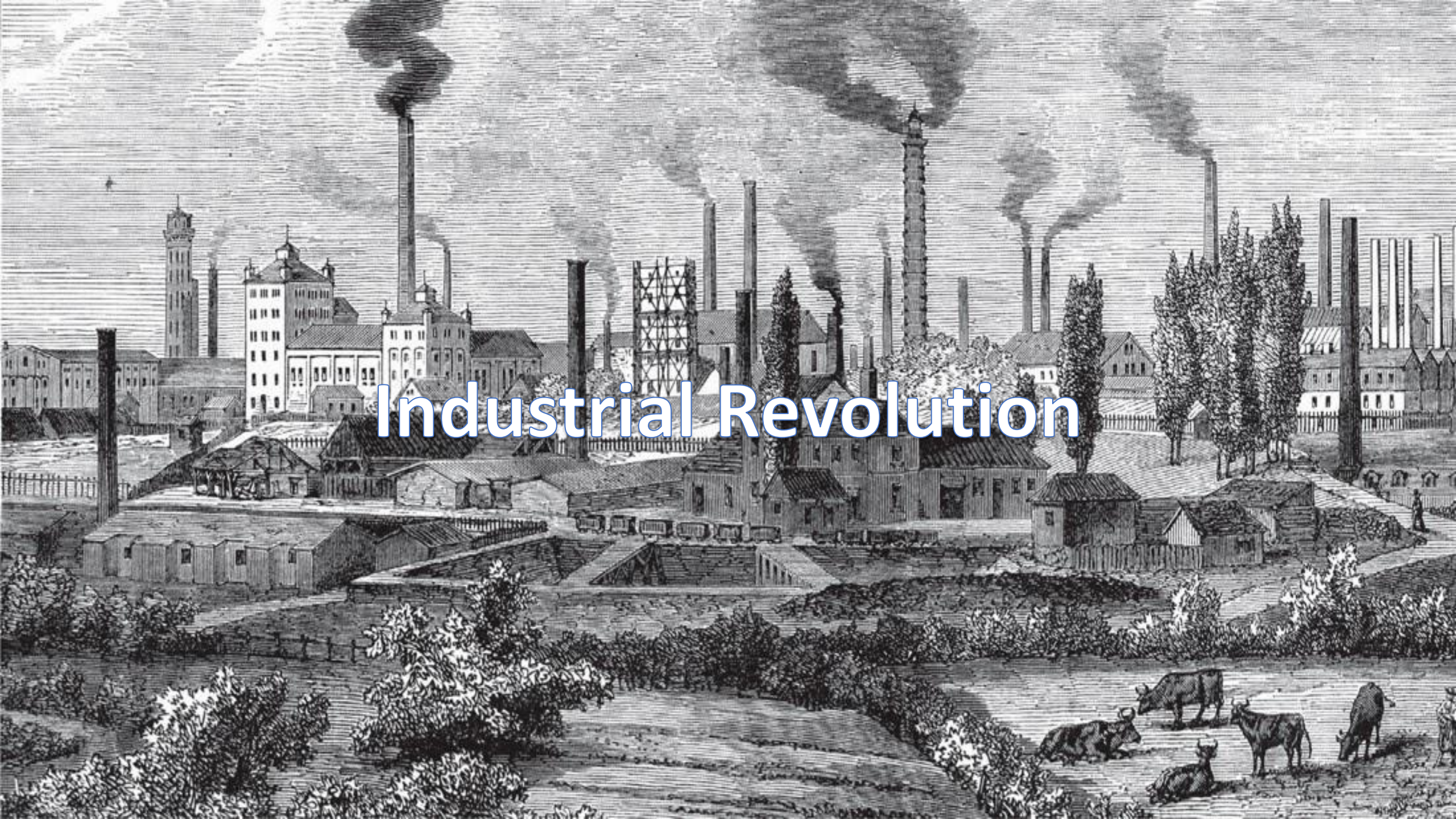




Industrial Revolution

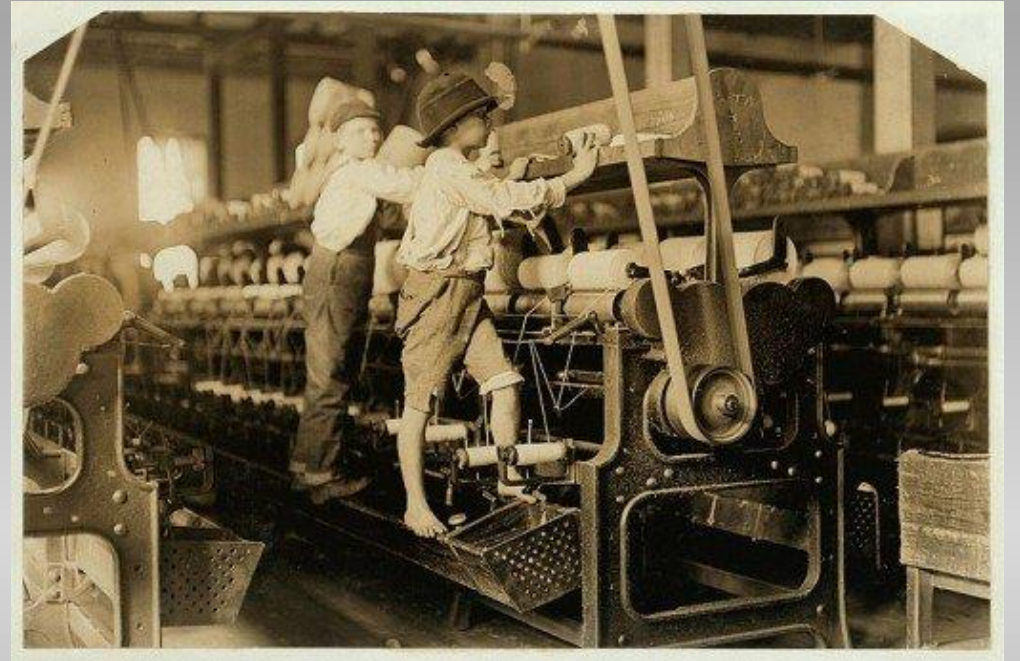
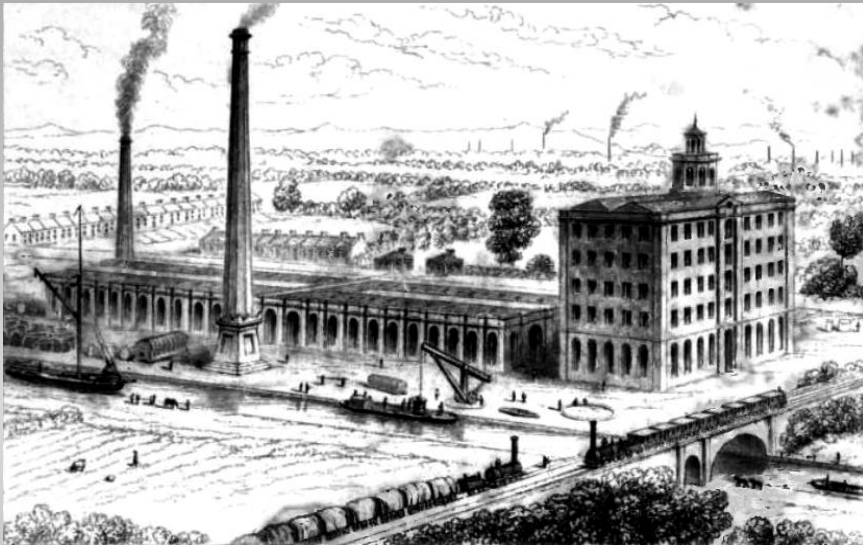
THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

The Industrial Revolution was the transition to new manufacturing processes that started in about 1760. This transition included going from hand production methods to machines, new iron production processes, improved efficiency of water power, the increasing use of steam power and the development of machine tools. It also included the change from using wood as fuel to using coal instead. It began in Great Britain and within a few decades it spread to Western Europe and the United States.



THE IMPACT OF INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

The positives of the Industrial Revolution outweigh the negatives. The Industrial Revolution led to everything we have today. Everything that we use throughout our daily lives exist thanks to manufacturing. Of course, the negatives were very brutal.



POSITIVES

- Population increase
- More jobs
- Improved standard of living
- Improved transportation
- Technological progress



NEGATIVES

- Environmental pollution
- Child Labour
- Urbanisation



URBANISATION

More and more people migrated from the countryside to the cities in search of work. As a result, overcrowding quickly became a problem.



ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

- water pollution intensified during the industrial revolution.
- air pollution created a deadly cloud of smoke and fog known as smog. This caused deaths in thousands due to respiratory diseases. An example is “The Great Smog of London” in 1952, when more than 4,000 people died.
- acid rain discovered in the 1850's was one of the resulting problems from coal-powered plants.
- air pollution also caused the same fatal diseases as water pollution such as cholera, typhoid ,and typhus.



CHILD LABOUR

When the industrial revolution first appeared in Britain and the U.S., there was a high demand for labour. Families quickly migrated from the rural farm areas to the newly industrialized cities to find work. Once they got there, things did not look as bright as they did. To survive in even the lowest level of poverty, families had to have every able member of the family go to work. This led to the high rise in child labour in factories. Children were not treated well, they were overworked, and underpaid for a long time before anyone tried to change things for them.





THE END