"The Industrial Revolution and its Impact on European Society"

Chapter 20 Reading Guide *Western Civilization - 10th Ed. Spielvogel*

**Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**MAJOR THEMES / BIG QUESTIONS: (as you work through the chapter, bear these questions in mind)**

* What advantages did Great Britain have that allowed it to industrialize first? (PP-1, PP-3, OS-6)
* How did rulers and governments take advantage of the industrialization of their countries to enhance their power? (PP-1, SP-5)
* How did the Industrial Revolution change the relationship of European countries to their colonies? (INT-1)
* Why did industrialization fail to take hold as quickly in eastern and southern Europe as it had in the west? (PP-3, PP-4, IS-10)
* How did the Industrial Revolution affect both the middle-class factory owners and the lower-class workers? (PP-6, PP-7)
* What roles did women play in the Industrial Revolution, and how were they and their families affected by it? (PP-3, PP-7, IS-6)
* How did the Industrial Revolution lead to changes in transportation and communication, and how did this affect the lives of Europeans? (INT-6, PP-4)
* How did the Industrial Revolution affect the themes artists and writers chose to depict in their works? (OS-12, PP-14)

1.) Read the Blue section on pages 592-93. Describe three broad ways Europe changed, or transitioned, during the Industrial Revolution and why these changes were significant.

**19.1 The Industrial Revolution in Great Britain**

2.) When and in what place did the Industrial Revolution begin?

3.) What was the Agricultural Revolution (which came before the Industrial Rev.)? Name a few ways the agricultural revolution eventually caused the beginnings of industrialism.

4.) What is capital and what is it used for? Why did Britain have more capital than, say, France or other European nations?

5.) Why was entrepreneurship widespread in Britain? What made it a particularly risky endeavor?

6.) What major natural sources did Britain have available that helped it to industrialize early?

7.) Read the section by Edward Baines about Richard Arkwright on page 594. Who was Arkwright, how would you describe the nature of his personality, and what does Baines use as evidence to describe Arkwright's disposition as reflective of the ideals of capitalism?

8.) Did Britain's government support or restrict capitalist economic principles. How so?

9.) How did Britain's global presence enable it to industrialize? What factors pertaining to wars and colonization helped Britain to expand production?

10.) What were inventions of the early industrial revolution that allowed for the rapid factory production of textiles? Who were the inventors of these machines?

11.) Why were factories so much more efficient than the previous putting out system? (3 specific pieces of supporting evidence)

12.) What invention does Spielvogel say was the most important in revolutionizing cotton production **and why**? What was the original usage of this device? Who invented it? (hint, it is not the cotton gin -\_-)13.) What changed in the process of making iron during the Industrial Revolution that made British iron so desirable?

14.) What role did Richard Trevithick and George Stephenson each play in the industrial revolution? What were their innovations used for (hint, it served many purposes)? What ripple effect did it have on the rest of the economy in terms of employment, cost of goods, etc?

15.) Why was factory work so different from the work performed by agricultural laborers?

16.) What kinds of regulations and disciplinary measures did factory owners and managers have to put in place to maintain the efficiency of their factories?

17.) How was religion used to improve the efficiency of factories?

18.) What makes the Crystal Palace an important symbol of British industrial might? Describe when and where it was displayed and its overall purpose.

19.) Read the Grey section on page 599. How reasonable or unreasonable are the rules? Which ones might be considered traditionally accepted today, and which have been reformed or thrown out?

**20.2 The Spread of Industrialization**

20.) Why did continental Europe lag behind Britain in industrialization? Name at least a few barriers to industrialization that continental Europe faced that were not an issue for Britain. Which places in continental Europe did the spread of industrialization reach first?

21.) How did the Continent develop the techniques and practices to industrialize?

22.) How were the governments of the continental countries different in their approach to the economy from Britain?

23.) What are tariffs? Why might they be adopted by a nation? What did Friedrich List argue about the use of tariffs?

24.) In what two ways did cotton manufacturing in Britain versus the Continent differ all the way into the mid-19th century?

25.) Which part of Europe eclipsed British industrial power by the 2nd half the 19th century?

26.) How was the path to industrialization different in America than that of Britain? What was so revolutionary about the idea of interchangeable parts on musket production?

27.) What kind of transportation developments were crucial to the success of American industrialization?

28.) Describe the demographics of textile factories of the Northeast. What made this so? What did the labor force of industrial America have in common?

**20.3 Social Impact of the Industrial Revolution**

29.) Which segment of the population benefited most from industrialization in America? What do historians say about the remainder of the population?

30.) How did Russia operate during the age of industrialization?

31.) Explain why the population growth continued to explode into the 19th century. (hint, several factors at play)

32.) What effect did population growth have on particularly peasants in rural areas?

33.) Why was Ireland so oppressed in this era? Describe the life of many Irish peasants. What was this Potato Famine of 1845 all about?

34.) What kind of emigration took place in the first half of the 19th century. Where did most emigrants come from? Where did they mostly go (hint, not America... -\_-)  
35.) How did the functions and populations of cities change from before and after the industrial revolution? Create a Chart

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| **Before:** | **After:** |

36.) What were the living conditions like in urban areas? Where did wealthier, middle-class folks live? How did the two populations (laborers vs. middle-class) housing differ?

37.) What were the sanitary conditions like in the cities? Who is Charles Dickens? Summarize his description of urban England.

38.) Many historians have argued that industrialization improved the peoples' diets. According to Spielvogel, what other effect did industrialization have on food?

39.) Why was urban reform an issue that proved to be increasingly concerning to wealthier British business owners and politicians?

40.) Who was Edwin Chadwick? What kinds of problems did he outline as being the most harmful to urban living? What kinds of reforms did he suggest to fix these problems?

41.) How did the role of a "bourgeois" member of society change from the pre-industrial era to the industrial era? Create a Chart

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| Pre-industrial Era | Industrial Era |

42.) Describe the life of a successful entrepreneur. What made their lives difficult in a different way from the urban poor?

43.) Describe how the working (or laborer) class of Britain and other places was actually a myriad of different groups. What variety of different kinds of work did these laborers perform in particularly the first half of the 19th century?

44.) What happened to skilled craftspeople (and artisan guilds) as the industrial revolution marched onward? Why is this significant in terms of the overall economy?

45.) What were the working conditions like for the industrial laborers? In your response, refer to both the psychological and physical effects it had upon the laborers.

46.) How important was child labor to the industrial expansion of the time? Why were they a sought after group? (hint, this should be a multi-faceted response)

47.) What law decreased the number of children employed in factories. Who took their place? How were they treated by comparison to men performing the same jobs?

48.) Describe the kinds of women that worked as laborers in terms of demographics. In what ways did women's working patterns NOT change during industrial revolution. (Hint, this is a great example of a continuity vs. change question)

49.) Socially, how did the labor reform laws change how family units operated from the beginning of industrialism to the later parts of the 19th century? Outside of work, how were children raised during this time?

50.) What was the Poor Law Act of 1834? What did it do? What was the common attitude towards impoverished populations at this time?

51.) What effects did industrialization have on the standard of living over the course of time. (Hint, this is not a simple answer like 'it improved')

52.) What were the Combination Acts? We often view Britain as rather economically liberal in the early days of industrialization, but how was Britain relatively conservative with respect to the Combination Acts?

53.) What are trade unions? Who had the greatest edge in these unions? What two major purposes did they serve?

54.) What led to the repeal of the Combination Acts in 1824?

55.) Who was Robert Owen? What movement did he attempt to put forth in terms of trade unions?

56.) Who were the Luddites and what did they believe?

57.) What was Chartism, also known as "the Peoples' Charter"? It had 6 major demands... what were they?

58.) How did Chartists attempt to secure labor reforms?

59.) How did Parliament respond to the petition of the Peoples' Charter? Can Chartism be described generally as a success or failure? Why?

60.) What kinds of reforms were made in the form of legislation from the government of Britain to improve the misery that Industrialization had caused for an increasing portion of the population?

##### DISCUSSION QUESTIONS FOR THE PRIMARY SOURCES (BOXED DOCUMENTS)

1. “The Traits of the British Industrial Entrepreneur”: As seen in the life of Richard Arkwright, what traits did Edward Baines think were crucial to be a successful entrepreneur? To what extent are these still considered the necessary traits for a successful entrepreneur in the twenty-first century age of the computer and the internet? (page 594)

2. “Discipline in the New Factories”: As seen in this document, what impact did factories have on the lives of workers? To what extent have such “rules” determined much of modern industrial life? How is your life marked by the historical development of such rules? Are today’s workers still only “hands” in the opinion of many employers? (page 599)

3. “S-t-e-a-m-boat A-Coming!”: How does this document illustrate the impact of the transportation revolution on daily life in the United States? In particular, how important was the steamboat to the economic and social development of the United States? Is Mark Twain romanticizing his account of life on the Mississippi from his remembered past? If so, why, and where in his account do you find evidence that he has idealized his past? (page 608)

4. “The Great Irish Famine”: Discuss the impact of the great Irish Famine on the Irish people and upon the broader Atlantic world, including the United States. How were the industrial societies of Britain, the United States, and other nations affected by this disaster? Why didn’t the British government do more to alleviate the impact of the famine? (page 606)

5. Global Perspectives: Page 610; Questions in box

5. “Child Labor: Discipline in the Textile Mills”: What kind of working conditions did children face in the mills during the early Industrial Revolution? What were the benefits of child labor to the employers? Why not employ just adults? Why did entrepreneurs permit such conditions and such treatment of children? Is the problem of child labor still with the world today? Why or why not? If so, where? (page 614)

6. “Child Labor: The Mines”: Why was it claimed that working in the coal-mines was worse even than labor in the cotton mills and factories? Other than cheaper wages, what might be the advantage to using young children in mines? What were the possible reasons it took until 1842 to get legislation pertaining to child labor in the mines, and then it only prohibited the employment of boys under the age of ten? (page 615)

**Key Vocabulary and ID Terms**

1. Industrial Revolution

2. agricultural revolution

3. canals

4. Richard Arkwright’s water frame

5. James Hargreaves’ spinning jenny

6. Samuel Crompton’s mule

7. hand-loom weavers and the cottage system

8. coal and coke

9. James Watt and the rotary engine

10. Henry Cort and puddling

11. Railroads

12. factory discipline

13. Great Exhibition of 1851

14. tariffs

15. joint-stock investment banks

16. Mobilier and the Kreditanstalt

17. steamboats

18. India’s cotton cloth production

19. the Great Famine

20. suburbs

21. Britain’s Poor Law Commission

22. Edwin Chadwick

23. cholera

24. bourgeoisie

25. the old and new elites

26. trades unions

27. Robert Owen

28. Grand National Consolidated

29. the Amalgamated Society of Engineers

30. Luddites

31. Chartism and the People’s Charter

32. the London Workingmen’s Association

33. factory acts

34. Ten Hours Act of 1847

55. Coal Mines Act of 18