

THE AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTIONS

↑ Farms, making of food

1) What does agriculture mean? What was the agricultural revolution?

New machines and ways of farming created increases in grain yields (quantity/number) and improved soil fertility. More food was produced quicker and cheaper.

Revolution → a huge change that affects all part of society

2) This created a revolution { a huge change that affects all parts of society } in society (especially the urban areas) because:

there was now more need in houses, jobs and infrastructure

What does urban mean? Modern, opposite of rural

An emerging middle-class and advances in medicine and education began to emerge, especially linking bacteria to diseases.

3) What was the industrial revolution, when did it occur and where?

During the late 1700s and early 1800s, hand-made production methods transitioned to machines utilizing the assembly line. Repetitive movements by unskilled underpaid workers housed in factories. England was one of the forerunners.

4) What was the first industry to be industrialized? Textiles. By the way, what is a textile?

threads, yarns and any material that is woven, e.t.c to create fabric
E.g. Spinning Jenny 1770, Power loom, 1784

5) Describe the rise of factories and assembly lines:

→ Spike in employment, however in poor conditions (Poor Ventilation; dangerous and crowded conditions).
→ Middle class people with new jobs like factory owners, supervisors, inspectors, bankers e.t.c

Child labour was tolerated as their hands were able to get into the machines, and public education did not exist.

Only the wealthy could afford to educate their children.

Pollution: Air, Water, Land

Locomotives and railroads revolutionized life in Britain by: moving people, raw materials and finished products around the country, additional businesses in rural areas creating more jobs, more wealth, longer life expectancies and healthier

→ Revolutionized Infrastructure children.

6) Urban life/society in the early decades of the Industrial Revolution (mid to late 1700's/18th c):

Urban (city); filth, diseases, pollution (air, water, land), fires,

a lot of crime, gov't corruption was common, new housing, no environmental protection laws, and finally the population exploded.

and don't forget the pollution! Air, Water & Land

7) As time went by, the Industrial Revolution created lasting/long term effects such as:

- Environmental Pollution (laws? enforced?)
- Transportation has allowed people and products to spread; technological advancement
- Assembly lines; humans being replaced with robots.
- Strong middle class enables the economy to have diversity in jobs
- Growth in urban areas enabled public education to occur

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CUpKHYYI9uk> (just for fun!)

Textbook questions, beginning on page 264 (in your notes)

- 1) What does industrialization mean?
- 2) What were the four main technological changes in England? 265
- 3) During the second industrial revolution, what country emerged as the leader? 267
- 4) What is the biggest change driving the third industrial revolution? 268

In 1833, England passed the 'Factory Act' to prohibit children from working: at night, more than 9 or 12 hours a day and couldn't work below 9 years of age.

Facts about sweatshops today:

Sweatshops are garment factories that profit by exploiting the workers. The workers are often from poor countries and are therefore in dire need of an income, no matter how small. The sweatshops are often located in countries where the governments do not enforce labor and environmental protection laws.

Here are examples of the exploitation that occurs:

- Workers are expected to work 12 to 16 hours a day, seven days a week.
- Workers are paid terrible wages. While the cost of living might be lower in some countries, sweatshop workers do not even earn a living wage. They receive starvation wages.
- Noisy, dirty and unsafe working conditions.
- If you get sick, injured or pregnant, you can lose your job.
- Sweatshops have been found to hire children, but in general they tend to hire young women.

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