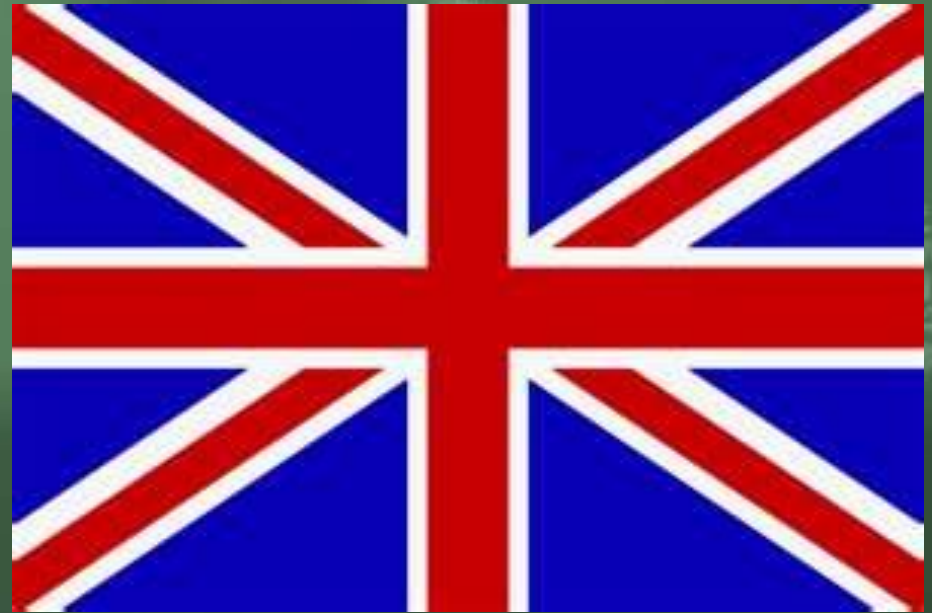


**Where did the Industrial Revolution first start? What were the main 5 reasons for it starting there?**




# Industrial Revolution

Began in Great  
Britain in  
1780's





# Contributing Factors



New crops (potato)  
increased food supply  
making food much  
cheaper





# Contributing Factors

 Population grew creating large labor forces.






# Contributing Factors

📁 Britain has a ready supply of capital






# Contributing Factors

 Natural resources are plentiful in Britain. Britain has many rivers.





# Contributing Factors

 Many markets to sell to because of the British navy.





What were the major changes  
in cotton production?







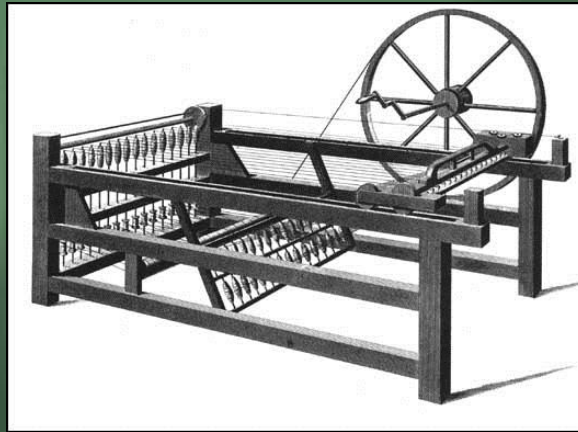
# Changes in Cotton Production

 Flying shuttle made weaving faster. Weavers now need more thread from spinners.




# Changes in Cotton Production


 James Hargreaves invents the spinning jenny in 1764 to make thread faster.





# Changes in Cotton Production



 Edmund Cartwright creates the water powered loom in 1787 which weaves cloth much faster. It makes factories efficient near rivers and streams.





# Changes in Cotton Production

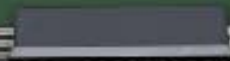


 James Watt improves the steam engine. Because they are powered by coal, factories do not need to be by rivers.







What were two main sources of energy that were replacing wind and water during the Industrial Revolution?





# New Sources of Energy

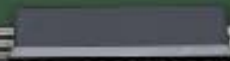
 Coal - which seems to have an endless supply

 Coke - burns away impurities in crude iron





How did transportation play a  
role in the Industrial  
Revolution in Great Britain?





# Transportation

 Railroads create faster and cheaper transportation and also created more jobs.






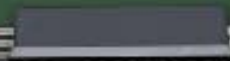


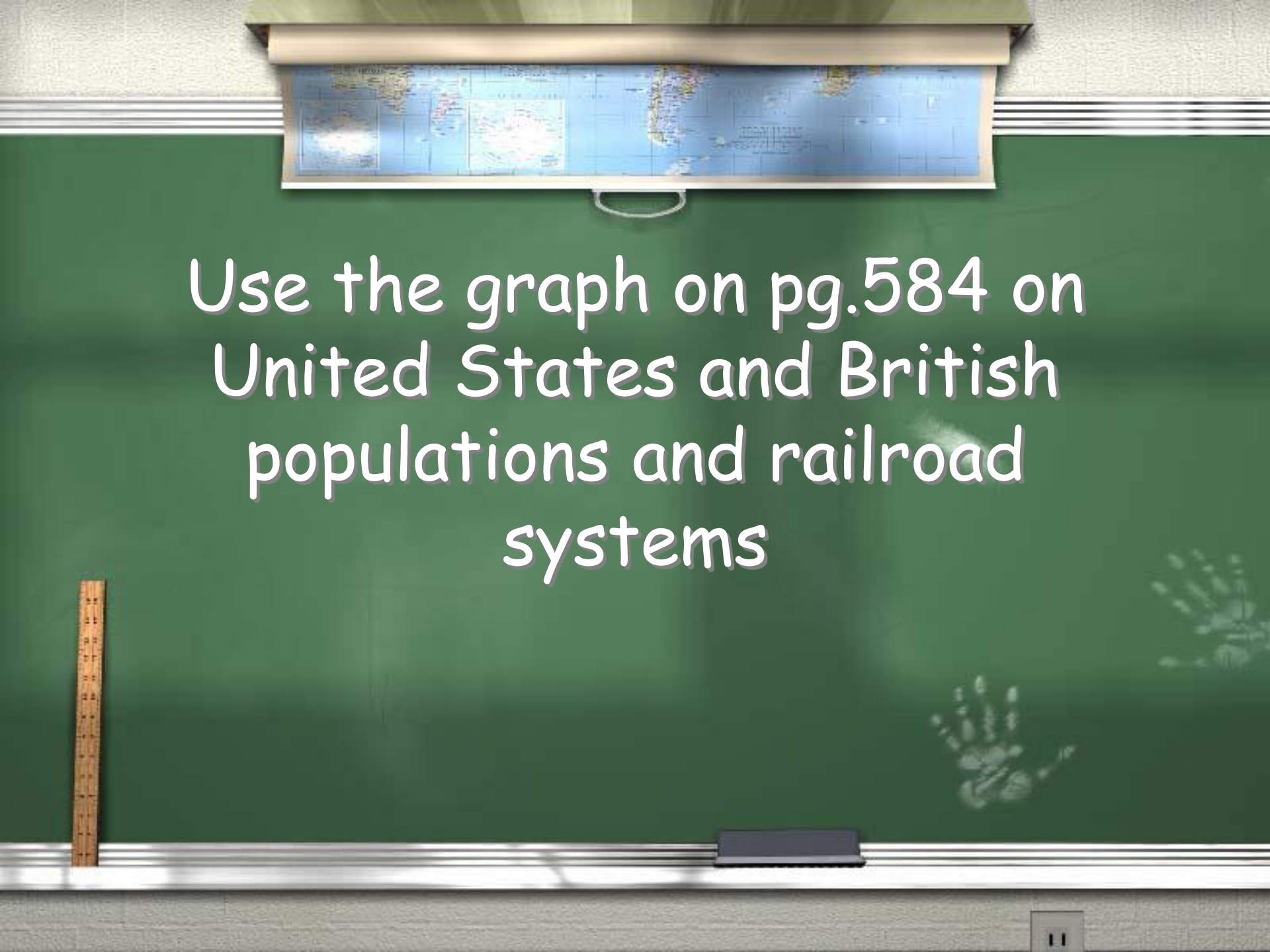
Factories played a huge role  
in the Industrial Revolution.  
What affect did they have on  
the labor system?



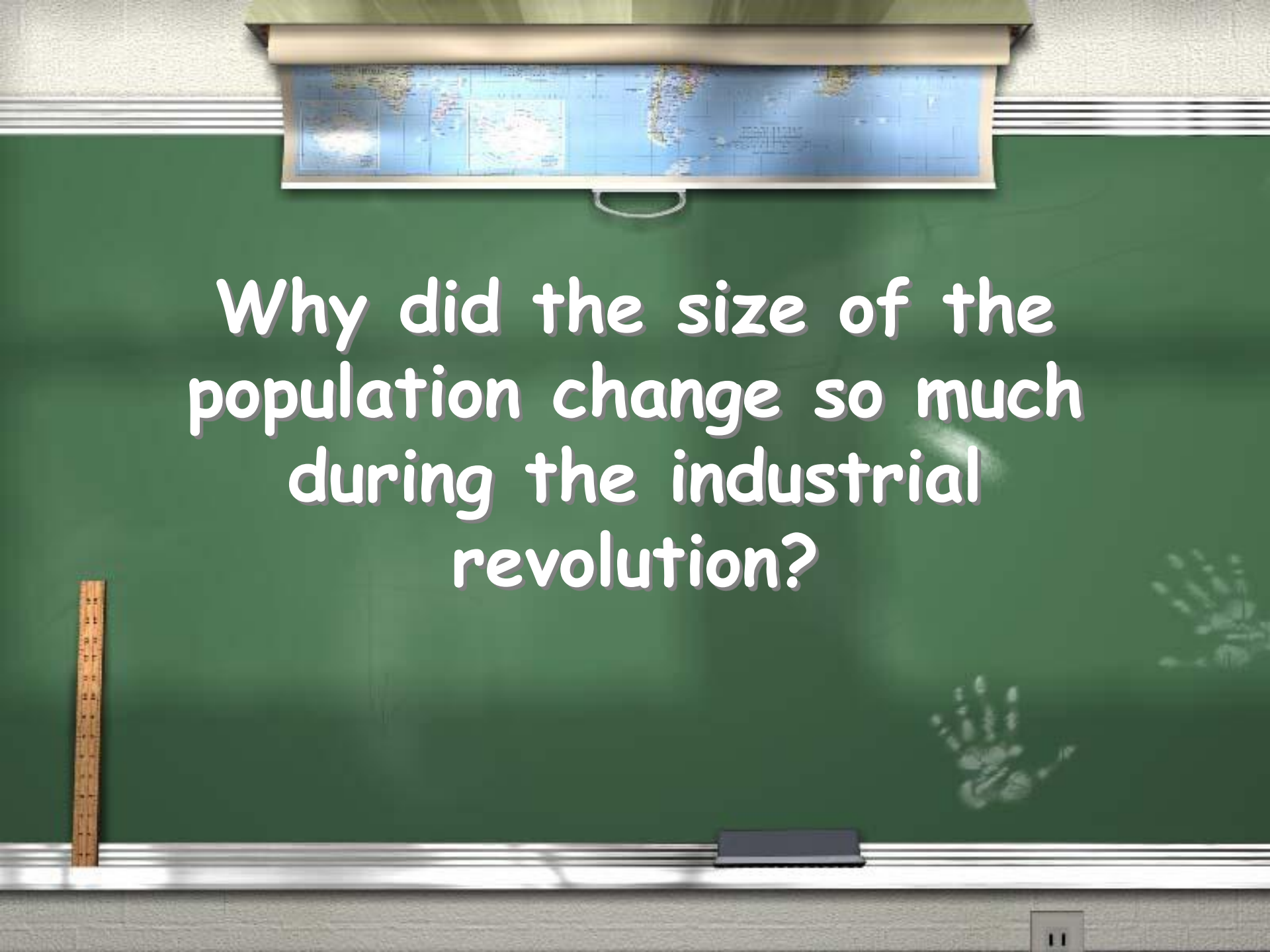
# Factories

 Factory owners wanted to use the machines, so they had shifts working all night creating jobs.








Use the graph on pg.584 on  
United States and British  
populations and railroad  
systems



Why did the size of the population change so much during the industrial revolution?

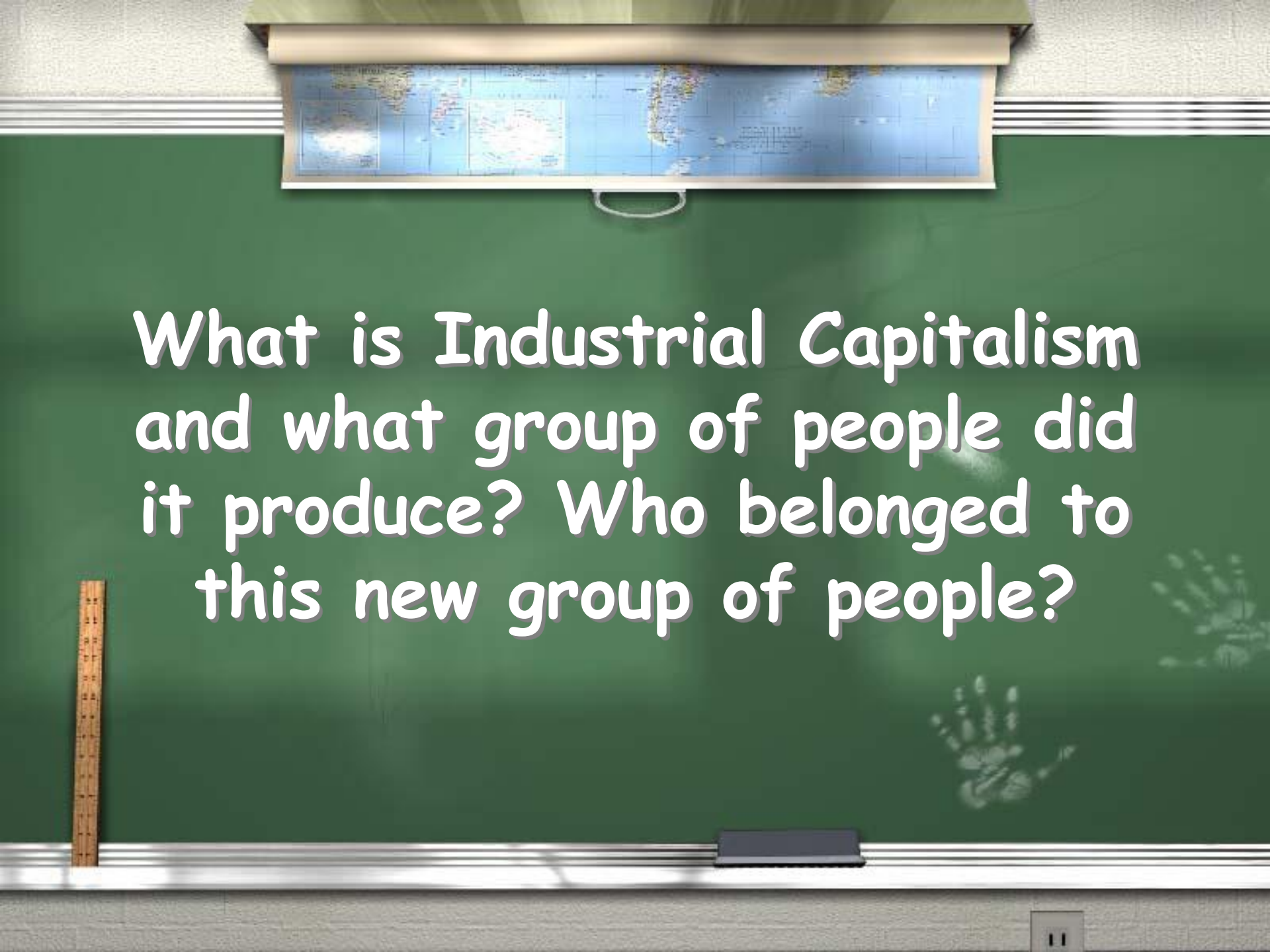


# Population Change


-  Decline in death rates and diseases.
-  Increase in food supply.



People are better fed and more resistant to disease.



What is Industrial Capitalism and what group of people did it produce? Who belonged to this new group of people?



# Industrial Capitalism

 Economic system based on industrial production





# Industrial Middle Class

 Industrial Capitalism created the industrial middle class - the new bourgeoisie

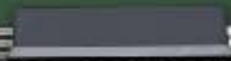


The people who made the factories









The Industrial working class had a very rough life during the industrial revolution, what were a few examples of the harsh conditions they had to work with?





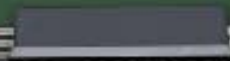
# Industrial Working Class Conditions

-  Work hours 12-16 hours a day six days a week, 1/2 hour lunch and dinner
  -  Mills were dirty, dusty, dangerous, and unhealthy
  -  Coal Mines- Men still dug coal out by hand to women and children above. Chance of cave ins and exposure to gas fumes. Tunnels only 3-4 feet high.
- 







Reform is on the horizon and socialism is a new movement on the rise. What is it? What do they want for society?





# Socialism



 A system in which society usually in the form of the government, owns and controls some means of productions such as factories and utilities.





