Basic
Industrialization
Contents

- Causes and Effects of the Industrial Revolution
- Malthus and Population Theory
- Capitalism
- Socialism & Marxist Communism
Industrial Revolution
Industrial Revolution

~ 1760, Great Britain
“First” and “Second”
  This lesson: the first, 1760s-1830s
New manufacturing processes replace “by hand”
Water power, then steam power
  Machine tools
Causes

*Started in Great Britain*

- Natural resources
  - Coal!
  - Iron!
- High demand for textiles (cloth)
- Inventions improving cloth production
  - Ex. “Spinning Jenny”, James Hargreaves, 1770 + 3 other major inventions
- Steam engine improved
- Laissez-faire capitalism, Great Britain
  - Banking system
- High literacy rate
- GB success made others want to copy!
“Flying Shuttle”
- doubled the output of a weaver

“Water Frame”
- able to produce medium thickness thread, finally allowing 100% cotton cloth to be made in Britain

“Spinning Mule”
- combination of the spinning jenny and the water frame
FIGURE 9.1 Model of the causes of the Industrial Revolution in western Europe.

Accumulating store of technological information late in the agrarian era, including advances in navigation and shipbuilding and the invention of the printing press.

Discovery and conquest of New World:
- Gold and silver to Europe
- Increased trade
- New frontiers

Inflation and rise of money economy

Organizational change: rise of entrepreneurs

Agricultural revolution

Industrial Revolution: rapidly rising rate of technological innovation

Success of Protestant Reformation

Ideological change: more positive attitudes toward entrepreneurial activity, planning, and innovation

?
James Watt
Effects

Most important event since domestication of animals & plants, Neolithic Revolution, 10,000 years ago!

- Increase income
  - Increase consumer goods (decrease in price)
- Increase population
- Increase technology
- Change from wood to coal
- Increase print media (newspapers, etc.)
  - Steam powered presses
  - Increased literacy
    - Books cheaper
- Increased life expectancy, esp. children
- **Urbanization**
  - Increase infectious disease effects
- Organized labor
Problems...

- economic inequality
- urban pollution
- lack of child labor laws
- poor transportation systems
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Source: Korn (1953, p. 67)
"Yet in all societies, even those that are most vicious, the tendency to a virtuous attachment is so strong that there is a constant effort towards an increase of population. This constant effort as constantly tends to subject the lower classes of the society to distress and to prevent any great permanent amelioration of their condition".


Two types of checks hold population within resource limits:
- Positive Checks: hunger, disease and war
- Preventive Checks: abortion, birth control, prostitution, postponement of marriage and celibacy
Malthus' Basic Theory

Point of Crisis -->

population

resources

Thomas Robert Malthus
Two economics questions…

- Who owns the means of production?
- How do we decide who gets the stuff we make, since there’s not enough for everyone to have all they want?
Basic Capitalism
capitalism (described by capitalists)
capitalism (described by socialists)
fascism
socialism (described by socialists)
socialism (described by capitalists)
anarchy (described by anarchists)
Laissez-faire

- Adam Smith
- *Wealth of Nations*, 1776
Karl Marx
“History is the story of class struggle. Eventually, the working class will rise up and revolt against the wealthy”
What is Socialism?

Karl Marx’s Transition to Communist Society

“From each according to his ability - to each according to his needs”

Good ‘Old American Capitalism

Rewards Success
Free Market
Private Property Ownership
Rights Protect us from Gov.

Socialism

Punishes Success
Rewards Laziness
Redistribution of Wealth
“Collective Ownership”
Large Welfare System
Large Invasive Government

Communism

Abolition of Private Property
Confiscation of Property Rights
Government owns everything
Leads to a Totalitarian State

CAPITALISM, SOCIALISM, AND COMMUNISM
spelled out in their pros/cons
Pyramid of Capitalist System

Capitalism: We Rule You

We Fool You

We Shoot at You

We Eat for You

We Work for All

We Feed All

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Review

1. During the Industrial Revolution, Labor unions were formed because factory conditions affected people’s health, Unskilled laborers received low wages, and machinery replaced workers.

2. Laissez-faire capitalism is businesses operating with little government regulation.

3. According to Thomas Malthus, the rate of increase for human populations in relation to the rate of increase for food production was a problem. Malthus believed that famine and war were natural checks on population growth
1. Coal and iron ore were used to change transportation and manufacturing in Great Britain during the Industrial Revolution.

2. A major reason the Industrial Revolution developed in Great Britain in the 1700s was because of Great Britain’s geographic features.

3. Karl Marx would say that history is the story of class struggle.
   1. Eventually, the working class will rise up and revolt against the wealthy.
   2. The proletariat would rise up and overthrow the bourgeoisie.

4. In laissez-faire economic theory, prices are best determined by supply and demand.
1. Malthus was WRONG about famine killing off huge chunks of population because of increases in farm productivity after his time.

2. One way in which the Industrial Revolution in Great Britain in the 18th century and the potato blight in Ireland in the 19th century are similar is that they both led directly to significant human migrations.

3. The Agricultural Revolution in Great Britain resulted in urbanization because displaced rural workers migrated to find jobs.
During the Industrial Revolution, which development resulted from the other three?
(1) Factory conditions affected people’s health.
(2) Labor unions were formed.
(3) Unskilled laborers received low wages.
(4) Machinery replaced workers.
Which phrase best illustrates the theory of laissez-faire capitalism?
(1) businesses operating with little government regulation
(2) the state establishing production quotas
(3) central planning committees setting prices on goods
(4) decisions related to distribution being based on community traditions
According to Thomas Malthus, the rate of increase for human populations in relation to the rate of increase for food production was a problem. Malthus believed that:

1. industrial development would severely limit population growth
2. famine and war were natural checks on population growth
3. countries with larger populations would conquer countries with smaller populations
4. food production would increase at a faster rate than populations would
In the early 18th century, the Agricultural Revolution in Great Britain resulted in urbanization because
(1) enslaved persons replaced free laborers on farms
(2) factory work strengthened extended families
(3) displaced rural workers migrated to find jobs
(4) the middle class decreased in size
A key idea in the *Communist Manifesto* by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels is that workers should support the

(1) overthrow of the capitalist system
(2) establishment of labor unions
(3) legislative regulation of wages and working conditions
(4) technological changes in production methods
One way in which the Industrial Revolution in Great Britain in the 18th century and the potato blight in Ireland in the 19th century are similar is that they both led directly to

1. significant human migrations
2. more equitable distribution of wealth
3. growth in the number of subsistence farmers
4. rapid increases in food production
The belief that workers of the world would unite to overthrow their oppressors is central to
(1) Social Darwinism
(2) Marxism
(3) conservatism
(4) laissez-faire capitalism
“It was a town of red brick, or of brick that would have been red if the smoke and ashes had allowed it; but as matters stood it was a town of unnatural red and black like the painted face of a savage. It was a town of machinery and tall chimneys, out of which interminable serpents of smoke trailed themselves for ever and ever, and never got uncoiled. It had a black canal in it, and a river that ran purple with illsmelling dye. . . .”

— Charles Dickens, *Hard Times*

The author of this passage is describing conditions caused by the

(1) Commercial Revolution
(2) French Revolution
(3) Industrial Revolution
(4) Scientific Revolution
“It was a town of red brick, or of brick that would have been red if the smoke and ashes had allowed it; but as matters stood it was a town of unnatural red and black like the painted face of a savage. It was a town of machinery and tall chimneys, out of which interminable serpents of smoke trailed themselves for ever and ever, and never got uncoiled. It had a black canal in it, and a river that ran purple with illsmelling dye. . . .”

— Charles Dickens, *Hard Times*

Which problem is the subject of this passage?

(1) economic inequality
(2) urban pollution
(3) lack of child labor laws
(4) poor transportation systems
“Famine seems to be the last, the most dreadful resource of nature. The power of population is so superior to the power in the earth to provide subsistence for man, that premature death must in some shape or other visit the human race. . . .”
This prediction proved to be wrong in part because of increases in
(1) ethnic cleansing
(2) farm productivity
(3) the number of wars
(4) the number of droughts
A major reason the Industrial Revolution developed in Great Britain in the 1700s was because of Great Britain’s
(1) geographic features
(2) immigration policies
(3) use of collectivization
(4) access to imported oil
What is a major belief associated with Marxism?
(1) The proletariat would rise up and overthrow the bourgeoisie.
(2) Religion should be more important than political forces.
(3) Private ownership of property should be expanded.
(4) Peasants would gain control of overseas markets.
Which statement represents a central idea of laissez-faire economics?

(1) Class struggles are based on inequities.
(2) Workers should form unions to better their conditions.
(3) Prices are best determined by supply and demand.
(4) The government should own all means of production.


*Speaker A:* If the rate of population growth continues to exceed the growth in the food supply, there will not be enough food for all of the people.

*Speaker B:* There are people who are wealthy and people who are poor. This is just how things are.

*Speaker C:* History is the story of class struggle. Eventually, the working class will rise up and revolt against the wealthy.

*Speaker D:* The government should do what is best for most of its people.

Which speaker best represents the views of Karl Marx?

(1) A (3) C
(2) B (4) D
Speaker A: If the rate of population growth continues to exceed the growth in the food supply, there will not be enough food for all of the people.

Speaker B: There are people who are wealthy and people who are poor. This is just how things are.

Speaker C: History is the story of class struggle. Eventually, the working class will rise up and revolt against the wealthy.

Speaker D: The government should do what is best for most of its people.

To which situation are these speakers most likely reacting?

1. growth of Zionism
2. rise of industrialization
3. division of Africa
4. formation of military alliances
Which pair of natural resources were used to change transportation and manufacturing in Great Britain during the Industrial Revolution? 
(1) gold and salt  
(2) diamonds and petroleum  
(3) copper and tin  
(4) coal and iron ore