*Ch. 19 Notes Pg. 607*

*The Industrial Revolution*

Agricultural Revolution – better methods of growing crops

-crop rotation

-better breeding and use of livestock

-*enclosures* – surrounding farmland with fences or hedges

-new inventions

-population grows due to increase in amount of healthy food

\*this combined with new technology and resources (coal/iron) led to the:

Industrial Revolution – increase in machinery and machine made products in the

1700s

-began in Great Britain

-many new inventions change lifestyles

-cities grow

-transportation easier

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-as farmlands are *consolidated* (combined), many farmers were out of work

-started to move to cities for jobs

-industrialization begins in the cities of Britain because they had:

Factors of production – resources needed to produce goods/services, these are:

1. *land* -natural resources (water, coal, iron)

-rivers for transportation and water power (*hydroelectric*)

-*ports* – harbors on the water to import/export goods

2. *labor* – workers, population growth allows for these

3. *capital* -money and property needed to start businesses

-Many people became entrepreneurs – people who start and manage a business

-1st used in the *textile industry* (cloth making)

-new inventions helped to speed the process

-factories are built to maximize production with the new machines

-people leave their homes for the 1st time to go to work

-Transportation affected next

-needed to ship the manufactured goods to make money

-built more roads and canals (waterways connecting rivers)

-steam engine used to power the 1st trains too and railroads grow

-products were now available everywhere, even in rural areas

-prices fall due to an increase in supply

supply and demand

-if you have a large supply (lot of something), it will not be in demand

(needed) as much

- prices go down because they are harder to sell, everybody already

has it or doesn’t want it

-if you don’t have a lot of something, it will be in demand (needed)

-prices go up because they are easy to sell, everyone wants it!

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-urbanization – city building and people moving to the cities

-this increases but had many negative effects

-*middle class* created and lived comfortably

-most were in the *industrial working class*

-lived in *tenements* (apartment buildings), very crowded

-filthy living conditions, sickness/disease

-working conditions were bad also

-worked 12-16 hours a day, 6 days a week

-dangerous conditions, no safety equipment

-child labor was a problem also

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New ideas about business and government

-laissez-faire economics - “hands off”, idea that the government should not

be involved in regulating businesses

-created by economist Adam Smith

-also called *free market*

-most countries and businesses use this today

-utilitarianism – idea that things should be done to create the most

happiness for the most people

-everything is based on how useful it is

-supported by Jeremy Bentham and John Stuart Mill

-socialism – all the people own and operate the factors of production

-believed in cooperation and goodness of human nature

-this would eliminate social classes and differences since

everyone is sharing the same resources and profits

-some created Utopias – separate communities where perfect

societies were attempted

-communism – form of socialism where two different social classes would

clash

-idea of Karl Marx

-*bourgeoisie* – “haves”, factory owners, middle class

-*proletariat* – “have nots”, factory workers

-predicted the workers would overthrow the rich and start an

equal society

-some countries tried this but were not successful