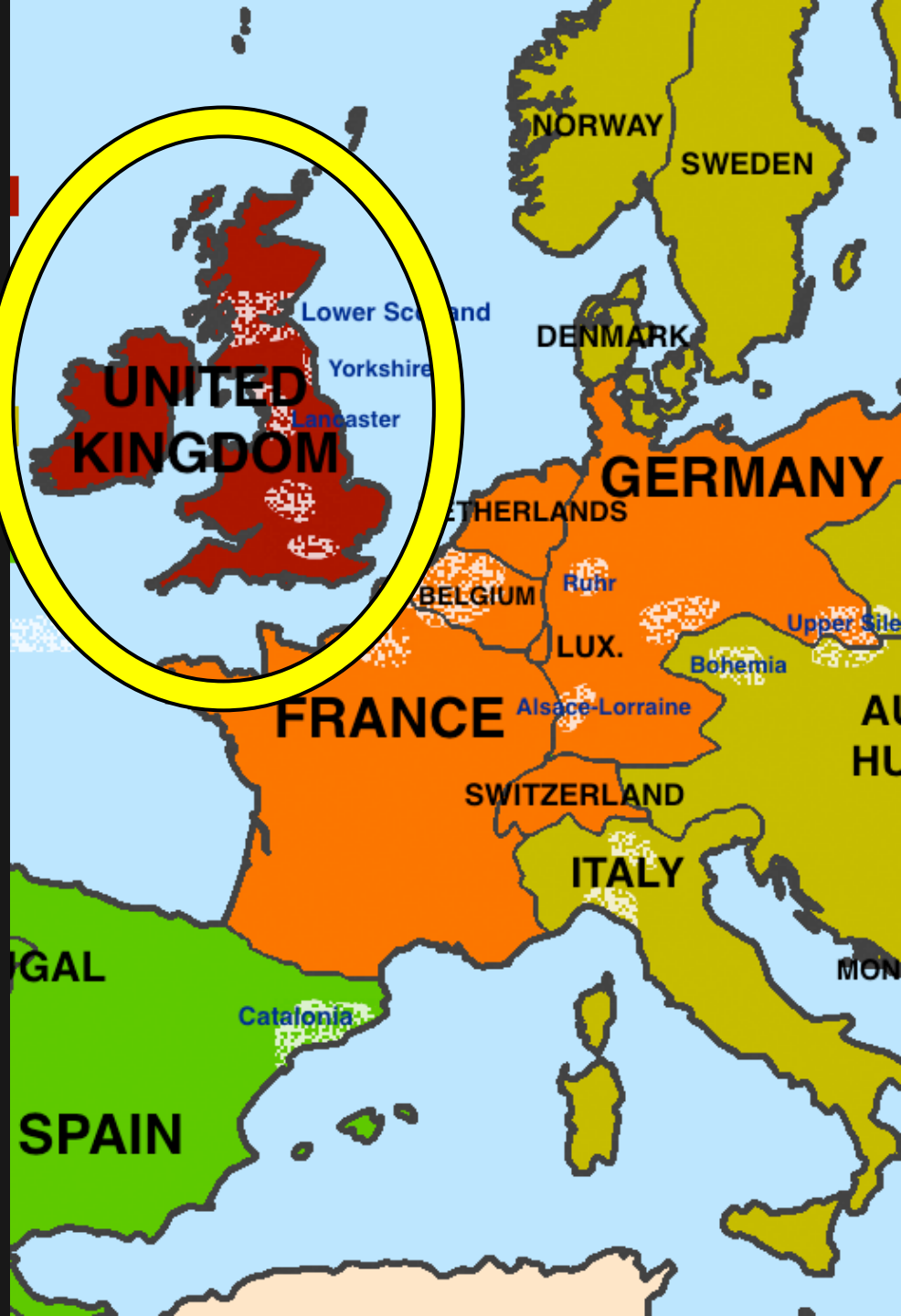
Why Britain?

1. **Capitals**
   - Britain had plenty of capitals and methods to raise funds to build factories, thanks to the commercial and financial revolutions.
   - Abundance of coal
   - High wages
2. **Laissez-Fair (hands-off)**
   - The British gov't had a hands-off economic policy that prevented obstacles to investment, entrepreneurship, and creativity.



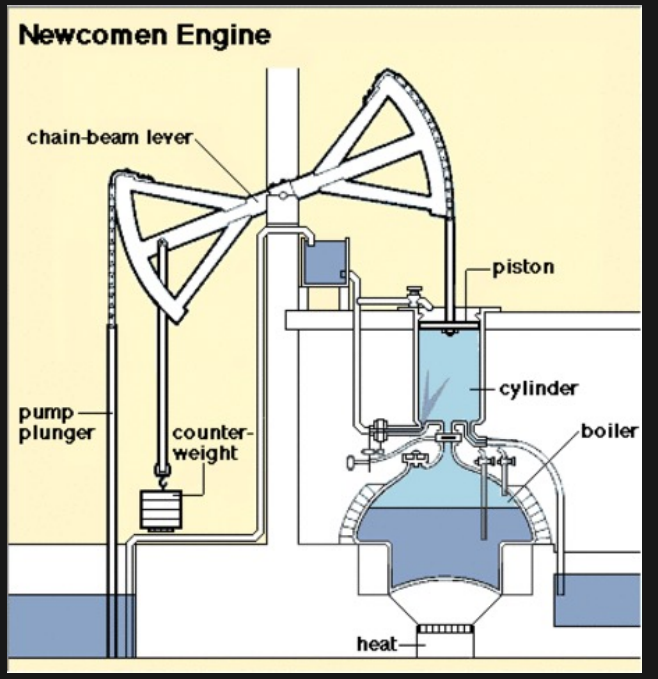
Why Britain?

3. **Political stability**
   - Free political institutions and strong property right created a strong incentive for inventors.
4. **Social Mobility**
   - British culture had the greatest social mobility, as merchants and financiers played a significant role and had great respect than anywhere else in Europe.
5. **Great Number of Innovators**
   - Because of all the above, Britain produced a great number of innovators.



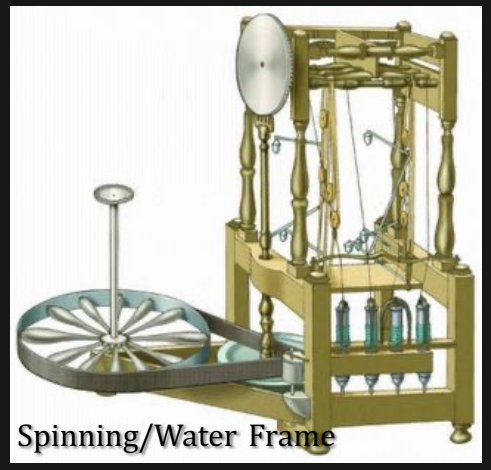
Major Inventors

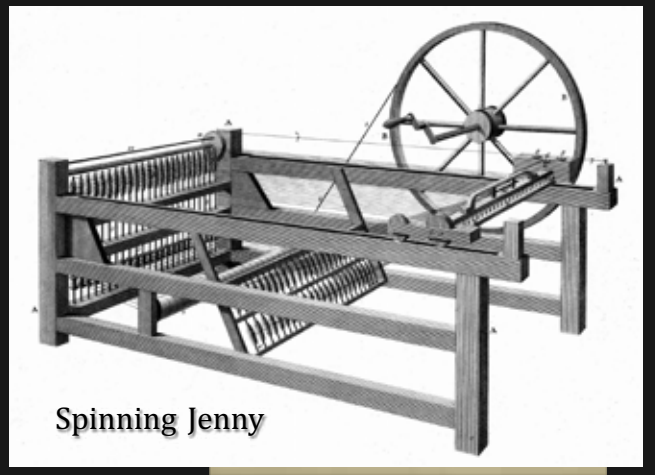
- Thomas Newcome: Primitive Steam Engine 1705
- James Watt: Steam Engine 1763
- James Hargreaves: Spinning Jenny 1765
- Richard Arkwright: Spinning/Water Frame 1768
- Samuel Crompton: Hybrid Spinning Machine 1779
- Edmund Cartwright: Power Loom 1785-1820s
- Eli Whitney: Cotton Gin 1793

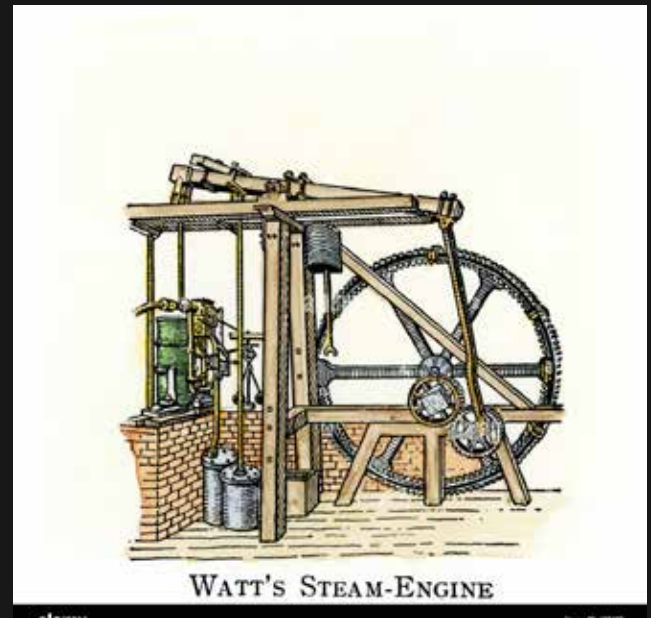


Primitive Steam Engine


Cotton & Silk, spinning mule


Spinning/Water Frame


Spinning Jenny


Watt's Steam-Engine

Hargraves Spinning Jenny

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=an4hi0knlaA

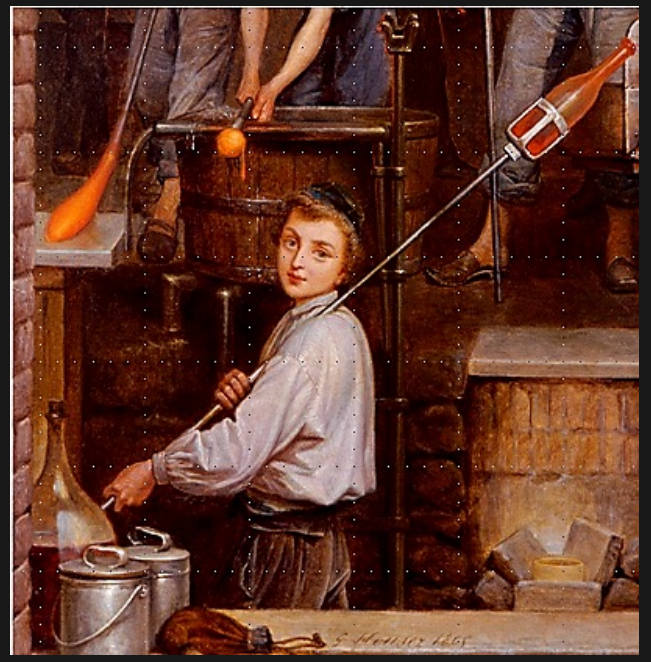
Industrial Revolution

The World is in Continuous Revolutions

- **IR** Industrial Revolution
- **AR** Agriculture Revolution
- **DR** Demographical Revolution
- **TR** Transport Revolution
- **TCR** Technological Revolution
- **MDR** Medicinal Revolution
- **MTR** Marketing Revolution

Impacts of the Industrial Revolution on industrialized countries

- Cons
  - Pollution from Coal Power Factories
  - Urban Slums/ Lack of Housing
  - Unfair low-paid women
  - Child Labor



Impacts of the Industrial Revolution on industrialized countries

- While Industrial Revolution brought wealth to some and jobs to others, it also brought a lot of problems:

- Pros
  - Increased standards of living for many, though not all.
  - Improved transportation
  - Urbanization
  - Increase Education.
  - Growth of the middle class

Good Luck!