CHAPTER 19
SECTION 3
SOCIAL IMPACT OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION
1. SHIFT IN POPULATION

- Demand for workers leads to the creation of centers of INDUSTRY called CITIES.

- New cities in EUROPE and the U.S. were filled with FACTORIES, TENEMENTS, and polluted air and water.

- The growth of CITIES is called URBANIZATION
MANCHESTER, ENGLAND
CHOLERA KILLS
2. NEW SOCIAL CLASSES

- **MERCHANTS** (the Bourgeoisie) started investing in businesses and they became very wealthy. Women could afford to stay home and take care of the kids.

- The **WORKING CLASS** were the poor that lived in **TENEMENTS** (run-down, crowded apartments) and worked long hours in **FACTORIES** or **MINES**.
VICTORIAN AGE BOURGEOISIE

"delighted to see their dear friend again"
JACOB RIIS TENEMENT PICS
3. FACTORY AND MINE LIFE

- Many early factory workers were WOMEN because OWNERS thought they were more OBEDIENT and could be paid less.

- Life in factories meant INJURIES or DEATH due to UNSAFE MACHINES, and few breaks, and 12-16 hour days.

- MINERS worked in DARKNESS, suffered LUNG DISEASES, and often were injured or killed in EXPLOSIONS.
LIFE IN THE FACTORIES AND MINES
4. WORKERS FIGHT BACK

- Although LABOR UNIONS (group that bargains for better pay and hours) were illegal, some secret ones were formed.
- The LUDDITES were a group in ENGLAND that did not want machines to replace workers, so they smashed MACHINES.
5. CHILD LABOR

- Children as young as 5 could be hired in FACTORIES or MINES because they had thin FINGERS and they could crawl under machines to fix them or clean them.

- The FACTORY ACTS reduced the hours children could work to 12 HOURS.
6. PROS OF INDUSTRIALIZATION

- Bad working conditions led to REFORMS like MINIMUM WAGE and the right to form UNIONS.

- As more people got JOBS, WAGES ROSE because now WORKERS had the choice to leave if their pay was too low.

- Higher WAGES led to LUXURIES workers could not afford before like RAILROAD TRAVEL and CONCERTS or PLAYS.
7. NEW WAYS TO COMMUNICATE

- In 1844 SAMUEL MORSE invents the TELEGRAPH (coded messages sent thru electric wires) and by 1860 a TELEGRAM could be sent from EUROPE to the U.S.

- In 1876 ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL invents the TELEPHONE.

- In 1901 GUGLIELMO MARCONI invents the RADIO.
COMMUNICATION INVENTIONS
8. RISE OF MONOPOLIES

- During the 1800’s CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY (ROCKEFELLER and CARNEGIE) created MONOPOLIES

- A MONOPOLY happens when one business is the only one that SELLS ONE PRODUCT, and the business can charge as much as they want because the CUSTOMER has no CHOICE.
MONOPOLIES
9. MEDICAL ADVANCES IN THE 1800’S

- In 1870 FRENCH CHEMIST, LOUIS PASTEUR discovers the GERM THEORY OF DISEASE.

- During the 1880’s ROBERT KOCH makes a TUBERCULOSIS VACCINE.