The Industrial Revolution, 1700–1900

Previewing Main Ideas

**SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY** From the spinning jenny to the locomotive train, there was an explosion of inventions and technological advances. These improvements paved the way for the Industrial Revolution.

**Geography** What other European countries besides England had coal, iron, and textile industries in the 1800s?

**EMPIRE BUILDING** The global power balance shifted after the Industrial Revolution. This shift occurred because industrialized nations dominated the rest of the world.

**Geography** Study the map. Which country appears to be the most industrialized?

**ECONOMICS** The Industrial Revolution transformed economic systems. In part, this was because nations dramatically changed the way they produced and distributed goods.

**Geography** What geographic factors might have encouraged the development of industry in certain places?

**INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGY**

- **eEdition**
  - Interactive Maps
  - Interactive Visuals
  - Interactive Primary Sources

- **VIDEO** Patterns of Interaction: The Industrial and Electronic Revolutions

**INTERNET RESOURCES**

Go to classzone.com for:

- Research Links
- Internet Activities
- Primary Sources
- Chapter Quiz

- Maps
- Test Practice
- Current Events

**EUROPE AND UNITED STATES**

1701 Jethro Tull invents seed drill.

1765 James Watt builds steam engine.

**WORLD**

1736 Qian-long begins his reign as emperor of China. (Imperial Palace compound at Beijing)
Industry in Europe, 1870

- City population greater than 250,000
- Major railroads constructed by 1870

Industry:
- Ironworking
- Textile industry
- Coal mining

1793
Eli Whitney invents the cotton gin.

1848
Marx and Engels publish The Communist Manifesto.

1875
British unions win right to strike.

1804
Haiti wins freedom from France.

1867
Meiji era begins a period of modernization in Japan.

1869
Suez Canal opens in Africa.
What are fair working conditions?

You are a 15-year-old living in England where the Industrial Revolution has spurred the growth of thousands of factories. Cheap labor is in great demand. Like millions of other teenagers, you do not go to school. Instead, you work in a factory 6 days a week, 14 hours a day. The small pay you receive is needed to help support your family. You trudge to work before dawn every day and work until after sundown. Inside the workplace the air is hot and foul, and after sunset it is so dark it is hard to see. Minding the machines is exhausting, dirty, and dangerous.

EXAMINING the ISSUES

- Would you attempt to change your working conditions in the factory?
- Would you join a union, go to school, or run away?

In small groups, discuss these questions. Share your conclusions with your class. In your discussions, think about how children lived in preindustrial and industrial societies all over the world. As you read about the changes caused by industrialization, note how reform movements eventually improved conditions for most laborers.