The Making of Industrial Society

Chapter 30

FA for this chapter on Monday
The Making of Industrial Society

Industrialization was essential to the modern world and its effects were global.

- Demographic changes
- Urbanization
- Imperialism
- Socialism
- Communism
- World Wars
The Making of Industrial Society

- It also had enormous effects on the economic, domestic, and social spheres of family life.
The Making of Industrial Society

- The ghastly stories of the abuse of labor in industrialized workplaces as well as the accounts of the abuse of workers on other continents who provided raw materials are riveting.
The Story of Betty Harris

How does her story illustrate the changes that industrialization made in patterns of work and family life?
Industrialization

**Definition:** the transformation of agrarian and handcraft industries into reorganized and mechanized systems of production.

- New technologies
- The factory system
- Division of labor and production/assembly lines
- Creation of large businesses to invest in necessary equipment and labor
Foundations of Industrialism

- Great Britain, the Yangzi Delta in China, and Japan – common features in the mid-eighteenth century
  - High agricultural productivity = significant population growth
  - High population = occupational specialization; abundant skilled and unskilled labor
  - Navigable rivers = facilitated trade and transport
  - Sophisticated banking and financial institutions
Foundations of Industrialism

- Coal was critical to the early industrialization of Britain
  - Shift from wood to coal in eighteenth century; deforestation caused wood shortages
  - Abundant, accessible coal reserves in Britain
  - China industrialized later because it did not have easily accessible coal deposits
Foundations of Industrialism

"The sun never sets on the British empire"

- Overseas colonies provided raw materials
  - Plantations in the Americas provided sugar and cotton
  - Colonies also became markets for British manufactured goods
  - Grain, timber, and beef shipped from United States to Britain after 1830
  - The Americas became a refuge for Europe’s surplus population
Textiles Industrialize First

- Demand for cheap cotton spurred mechanization of cotton industry
  - Cotton cloth was valued by European consumers because it was comfortable and convenient
  - By 1830 half a million people worked in the cotton business, Britain’s leading industry, which accounted for 40 percent of exports.
  - YOU DO NOT NEED TO KNOW THE LIST OF TEXTILE MACHINE IMPROVEMENTS OTHER THAN WHAT YOU SEE ON THE CHART PROVIDED.

- Complete the matching activity now.
The Need for Steam Power

- Eventually, cheap textile production depended on the steam engine which burned coal to produce steam that was used to power machines
  - James Watt's steam engine, 1765
    - Widespread use by 1800 meant increased productivity, cheaper prices
  - Iron and steel also important industries, with continual refinement
    - Coke (purified coal) replaced charcoal as principal fuel to produce iron
    - Bessemer converter (1856) made cheaper, stronger steel
Improvements in Transportation

- Transportation improved with steam engines and improved steel
  - George Stephenson invented the first steam-powered locomotive, 1815
  - Steamships began to replace sailing ships in the mid-nineteenth century
  - Railroads and steamships lowered transportation costs and created dense transportation networks
    - Linked industrial centers with overseas resources
    - Facilitated the movement of people as well as goods
    - Facilitated the delivery of manufactured products to consumers
The Factory System

- The factory gradually replaced the putting-out system
  - Factory system required division of labor; each worker performed a single task
  - Required a high degree of coordination, work discipline, and close supervision
  - For consumers, the factory system meant cheaper manufactured goods
Working Conditions

- Working conditions were often harsh
  - Workers lost status; they were not skilled, just wage earners
  - Harsh work discipline, fast pace of work, frequent accidents
  - Rural laborers had difficulty adjusting to the rigid timetables of industrial work

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3Efq-anBkvc&list=PLBE14E681E363E0A8
The Factory System

- **Industrial protest**
  - Luddites struck against textile mills and destroyed machines, 1811-1816, which they blamed for their low wages and unemployment.
  - Fourteen Luddites were hung in 1813, and the movement died.

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**Luddite**
1. Somebody who opposes technological or industrial innovation.
2. A worker involved in protests in Britain in the 1810s against new factory methods of production and in favor of traditional methods of work.

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*Encarta World English Dictionary*