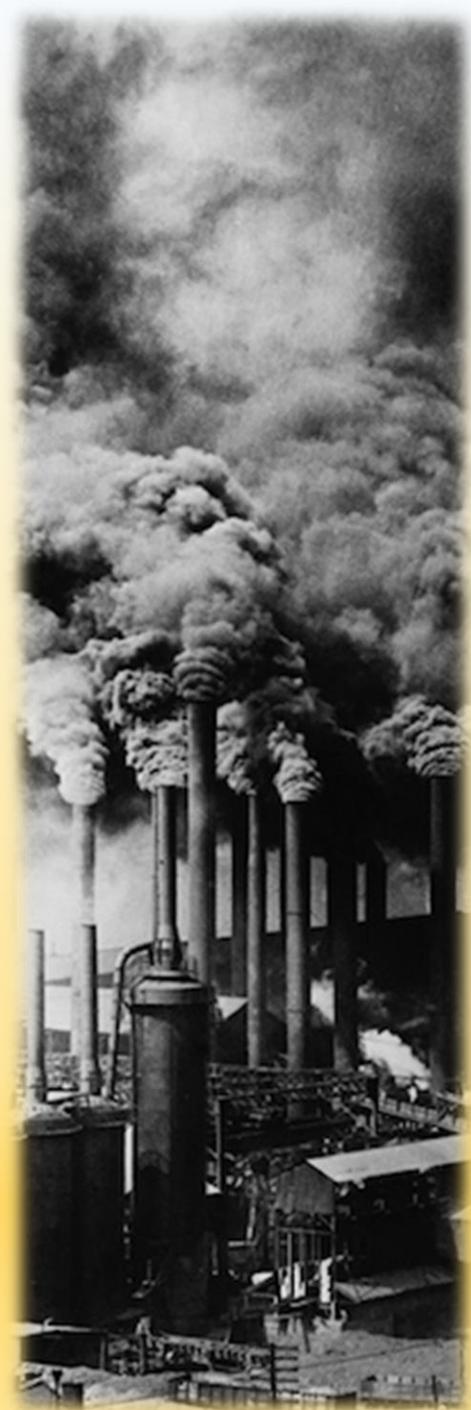


UNIT 2 WHAT THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION WAS ABOUT



RECAP

- Period from 1750 – 1850
- Started in Britain and Europe and spread to the rest of the world.
- Changes in Agriculture, manufacturing, mining and transport all with the help of steam engines
- This affected all levels of life even Social and Economic Conditions



Changes during the industrial Revolution

• Machines

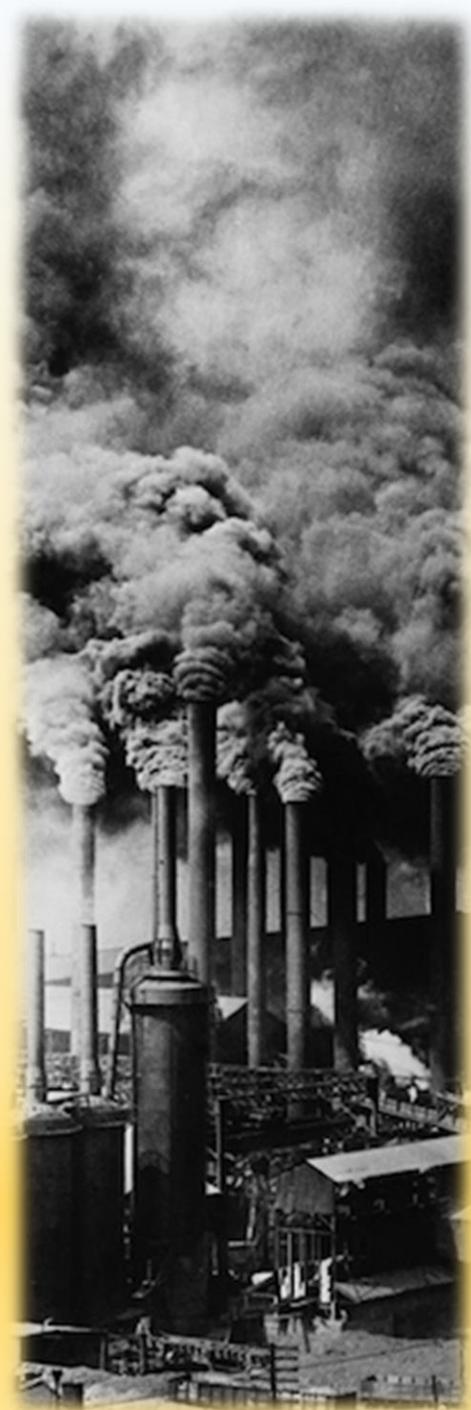
- Machines were invented to produce goods more easy and faster than by hand
- The first machines invented was to manufacture cloth from wool and cotton. Cotton that was grown in America

• Factories

- Large buildings called factories were build and people could no longer work from home
- They had to go to these factories

• Power and Energy

- Machines were powered by steam
- Steam was generated by burning coal
- Machines had to be designed to withstand the heat therefor iron was needed





Changes during the industrial Revolution

- **Mining**

- Coal and Iron ore were mined before the industrial revolution
- Much greater quantities were now needed
- Steam pumps were used to pump water out of the mines, so that miners could dig deeper
- Factories were build near these mines

- **Transportation**

- Goods had to be transported to seaports
- Goods were transported by horses and wagons
- By 1830 thousands of kilometers of tarmac was laid.
- By 1830 the first steam train were transporting goods over thousands of kilometers.

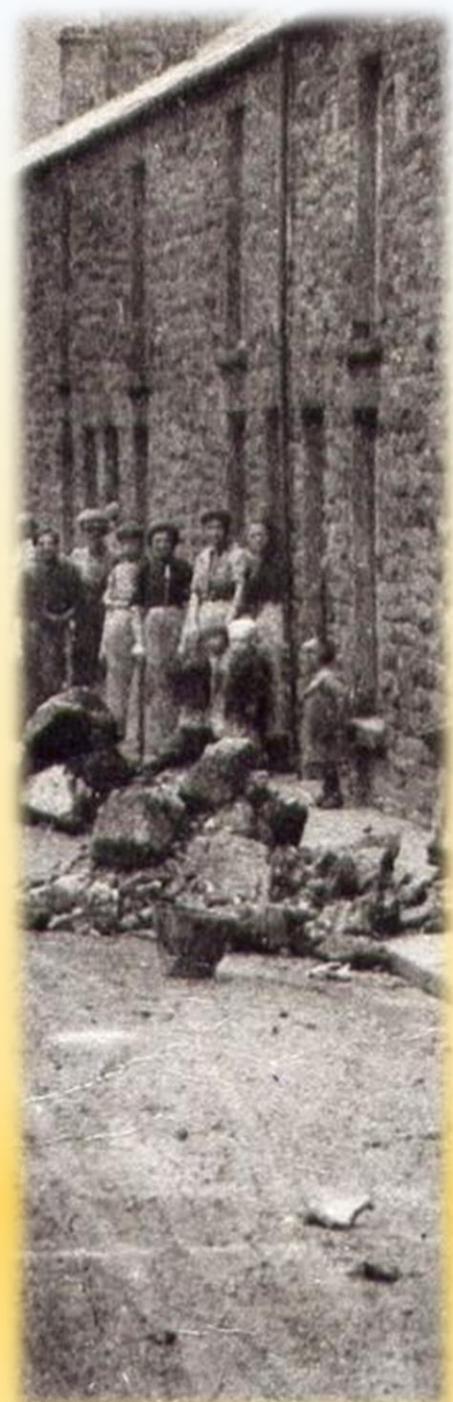


Social Changes during the industrial Revolution

- Urbanisation and changing living conditions: lives of the working class, overcrowded housing, poverty and workhouses.
 - **Urbanisation** is the movement of people from rural areas to towns and cities
 - Factories were built in or near coal and iron ore mining towns.
 - People who were pushed off the land by farm enclosures, moved to live near mines and factories to find work
 - The new ever-growing towns were unpleasant, small overcrowded houses crammed the streets where factory chimneys pumped out black smoke.
 - Every street had only one water pump and a sewer ran down the middle of the street. Downs were dirty and disease spread quick.

Social Changes during the industrial Revolution

- Urbanisation and changing living conditions: lives of the working class, overcrowded housing, poverty and workhouses.
 - The lives of people who were previously farmers changed dramatically. Farmers became factory workers
 - Factory workers worked long hours (14hrs) at machines
 - Wages were so low that men and woman had to work extremely hard to buy food and live. Children were paid (60 cents)
 - Many people lived in workhouses
 - Workhouses was places were people worked in exchange for a place to sleep and food
 - Only people who had no-where else to go lived in workhouses
 - Orphans from workhouses normally worked in mines and factories.





The Coal Mines and Mills during the Industrial Revolution

- **Coal Mines**

- Because they were small children and woman were employed to pull and carry coal along tunnels to the surface.
- Children under the age of 7 were employed and did very dangerous jobs

- **Factories**

- Small children had to crawl under running machines to collect small pieces of cotton.
- This was a dangerous job for little children



Labour, Resistance and Trade Unions

- Workers were paid very little
- They were also at risk of becoming unemployed when a new machine was invented that could do their jobs
- It was illegal for workers to organize a riot (strike) against their employers.
- **Swing Riots**
 - New threshing machines were developed to do the work of many farm workers. Farmers started losing their jobs.
 - Farmers wanted to draw the attention to their unemployment.
 - Swing riots were protests in which hundreds of threshing machines were destroyed.



Luddites

- Factories and new inventions cost many workers their jobs
- Weavers became unemployed because of inventions like the power loom.
- Weaving machines could now be operated by unskilled workers
- This meant that specialized weavers were not needed anymore
- Workers like Ned Ludd began to destroy machines and many workers followed his example



Trade Unions

- The Idea of trade unions grew rapidly when workers decided to work together and revolt against bad working conditions and poor wages.
- At first unions were called “friendly societies”
- Workers from the same factories came together to save money for times of illness or unemployment
- Workers also demanded shorter working days and no more child labour.
- Unions united in 1833 when the Grant National Consolidated Trade Union was formed
- Harsh prison sentences discouraged workers from joining unions.