



# INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

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- In the 1700's people had to make things by hand and used animals and water for power.
- By the mid 1700's all this will change. People invented machines which will change how people lived.
- A period of rapid growth in machine-made goods is called the **Industrial Revolution**.
- Better farming methods and technology had several effects.
  - Farmers could grow more crops with less labor.
  - With more crops available for food, the population grew.
  - Less need for labor many farmworkers lost their jobs and moved to the city.

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- The Industrial Revolution started in Great Britain.
- Great Britain had the labor, raw materials, and money to invest.
  - Large workforce, rich supplies of coal, and many rivers for waterpower.
  - The colonial markets also increased the demand for manufactured goods.
- Industrial growth began with textiles, or cloth products.
- 1760 James Watt built the first modern steam engine.
- Steam engines powered riverboats and trains the helped speed up transportation.
- The telegraph made communication faster.

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- Factory System created major changes to how people lived.
  - Many workers were young women and children, so owners could pay them less.
  - Factory workers would work for 12 hours a day and 6 days a week.
  - Factory conditions were miserable and unsafe.
  - By the late 1800's the industrial Revolution will spread throughout Europe.
  - The Industrial Revolution made goods cheaper and more available, and more people joined the middle class.
- Challenges to the Industrial Revolution –
  - Cities grew rapidly, Over crowded, Workers remained poor, Unsafe apartments, Diseases spread rapidly.

# 1900 TO 1918

- World War I
  - Nationalism --- devotion and loyalty to one's country
  - Countries were willing to go to war to prove their superiority over their rivals.
  - Fierce competition emerged among the countries of Europe.
  - Many countries built up their militaries.
  - As tensions rose countries created secret alliances.
  - Alliance --- is an agreement between countries.
  - 1914 a Serbian assassin shot and killed Archduke Francis Ferdinand (the heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary).
  - Austria-Hungary will declare war on Serbia. Serbia was allied with Russia and before you know it Europe is at war.
  - Austria-Hungary and Germany were known as the Central Powers.
  - Serbia, Russia, Great Britain, and France were the Allied Powers.

# 1900 TO 1918

- World War I
  - Trench Warfare --- a style of fighting in which each side fights from deep ditches, or trenches, dug into the ground.
    - New weapons --- Machine guns, poison gas, and tanks.
    - Britain will use its navy to blockade Germany and Germany would use its U-boats to break through those lines.
    - 1917 German U-boats will start attacking American ships, which will force the US to join the war.
    - 1918 the Central Powers will surrender.
    - 8.5 million soldiers were killed 20 million were wounded.
    - Allied leaders wanted to punish Germany for the war.
      - In the Treaty of Versailles Germany had to accept the blame for starting the war. They had to slash the size of its army and give up overseas colonies. Finally they had to pay billions of dollars for damages caused during the war.
  - The rise of Communism. A political system in which the government owns all property and controls all aspects of life in a country.