

#16-- The Industrial Revolution: 1700-1850

Factors aiding industrial growth

- Changes in farming
- Rise in population
- Geographic advances
- New inventions
- Effective banking system
- Politically stable
- Great Britain, birthplace of industry

Great Britain

- Having all the necessary factors was the birthplace of the Industrial Revolution
- Textiles, the major industry, had been produced in the homes (cottage industry)

One invention leads to another. . .

- Six Major Inventions Change the Textile Industry
 - John Kay - Flying Shuttle
 - James Hargreaves - Spinning Jenny
 - Richard Arkwright - Water Frame
 - Samuel Crompton - Spinning Mule
 - Edmund Cartwright - Power Loom
 - Eli Whitney - Cotton Gin

Transportation Improves

To help transport goods faster from place to place engineers built:

- Better roads (John Mc Adams)
- Canals (human-made waterway)
- Railroads (The Rocket)

Industrial Revolution Changed Lives

- The Industrial Revolution spread to other countries.
- The growth of factories brought people to the cities.
- The working conditions in factories began to improve.
- The middle class social structure grew.
- Social tensions began to build between the different classes.

New political system evolve

Socialism:

- Robert Owens
- Wealth of country to be shared equally
- Share ownership of certain properties such as factories and the railroad

Communism

- Karl Marx
- *Communist Manifesto*
- Wealth and power to be shared to all
- In reality, state controls all