2.2 Causes and Social Impacts of the Industrial Revolution
WHAT CAUSED THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION?
1. AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION (LABOR)

Advancements in farming led to:

• More production and lower prices
• More people go to work in the city
• More food decreases risk of starvation/diseases and population grows
2. ECONOMIC CHANGES (CAPITAL)
The Enlightenment and democratic revolutions emphasized ideas of liberty and private property, impacting economic and legal systems.
3. ACCESS TO RESOURCES (LAND)

Natural resources were abundant and in close proximity.
WHAT WERE THE IMPACTS OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION?
URBANIZATION
What draws a person to live in the city?

What pushes a person from living in the country?
A movement that caused city populations to increase dramatically as a result of people searching for work.
Why would children be ideal workers for factory owners?
Although factories had made producing goods easier and faster, the conditions in these factories were extremely dangerous. Moreover, workers (children and adults) were grossly underpaid.
UNIONS
United worker groups created in response to low wages and dangerous working conditions that were successful in achieving some workers’ rights.
WORK OR RIOT
ONE OR THE OTHER!
THE MIDDLE CLASS
A new social class that consisted of wealthy factory owners, business people, and professionals.
NEWLY created during the Industrial Revolution:
Composed of very wealthy
① Factory Owners
② Professionals
③ Business People
④ Merchants

People that were wealthy prior to the Industrial Revolution.
THINK-WRITE-PAIR-SHARE:
What did the Industrial Revolution represent? What did it say about humanity?

“From this foul Drain the greatest stream of human industry flows out to fertilize the whole world. From this filthy sewer pure gold flows. Here humanity attains its most complete development and its most brutish, here civilization works its miracles and civilized man is turned almost into a savage.”