



INDUSTRIALIZATION AND THE RISE OF IMPERIALISM

Because now we have lots of money... so why not take ALL the money?

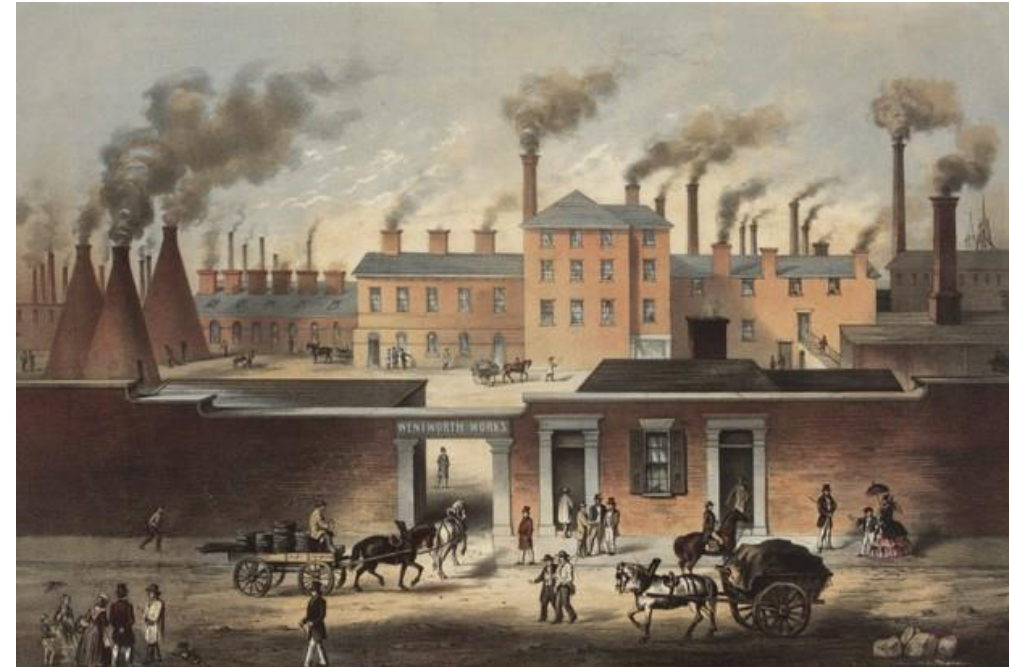
QUICK REVIEW — WHAT IS INDUSTRIALIZATION?

When we look at the word, what jumps out immediately?

We are adding more **INDUSTRY** or **MAKING GOODS AT A MORE RAPID RATE USING THINGS LIKE FACTORIES, HEAVY MACHINERY, AND A LARGE LABOR FORCE.**

Countries that are able to industrialize quickly gain the following benefits:

1. **A larger MIDDLE CLASS (working class)**
2. **Huge INCREASE IN WEALTH**
3. **Rapid TECHNOLOGICAL GROWTH**
4. **More goods helps drive price down, making GOODS MORE AFFORDABLE**
5. **This growth of INDUSTRY starts in GREAT BRITAIN BUT SPREAD TO THE US**



WHERE DOES THIS START?

While other countries and civilizations throughout history have small INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTIONS (SHIFTS TO INDUSTRIAL ECONOMIES), GREAT BRITAIN is where the most significant revolution happens.

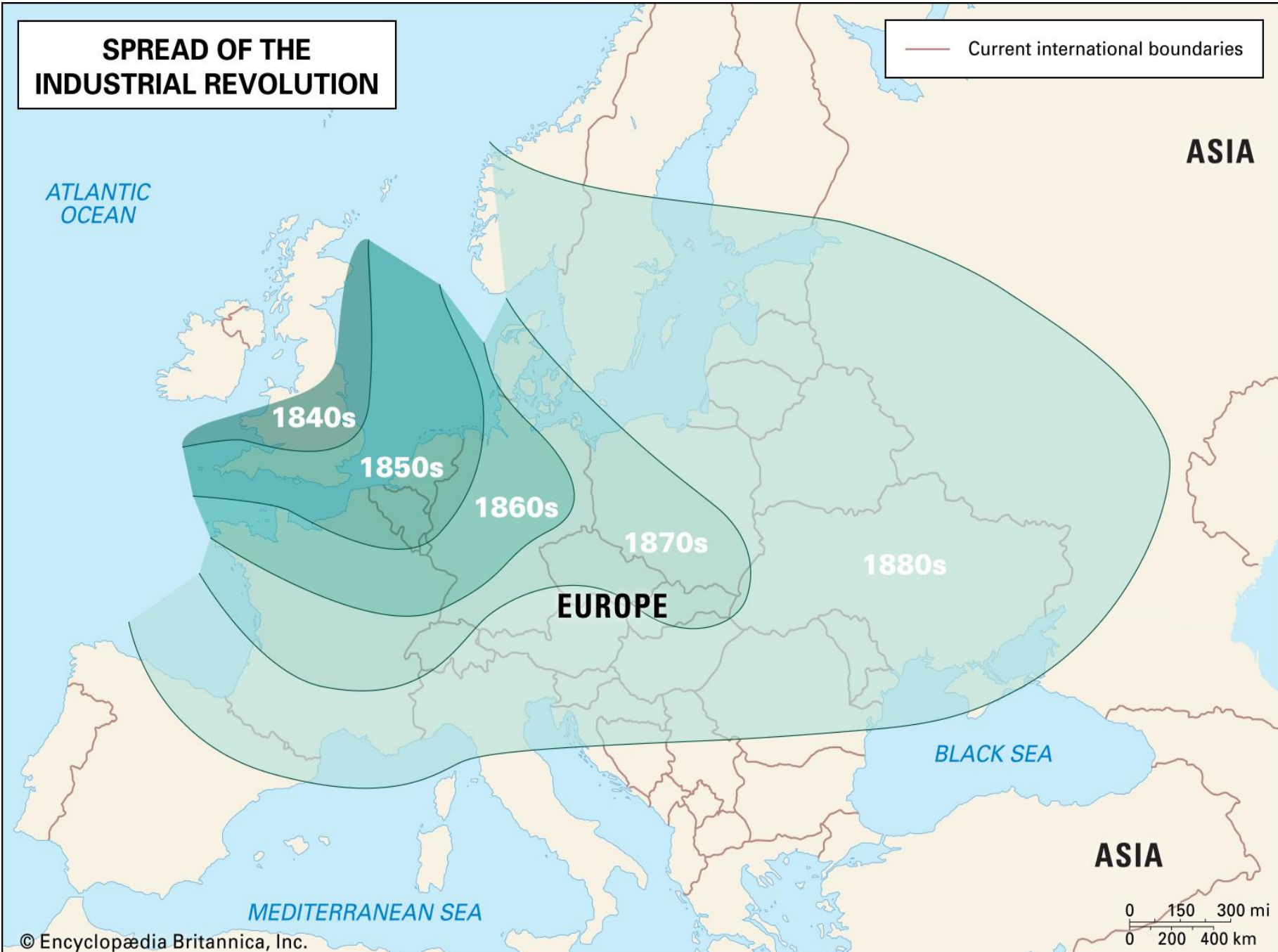
So WHY does it start in Britain?

1. HUGE AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION in the 18th Century (mid to late 1700s) – KNOW THIS ONE!
2. British Isles have ACCESS TO RESOURCES (COAL + IRON = STEEL)
3. Tons of RIVERS AND PORTS helps make shipping goods and materials easier
4. LABOR – More food = more people = more workers
5. CAPITAL (MONEY) – more labor = more money = more EXPANSION OF INDUSTRY



SPREAD OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

— Current international boundaries



While not the only one, we always talk about Great Britain and the birthplace of the industrial revolution because it is the **FIRST** to do it on a wide scale.

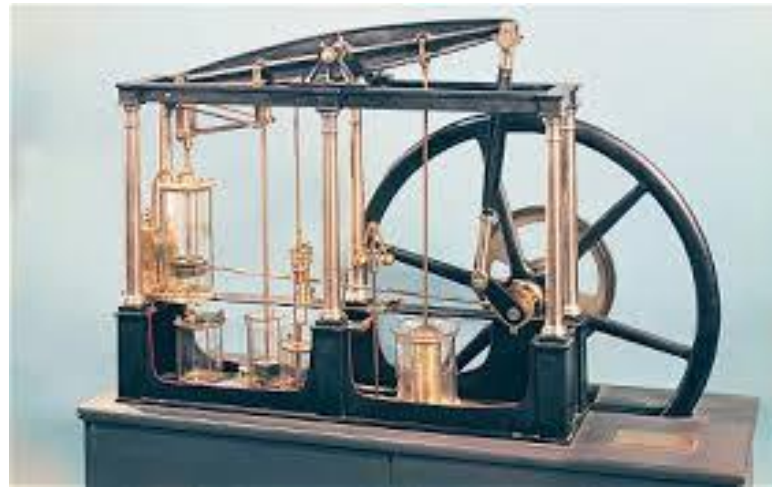
GERMANY will get theirs next, which will eventually play into the start of **WORLD WAR II!** Stay tuned!

SO HOW DID THINGS CHANGE? TECHNOLOGY!

Several inventions help jumpstart the industrialization of Great Britain. For example:



Richard Arkwright's Water Frame – Made creation of TEXTILES quicker and more efficient.

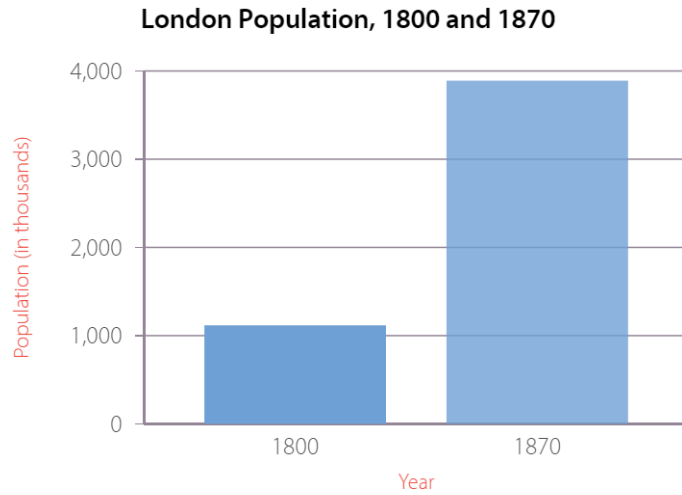


James Watts' STEAM ENGINE helps start up the modern factory system by using Britain's many rivers as a source of ENERGY.



Railroads and the steam powered locomotive help build the INFRASTRUCTURE needed for industry.

SO HOW DO THINGS CHANGE? LIVING CONDITIONS!



INDUSTRIALIZATION always leads to URBANIZATION:

URBANIZATION IS THE BUILDING OF CITIES AND THE MIGRATION OF PEOPLE TO THOSE CITIES.

Cities in Industrial Britain were dirty, unsanitary, and overcrowded.

Crime rates were high due to the high population and small law enforcement.

People were making more money, but the cost of living was rising and **WORKERS WERE NOT GIVEN PROTECTIONS.**

HOW DID THINGS CHANGE? WORKING CONDITIONS!

Factories were SCARY!

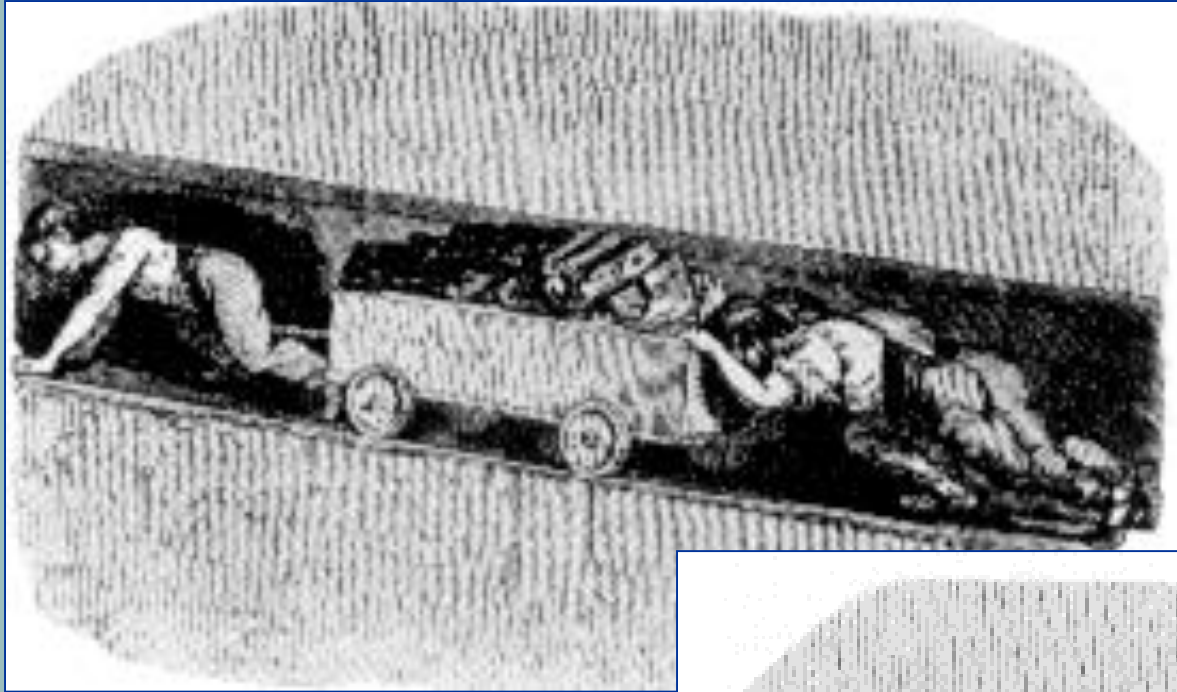
No regulations on work days – many people worked 6 days a week for 14+ hours a day!

Employers could always fire you and hire someone who would work for less.

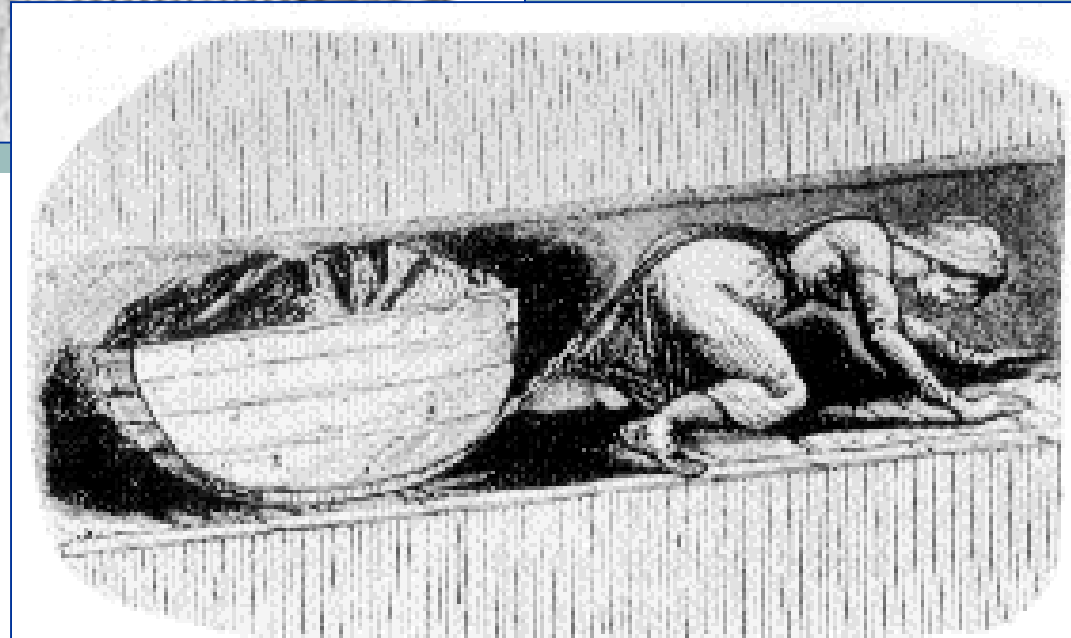
Children as young as 4 years old could work in factories or mines – NO LABOR LAWS!

Safety regulations did not exist – people often got maimed, sick (black lung, cholera from cramped and dirty conditions), or killed from factory/mining jobs

Child Labor in the Mines



Child
"hurriers"





HOW DO THINGS CHANGE? SOCIETY!

Industrialization leads to the creation of a new MIDDLE CLASS when, before, we mostly see the UPPER (aristocrats and government officials) and LOWER (...everybody else).

Because we start to see an increase in ECONOMIC OPTIONS, people begin to get wealthier and enjoy a higher quality of life. This causes the creation of a new MIDDLE CLASS.

WORKING CLASS – The MIDDLE CLASS begins to split as we start to see people like managers, factory owners, and businessmen making up a new UPPER MIDDLE CLASS. The lower middle class (or WORKING CLASS) begins to split and tensions grow between members of the working class and UPPER/MIDDLE class.

Leads to creation of things like workers protections and LABOR UNIONS to help protect the rights and pay of workers while making their jobs safer.

SCANDALS!

In class tensions really begin to shine light on the conditions of workers in the Industrial Revolution.

We also start to INVESTIGATIVE JOURNALISTS called MUCKRAKERS begin to write pieces on the horrors of industrial work.

UPTON SINCLAIR – Wrote *The Jungle* which called out the disgusting, vile conditions of the Chicago meatpacking industry.

JACOB RIIS – Wrote *How the Other Half Lives*, a piece describing the horrible conditions in working class neighborhoods in New York city.



Tenement home in Chicago in the 1930s

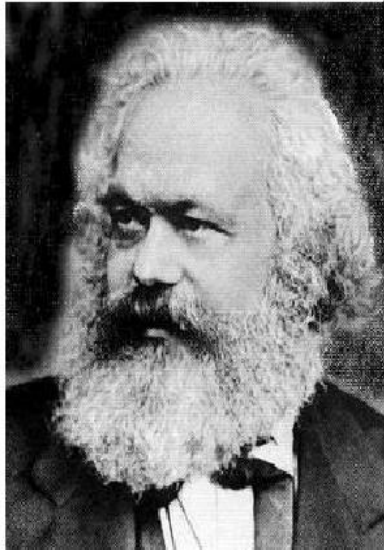
THE JUNGLE BY UPTON SINCLAIR

“. . . There would be meat stored in great piles in rooms; and the water from leaky roofs would drip over it, and thousands of rats would race about on it. It was too dark in these storage places to see well, but a man could run his hand over these piles of meat and sweep off handfuls of the dried dung of rats. These rats were nuisances, and the packers would put poisoned bread out for them; they would die, and then rats, bread, and meat would go into the hoppers [containers] together. This is no fairy story and no joke; the meat would be shoveled into carts, and the man who did the shoveling would not trouble to lift out a rat even when he saw one—there were things that went into the sausage in comparison with which a poisoned rat was a tidbit.”

HOW DID THINGS CHANGE? ECONOMIC POLICY!

- **Capitalism**

- Private sector
- No control “laissez faire”
- Adam Smith/*Wealth of Nations*
 - Make money!



- **Communism**

- Public Sector
- Complete government regulation of business
- Karl Marx/*Communist Manifesto*
- Provide for the people

SOCIALISM

Somewhere in the middle of CAPITALISM and COMMUNISM lies SOCIALISM.

Socialism simply means any economic policy where the government has some degree of CONTROL or OVERSIGHT.

SOCIALIST policies can be used in CAPITALIST ECONOMIES.

Example: free or subsidized healthcare, federal college grants and scholarships, using taxes to pay law enforcement/fire fighters, etc.

The purpose is that we are going to try to help the people (like communism) while still giving people the freedom to make their money how they want to (like capitalism).

SO TO RECAP...

Positive

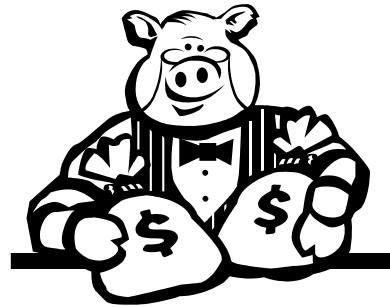
Middle Class increases due to the creation of jobs

It contributed to the wealth of a nation.

It fostered the technological growth.

It increased production of goods & lowered prices.

Industry will spread to the U.S.



Negative

Poor working conditions

Poor living conditions

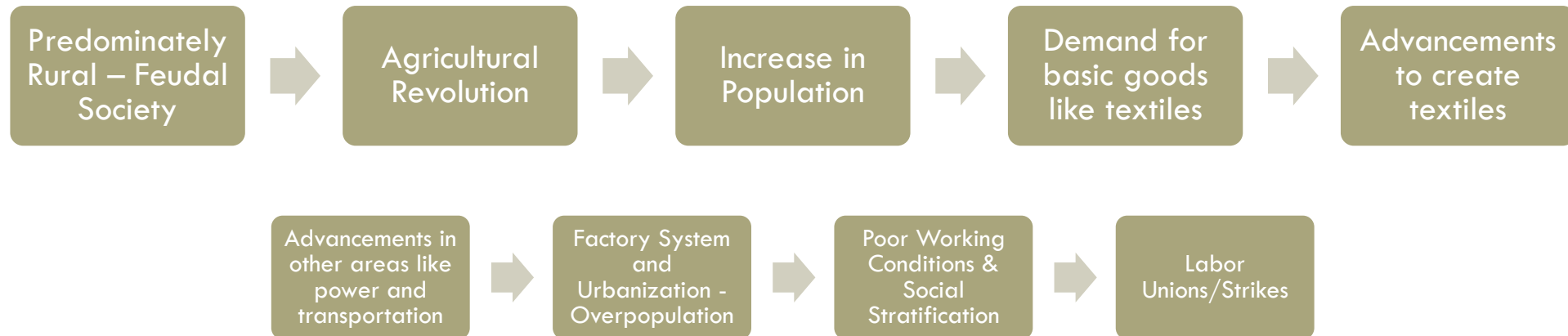
Poor health due to lack of income

Spread of disease/lowlife expectancy

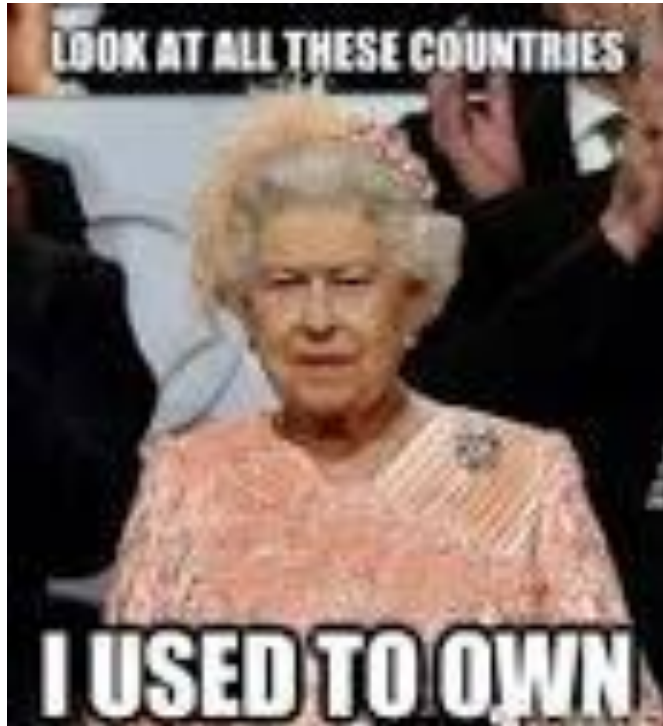
Child Labor

Desire for more natural resources → Imperialism

SO TO RECAP — KEY IDEAS



IMPERIALISM



Great Britain gets REALLY rich and REALLY powerful from industrializing.

As a result, they are ahead of most the world in terms of military power, technology (weaponry), and just general influence.

Throughout 19th and 20th century, they begin to engage in IMPERIALISM or EMPIRE BUILDING and COLONIZE different parts of the world to be extensions of GREAT BRITAIN.

“SUN NEVER SETS ON THE BRITISH EMPIRE”

SO...WHY DOES ALL OF THIS MATTER?

The Industrial Revolution brought two very important things to the table:

- It increased competition between nations. (Competition to grow bigger and better than their opponent)
- In order to compete with each other, nations would need to produce more items in the factory. In order to do this they will need more RAW MATERIALS....Where will they get these?

Africa & Asia

The British Empire, 1900



READINGS ON INDIA AND AFRICA

Make sure you are doing the readings on African and India colonization posted in your teacher's digital learning section.

2 regions you will be checking out today:

- India
- Africa

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

Short term effects

- Will lead to tensions & competition between nations → WWI
- Superpowers are established

Long term effects

- Change in cultures
- “Global Community”
- It matters today!
 - Ethnic Conflicts
 - Economic Despair
 - Political Turmoil

