

# Chapter 22 section 2

Tuesday, November 17, 2020 8:40 AM

## **Industrialization**

### **Industrialization changes lives**

#### ***Factory work***

-factories pay more than farms, spur demand for more expensive goods

#### ***Industrial cities rise***

-urbanization— city building and movement of people to cities  
-growing population provides work force, market for factory goods  
British industrial cities: London, Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool

#### ***Living conditions***

-sickness widespread; epidemics, like cholera, sweep urban slums  
-life span in one large city is only 17 years  
-wealthy merchants, factory owners live in luxurious suburban homes  
-rapidly growing cities lack sanitary codes, building codes  
-cities also without adequate housing, education, police protection

#### ***Working conditions***

-average working day 14 hours for 6 days a week, year round  
-dirty, poorly lit factories injure workers  
-many coal miners killed by coal dust

### **Class tensions grow**

#### ***The middle class***

-Middle class— skilled workers, merchants, rich farmers, professionals  
-emerging middle class looked down in by landowners, aristocrats  
-middle class had comfortable standard of living

#### ***The working class***

-laborers' lives not improved; some laborers replaced by machines  
-luddites, other groups destroy machinery that puts them out of work  
-unemployment a serious problem; unemployed workers riot

### **Positive effects of the industrial revolution**

#### ***Immediate benefits***

-creates jobs, enriches nation, encourages technological progress  
-education expands, clothing cheaper, diet and housing improve  
-workers eventually win shorter hours, better wages and conditions

#### ***Long-term effects***

-improved living and working conditions still evident today  
-governors use increased tax revenues for urban improvements