

GALLERY WALK

- Walk around the room and look at the images on the walls
- Select 2 images that stand out to you
- On your notecard answer the following for each:
 - What do you think is going on in the image?
 - How do you think this will relate to our new unit?
- Go back to your tables and share out 😊



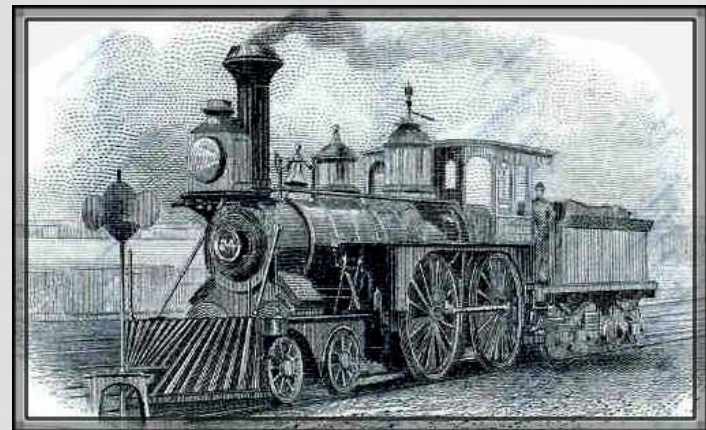
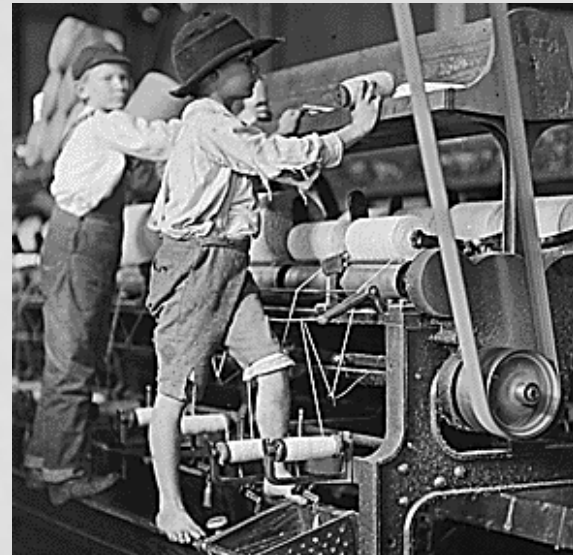
INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

HOW FARMING COUNTRIES BECOME MAJOR WORLD
POWERS

WHAT DOES A COUNTRY NEED IN ORDER TO INDUSTRIALIZE?

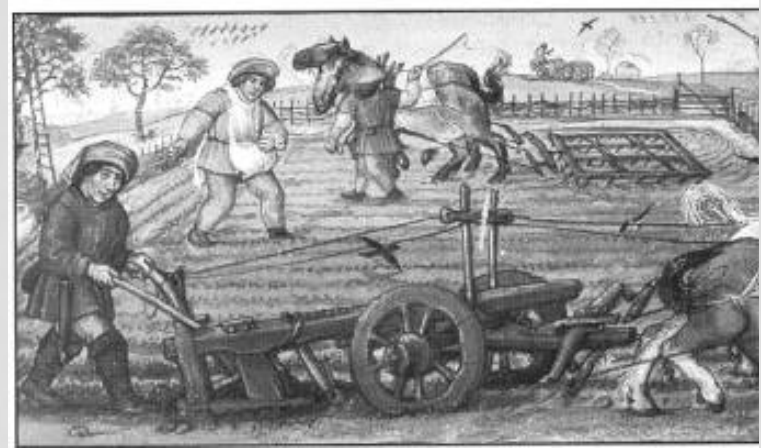
Industrialize = use of machines/tech to do tasks previously done by hand

- Factors of Production (“4 M’s”)
- **MANPOWER**
 - Larger population = more people to grow food/work
- **MATERIALS**
 - Natural resources provide power, materials for new tech
- **MACHINES**
 - New tech = work/life easier, more efficient → more \$\$
- **MONEY & MARKETS**
 - Strong economy = more \$ to invest in businesses
 - Overseas colonies = people to sell to



HOW & WHERE DID IT BEGIN?

- England was the 1st to industrialize (1740's)
- MANPOWER
 - Improvements in farming → more food with less work
 - Population ↑, while need for farmers ↓
 - People moved to cities = new labor source
- MATERIALS
 - England had LOTS of rivers, canals, harbors (it's an island!)
 - Invented way to use coal instead of charcoal to smelt iron
 - England had LOTS of coal and iron!



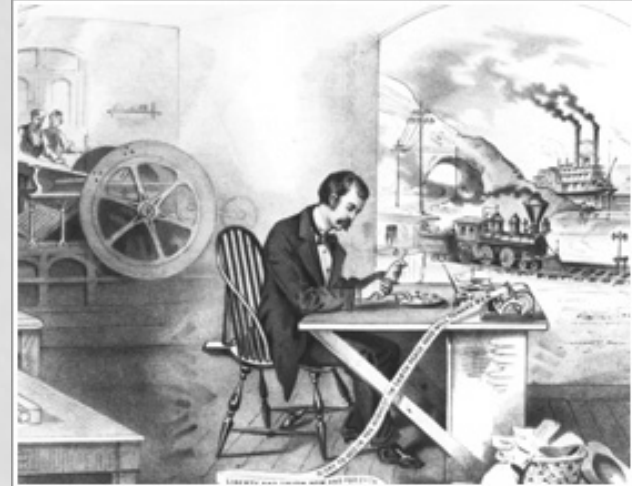
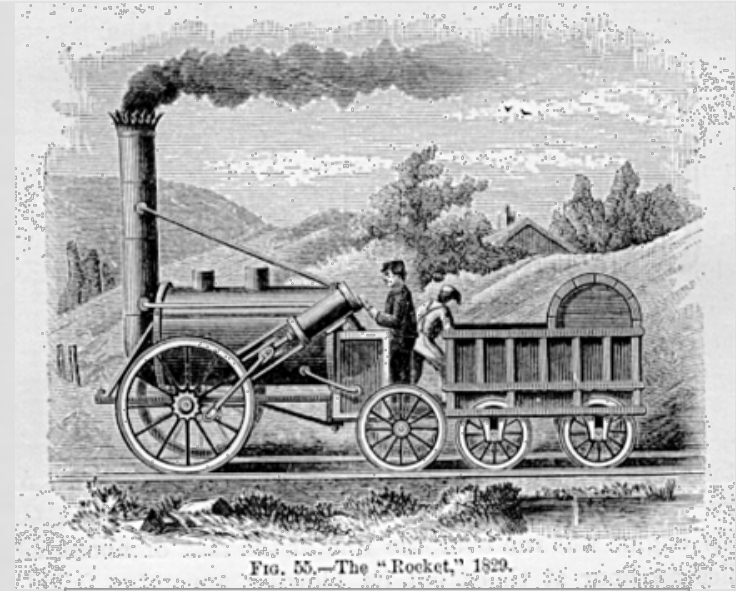
HOW & WHERE (CONT.)

- MACHINES

- Invention of steam engine → train → railroads
- Railroads increased trade = more \$\$
- Textile inventions increased cotton and textile industries

- MONEY & MARKETS

- England had a national bank to give out loans
- Napoleonic Wars affected Europe more than England
- England had access to American colonies



TURN & TALK

- Turn to your shoulder partner and discuss:
- Quick summary of what we've covered so far
- What are some advantages to industrialization?
- Are there disadvantages to industrialization? If so, what are they?

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION

- Agricultural Revolution = increase in food production due to more efficient farming tools and practices
- Crop rotation
 - Varying crop types increased productivity of the soil = more food!
- Enclosure Movement
 - Common land was closed off by land owners
 - Forced poorer farmers to move to cities for work
- Selective breeding
 - Farm animals selected for size, wool, etc. and bred to increase these traits = more resources, food!



LIFE DURING THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

- People at bottom of society saw decrease in their living standards
 - Cities grew quickly with no planning
 - No sanitation; disease spread quickly
- Worked long hours, dangerous conditions, child labor
- Middle class grew
 - Better jobs, more opportunities
- By end of IR, conditions improved through social reforms

