

**Note:** all highlighted in yellow are **vocab** terms and all highlighted in **blue** are answered questions, according to [this study guide](#) given by the teachers

## ● Four Factors of Production

- **Land**: Any form of natural resources
  - An example of this affecting a country is Japan vs Britain which were both Isolated but Britain had much more natural resources and was able to industrialise early because of it
- **Capital**: Equipment, other means of production and the funding to buy them
- **Labour**: The people needed to do the work
- **Entrepreneurs**: Those who start companies and businesses which bring new jobs and products to the market

## ● The Start of the Industrial Revolution

- Why did the industrial revolution not start in China?
  - China rejected any modern or western ideas
    - Very conservative emperor and scholar gentry
    - **Ethnocentric**
  - Only traded in silver
  - Only had 2 trading ports
- Why did the industrial revolution start in Britain?
  - Lots of trading ports
  - Colonies provided a lot of raw materials used in production
  - Large middle class to work in the factories

- Stable government
- What were the early effects of the industrial revolution?
  - The rise of the textile industry in the 1770's
  - **Urbanisation**: Large movement of people from the rural countryside to the developing cities
  - Mass production led to cheaper goods
- What were some early inventions of the industrial revolution?
  - Lot of textile related machines
    - Whether it automated certain tasks or made it quicker
  - Gas street lighting
  - The steam engine
    - One of the most important inventions that helped to power many machines
  - Newer railroad systems
    - Faster and more efficient transportation
    - Could transport goods and people further than ever before
  - **Why is necessity the mother of invention?**
    - Increase in demand for machines and technologies that could increase production
    - More funding for these inventions(think about the Shark Tank project)
- **The Start of the 2nd Agricultural Revolution**
  - Improved seed drills and fertilisers
  - Colonies provided easier to grow foods for Britain
  - Rich landowners bought out small farms to create even bigger farms
    - Pushed out many poor farmers to the cities to find work

## ● Effects On The Working Class

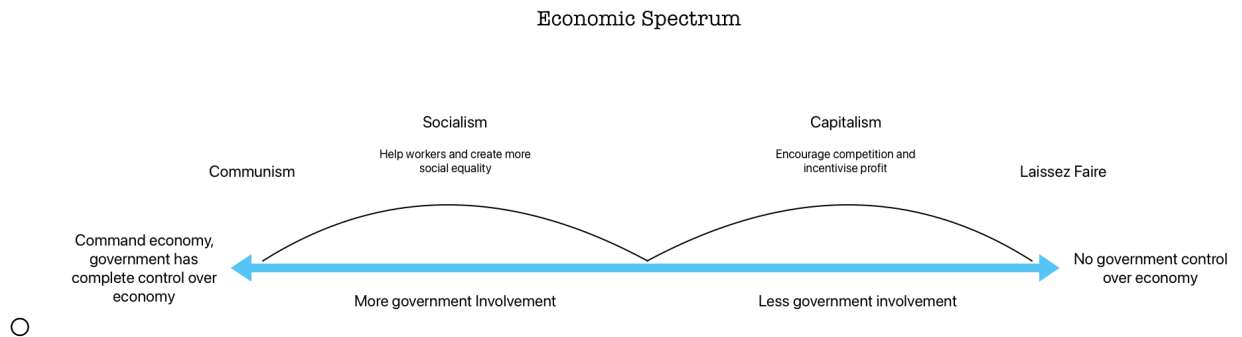
### ○ Negative Effects

- Many working class families were barely able to afford basic necessities
- Many working class families had to resort to child labour to make ends meet
  - “Tiny hands worked faster”
  - Children were paid less than adults
  - Were often forced to go and fix parts of machines that were in cramped and dangerous areas since they were the only ones who could fit
- Many workers had no leverage to negotiate with their bosses
- Little to no government regulations to protect the workers
- Very common at the time was the Protestant Work Ethic
  - Hard work, discipline, frugal lifestyle
  - People believed that working in these conditions was your way of showing your dedication to God
- Women were paid much less than men
- Urbanisation led to a lack of sanitation which led to Cholera outbreaks

### ○ Positive Effects

- Women had more opportunities in the workforce
  - ***\*This point is basically destroyed by the fact that they were paid much less than the men at the same time\****
- More job opportunities for the middle class

## ● Economic Changes



### ■ ***\*THIS IS A VERY OVERSIMPLIFIED DIAGRAM\****

#### ○ Laissez-Faire Thinkers

- An economy in which natural laws of supply and demand create regulation

- The Invisible Hand

- Capitalism would benefit the consumers
- Adam Smith
  - Said society would naturally regulate itself due to the people's self interest
- Thomas Malthus
  - The world's population would grow at a faster rate than the food resources would be able to catch up to
  - Blamed the working class for having too many children
- David Ricardo

#### ○ Socialism

- An economic system in which major industries were owned and controlled by the government for the good of the people
- Prevents corporate greed from coming before the interest of the public

- Marxism/Communism

- “Scientific Socialism”
- The Workers(Proletarians or “have nots”) vs the Upper Class(Bourgeoisie/ Factory Owners or “haves”)
- Started by Karl Marx with The Communist Manifesto

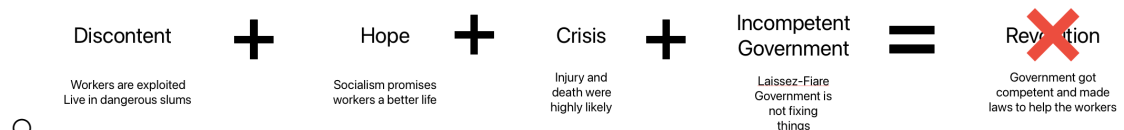
- Utopian Socialism

- The classes can create cooperative villages
- Change can start today

- **Who was to blame for the worker’s abuse?**

- Factory and Mine Owners
  - Creates the conditions for the workers
- The workers
  - Chose to work in these conditions
- Government
  - Lack of regulation or reform for the workers
- Machines
  - Replaced many of the jobs from before the industrial revolution

- **Why didn’t the workers revolt?**



- While there was Discontent, Hope, Crisis and an Incompetent Government which would normally lead to revolution, the government actually managed to step in with regulations before any chance of revolution even started

- **Women of the Industrial Revolution**

- Working class
  - Worked in the mines alongside men

- Were paid less than men
- Had to raise their children along with working
- Middle Class
  - Educated
  - Taught how to please their husbands
  - Spend their time raising their kids
- Victorian era women were forced to uphold certain standards

## ● **Government Action**

- Sadler Committee
  - Started the wave of new regulations and reforms put in place to protect the workers
  - Children at the age of 9 years old had limited working hours
  - Women and boys under 10 weren't allowed to work mines
  - Workday for women and children was limited to 10 hours
- Public Health Act
  - Improved the sanitation of the cities
  - Clean drinking water
  - Medical officer for each town
- Suffrage Expansion
  - 1832: Property Owning Men Could Vote
  - 1867: Working class men vote
  - 1885: Universal manhood suffrage
  - 1918: Women have the right to vote