

The Industrial Revolution: Changes and Challenges

Timeline Cards

Subject Matter Expert

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Title	Coal Riddling workshop, at the mines of Blanzy, c.1860 (w/c), Bonhomme, Ignace François (1809–81)/OAM, Conservatoire National des Arts et Metiers, Paris/Archives Charmet/Bridgeman Images
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Chapter 1, Card 1	Sir Thomas Lombé's Silk Mill, Derby, 18th century (print), Anonymous/Private Collection/Bridgeman Images

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Chapter 3, Card 3	The Industrial Revolution, Lampitt, Ronald (Ron) (1906–88)/Private Collection/© Look and Learn/Bridgeman Images
Chapter 4, Card 1	Hagreaves' Spinning-Jenny (engraving), English School, (19th century)/Private Collection/© Look and Learn/Bridgeman Images
Chapter 4, Card 1	Cotton factory floor, showing workers mule spinning, engraved by James Tingle (fl.1830–60) c.1830 (litho), Allom, Thomas (1804–72) (after)/Private Collection/ Photo © Ken Welsh/Bridgeman Images
Chapter 4, Card 2	The Cotton Gin, from Scenes on a Cotton Plantation, 1867 (wood engraving), Waud, Alfred Rudolph (1828–91) (after)/Boston Athenaeum, USA/Bridgeman Images
Chapter 4, Card 3	Factory Chimneys, Howat, Andrew (20th Century)/Private Collection/© Look and Learn/Bridgeman Images
Chapter 5	Bristol Docks and Quay, c.1760 (oil on canvas), English School, (18th century)/Bristol Museum and Art Gallery, UK/Bridgeman Images
Chapter 6	Title page, 'The Wealth of Nations' by Adam Smith, 1776 (print with handwritten annotation), English School, (18th century)/The University of St. Andrews, Scotland, UK/Bridgeman Images
Chapter 7, Card 1	Portrait of Charles Dickens (1812–70) c.1860, Glasgow, Alexander (fl.1859–84)/ Private Collection/Photo © Philip Mould Ltd, London/Bridgeman Images
Chapter 7, Card 2	Peace with Honour – Queen Victoria (1819–1901) with Benjamin Disraeli (1804–81) following the signing of the Berlin Treaty in 1878 (oil on canvas), Wigram, Theodore Blake (1848–1925)/The FORBES Magazine Collection, New York/Bridgeman Images
Chapter 8	The Strike (Pittsburgh, 1877), 1886 (oil on canvas), Koehler, Robert (1850–1917)/ Deutsches Historisches Museum, Berlin, Germany/© DHM/Bridgeman Images
Chapter 9	Robert Owen (oil on canvas), English School, (19th century)/Private Collection/ Bridgeman Images
Chapter 10, Card 1	Battle over the barricades on Alexanderplatz during the 1848 Revolutions, Berlin, 18th-19th March 1848 (colour litho), German School, (19th century) / Private Collection / © SZ Photo / Sammlung Megele / Bridgeman Images
Chapter 10, Card 2	Karl Marx (photogravure), German Photographer, (19th century)/Private Collection/ The Stapleton Collection/Bridgeman Images
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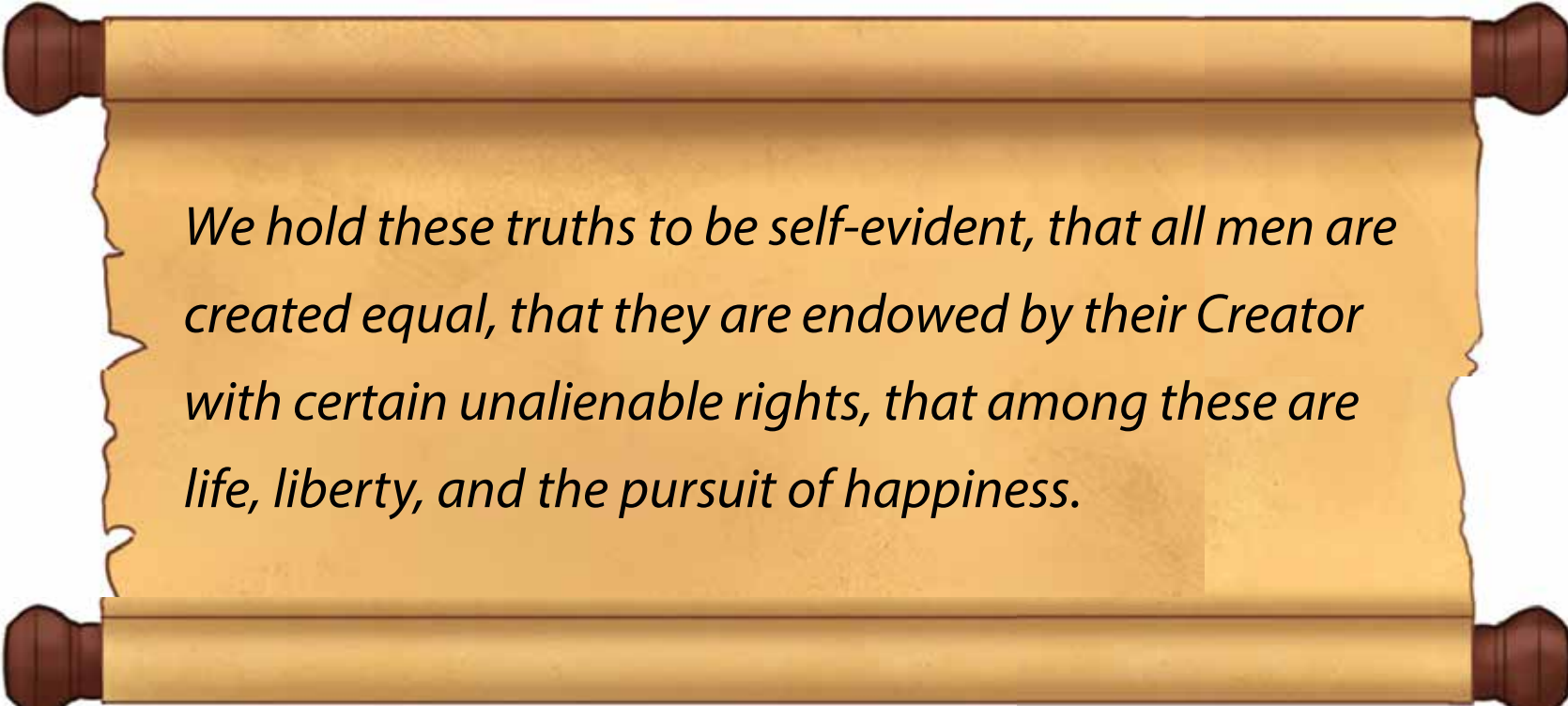
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Introduction



George III was the king of Britain at the time that tensions between Britain and its colonies in North America continued to grow.

Introduction



We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

In 1776, the British colonists in North America declared their independence from Great Britain.

Introduction



The French Revolution, in which ordinary French citizens revolted against the monarchy and the nobility, took place several years after the American Revolution. The storming of the Bastille in July 1789 sparked violence in the streets of Paris and throughout France.

Introduction

Europe in 1810



By 1810, much of Europe was under the control of French Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte. Russia and the Ottoman Empire remained outside of his control.

CHAPTER 1: Effects of the Industrial Revolution



Factories became widespread throughout Great Britain during the Industrial Revolution.

Big Question: How would you describe working conditions in the early part of the Industrial Revolution?

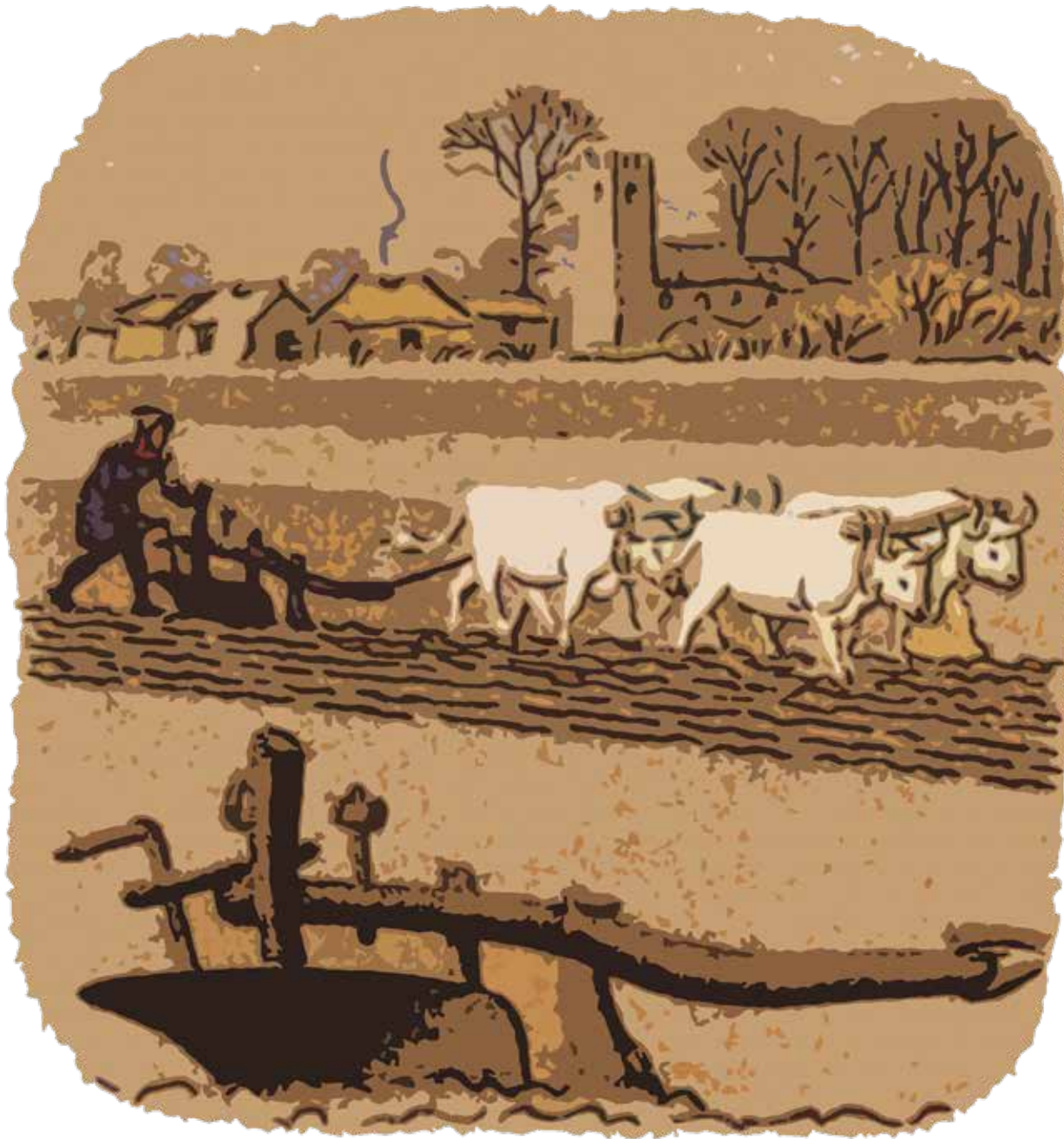
CHAPTER 1: Effects of the Industrial Revolution

Child labor was common in coal mines and factories.



Big Question: How would you describe working conditions in the early part of the Industrial Revolution?

CHAPTER 2: Before the Industrial Revolution



Tending to the fields, as well as planting and harvesting, were very important jobs for farmers.

Big Question:

What was rural life like for ordinary people before the Industrial Revolution?

CHAPTER 2: Before the Industrial Revolution



SWISS PEASANT FAMILY.

Having enough food to eat and staying warm and healthy were important concerns for poor farmers and villagers.

Big Question: What was rural life like for ordinary people before the Industrial Revolution?

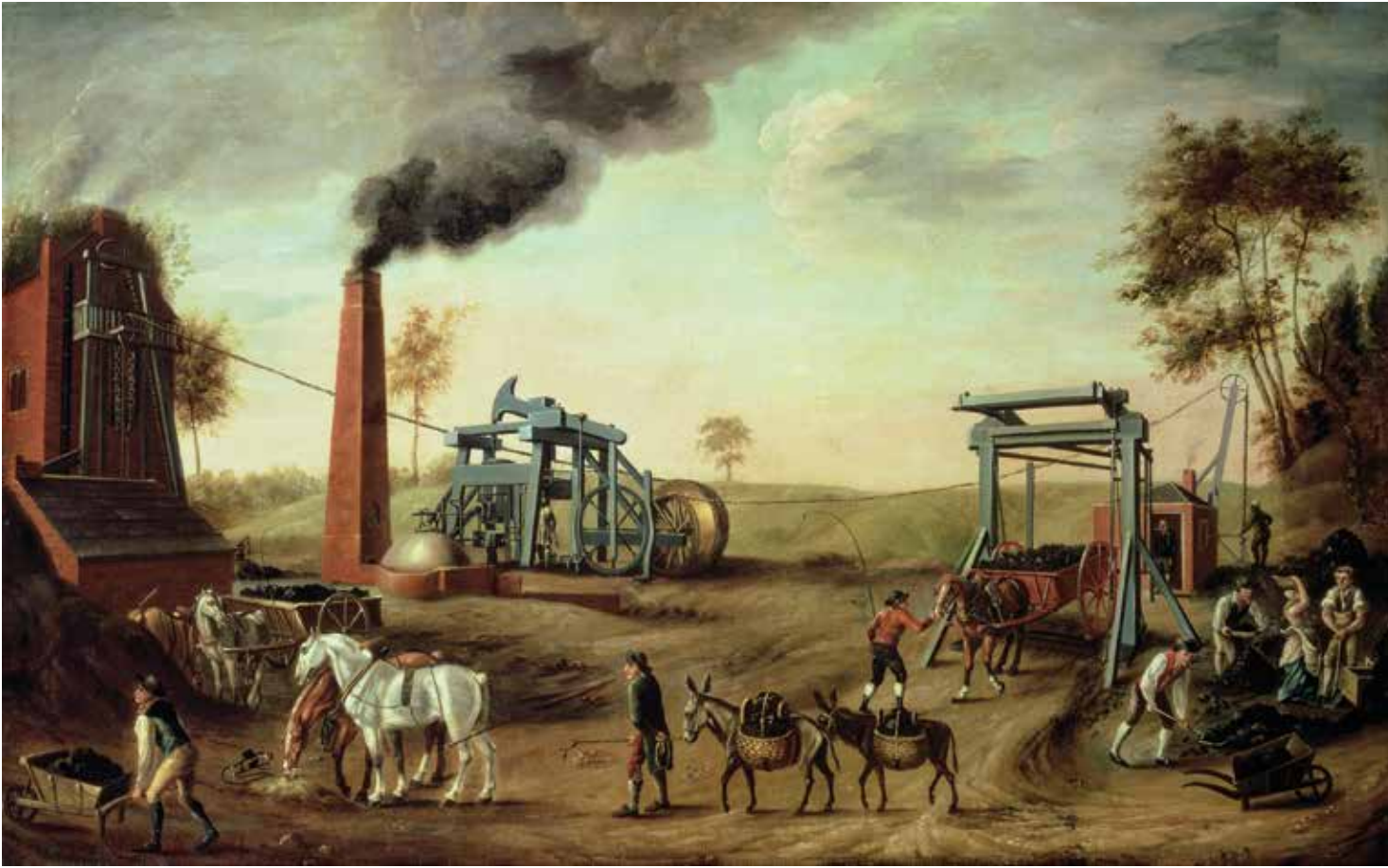
CHAPTER 3: Moving Toward the Industrial Age



New inventions and techniques, such as the use of energy from waterwheels to grind more flour, made food more abundant with less effort.

Big Question: In what ways did the inventions of the Industrial Revolution impact people's lives?

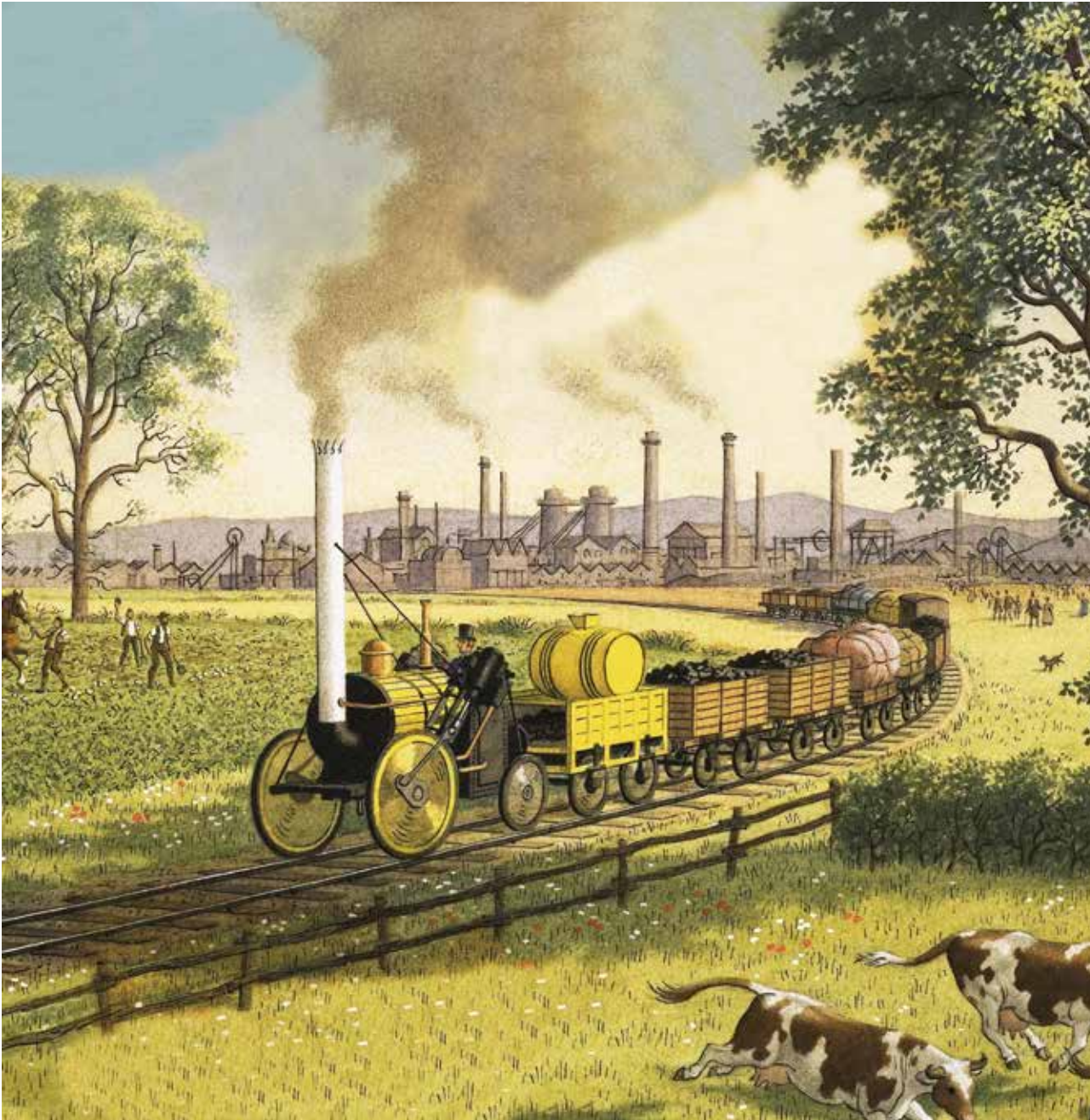
CHAPTER 3: Moving Toward the Industrial Age



In 1768, James Watts developed a more efficient steam engine to pump water out of coal mines, making it easier to dig for coal.

Big Question: In what ways did the inventions of the Industrial Revolution impact people's lives?

CHAPTER 3: Moving Toward the Industrial Age

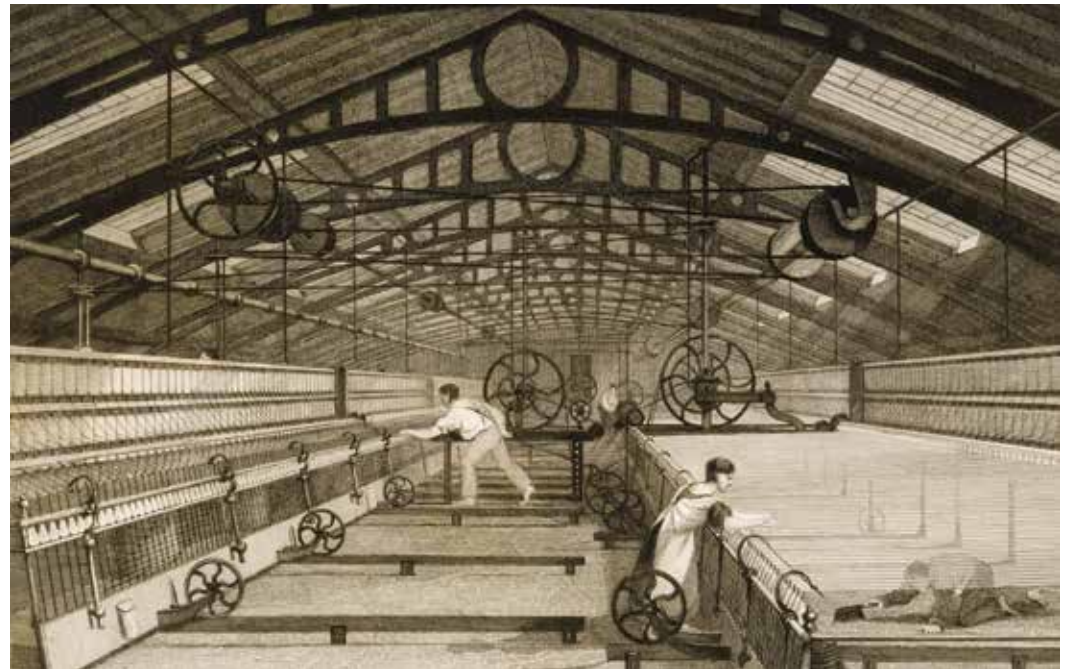


With the development of the first steam locomotive in 1804, both people and goods could be transported more easily and for longer distances.

Big Question:

In what ways did the inventions of the Industrial Revolution impact people's lives?

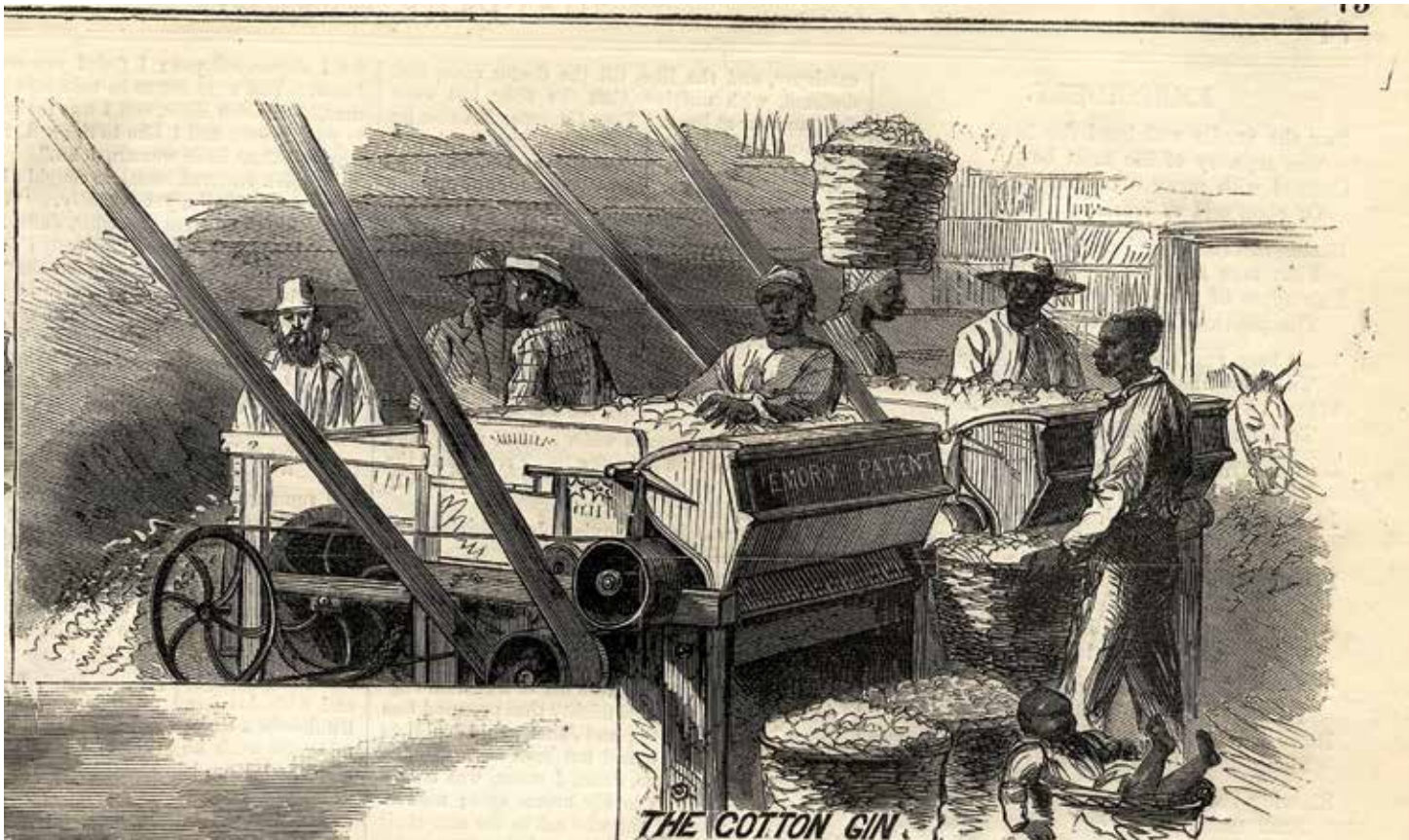
CHAPTER 4: From Farms to Factories and Cities



In the mid-1700s, the invention of the spinning jenny and the mule dramatically changed how cloth was created. Work moved from people's homes to large factories.

Big Question: What developments in the manufacturing of cloth caused mass migration to industrial towns and cities?

CHAPTER 4: From Farms to Factories and Cities



In 1792, Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin, contributing to the growth of slavery in the American South and the growth of factories in England.

Big Question: What developments in the manufacturing of cloth caused mass migration to industrial towns and cities?

CHAPTER 4: From Farms to Factories and Cities



Cities grew around new factories. Manchester, England, had ninety-nine cotton spinning mills by 1830.

Big Question: What developments in the manufacturing of cloth caused mass migration to industrial towns and cities?

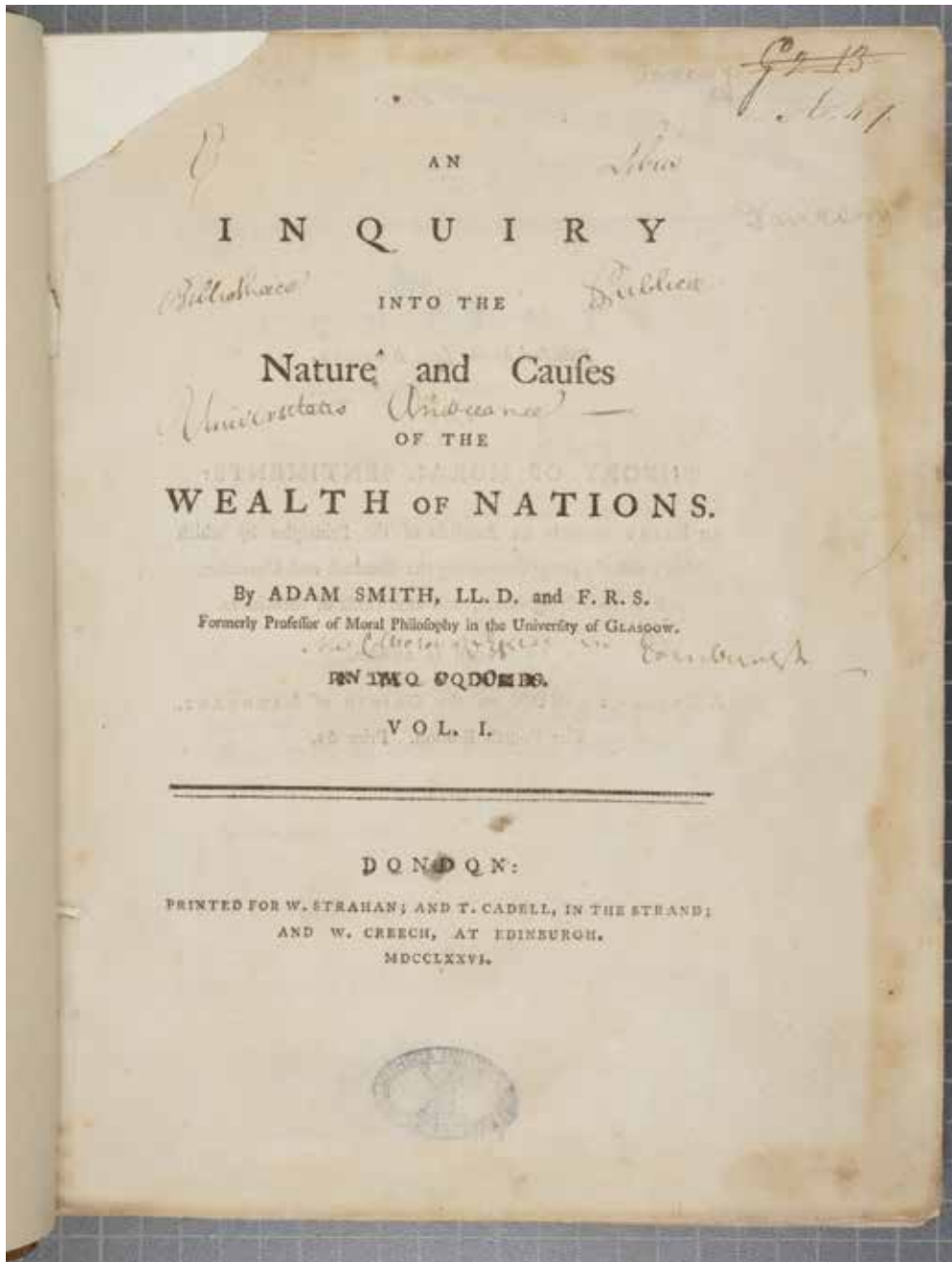
CHAPTER 5: The Rise of Capitalism



According to the mercantilist theory, a country could grow rich and powerful by controlling trade. If it could force rival nations to buy its goods, it could increase the amount of silver and gold it had.

Big Question: What was mercantilism?

CHAPTER 6: Adam Smith



In *The Wealth of Nations*, published in 1776, Adam Smith supported capitalism, noting that the law of supply and demand provides a natural balance in the marketplace.

Big Question: What were Adam Smith's basic economic beliefs?

CHAPTER 7: Living in the Industrial Era



Charles Dickens's novels led to greater awareness of the hard lives of the poor in England.

Big Question: What were the advantages and disadvantages of the industrial era?

CHAPTER 7: Living in the Industrial Era



Benjamin Disraeli, prime minister under Queen Victoria, worked to pass laws benefiting the working classes.

Big Question: What were the advantages and disadvantages of the industrial era?

CHAPTER 8: Protesting Industrialization



Modern unions trace their roots to the formation of workers' associations that sought to protect workers' rights.

Big Question: Why did workers begin to organize themselves into groups?

CHAPTER 9: Robert Owen



Robert Owen, an early believer in socialism, worked to improve living and working conditions for workers.

Big Question: What did Robert Owen do to achieve better living and working conditions for people?

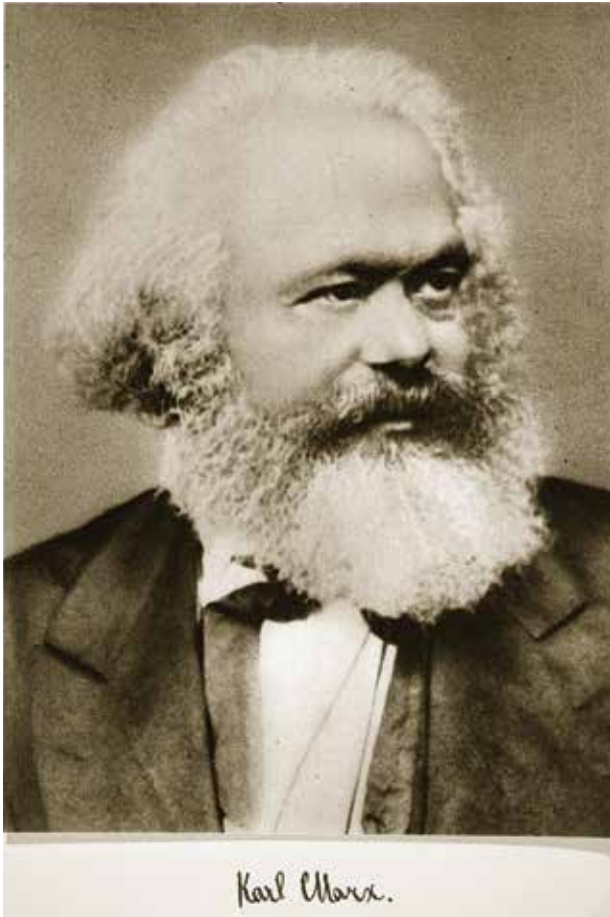
CHAPTER 10: Looking for a New Economic Order



Revolutionary uprisings started in France and spread across Europe in 1848. People demanded better working conditions, freedom of the press, and more involvement in government.

Big Question: What factors within the capitalist system caused a degree of unpredictability in relation to the well-being of the workers?

CHAPTER 10: Looking for a New Economic Order



Marx and Engels published *The Communist Manifesto* in 1848, envisioning a proletarian revolution that would result in a new communist society.

Big Question: What factors within the capitalist system caused a degree of unpredictability in relation to the well-being of the workers?

CHAPTER 11: Karl Marx



Marx believed that it was inevitable that the have-nots of the working class would join together to overthrow the haves, the capitalists and middle class of the bourgeoisie.

Big Question: What were the basic differences between the beliefs of Robert Owen and those of Karl Marx?

CHAPTER 12: In Our Time



The second stage of the Industrial Revolution, which occurred during the 1860s–1960s, saw increasing numbers of inventions and advances in transportation and medicine.



Big Question: How would you describe the changes taking place in the Information Age in comparison to the first and second stages of the Industrial Revolution?

CHAPTER 12: In Our Time



Many historians believe that we have now entered the third stage of the Industrial Revolution, also known as the Information Age. This stage is characterized by new ways of communicating, including cell phones and social media.

Big Question: How would you describe the changes taking place in the Information Age in comparison to the first and second stages of the Industrial Revolution?