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Essential Question: What were some of the positive and negative effects of the Industrial Revolution?

- Industrialization Changes Life
- Class Tensions Grow
- Positive Effects of the Industrial Revolution
- The Mills of Manchester

- While the Industrial Revolution eventually led to a better quality of life for most people, the change to machine production also caused immense human suffering.
- For centuries most Europeans had lived in rural areas, but as the pace of industrialization quickened in Britain in the 1800's, cities soon swelled with workers.
- This period of city building and the movement of people to the cities was known as urbanization,
 - Where most of Europe's urban areas at least doubled in population.

Industrialization Changes Ways of Life



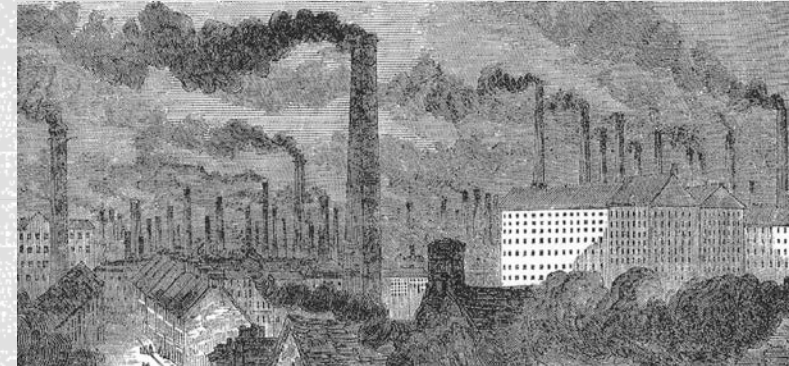
- No plans, sanitary or building codes controlled the growth of cities
 - Lacked adequate housing
 - Education
 - Police protection for the people
 - Unpaved streets had no drains and collected heaps of garbage
 - Workers lived in dark, dirty shelters with whole families often crowding into 1 bedroom.
- **Sickness was widespread, cholera epidemics regularly swept through the slums of Britain**
 - Average life span for working class people was 17 years.

Industrialization Changes Ways of Life



- Factory owners wanted to keep their machines running for as long as possible
 - Average worker spent 14 hours a day at the job, 6 days a week.
- Factories were seldom well-lit or clean, and machines injured workers in countless ways.
- **The most dangerous conditions were in the coal mines:**
 - Frequent accidents
 - Damp conditions
 - Constant breathing of coal dust
 - Average lifespan for a miner 10 years shorter than other workers.

Industrialization Changes Ways of Life



Class Tension Grows

- Not everyone in the city lived miserably, well to do merchants and factory owners built fancy homes in the suburbs
- Social distinctions divided the wealthy, with landowners looking down on those who made their fortunes in the business world.
- A new middle class that what neither rich or poor emerged
 - Upper Middle Class: Doctors, lawyers, and managers
 - Lower Middle Class: Skilled workers such as toolmakers, mechanical drafters, and printers.
- Poor workers however saw little improvement in their own life and grew frustrated as they watched machines replace themselves.
 - In response they sometimes smashed the machines they thought were replacing them, such as the Luddites who attacked whole factories of weaving machinery in northern England in 1811.



Positive Effects of the Industrial Revolution

- Despite the problems, the Industrial Revolution had several positive effects:
 - Created jobs for workers
 - Raised the standard of living
 - Provided HOPE of improvement in people's lives
 - Healthier diets
 - Cheaper housing
 - Educational opportunities.
 - Contributed to the wealth of the nation
 - Greatly increased the production of goods, such as mass-produced clothing.
- The middle and upper class prospered immediately, while it took longer for the workers.
- The long-term effects of the Industrial Revolution are still evident, most people can afford consumer goods that would have been considered luxuries 50 or 100 years ago.

The Mills of Manchester

- Manchester's unique advantages made it a good example of a new industrial city, this northern England town
 - Easy access to waterpower, outlet to the sea at Liverpool
 - Available labor from the countryside
- While wealth flowed toward the mill owners and new middle class, its rapid, unplanned growth made it a filthy sewer for the poor people who worked there.
- Manchester's business people worked many hours risking their own money in pocketing high profits and building grand homes on the outskirts of town.
- To provide the mill owners with these high profits however, workers labored under terrible conditions, and children as young as 6 joined their parents in the factories.
- Putting so much industry in one place polluted the environment, as the coal that powered the factory blackened the air and the textile dyes and other wastes poisoned the river.

