

# **Industrial Revolution**

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1. Period from 1865  
(end of the civil war)  
to 1900

**2. Revolution:** dramatic change

(in how goods were  
produced)

Goods were produced in  
factories rather than by  
craftsmen in small shops or at  
home.

*3. Civil War had important influences on the industrial revolution.*

**A. Civil War increased manufacturing - war supplies**

3. Civil War had important influences on the industrial revolution.

**B. Civil War was profitable for business owners - money to invest in more business.**

**4. Manufacturing mainly in the cities in the Northeastern U.S.**

**They had three important requirements:**

**1) labor**

**4. Manufacturing mainly in the cities in the Northeastern U.S.**

**They had three important requirements:**

**2) Capital (money)**

**4. Manufacturing mainly in the cities in the Northeastern U.S.**

**They had three important requirements:**

**3) Natural resources (coal and iron ore**

# **Influences of the Industrial Revolution**

**1. Urbanization: Cities grew rapidly as people moved to the cities for jobs.**

# **Influences of the Industrial Revolution**

**2. Growth of the  
Middle class (earned  
more money moved  
“up” in class)**

# **Influences of the Industrial Revolution**

## **3. Unsafe working conditions and child labor**

# **Influences of the Industrial Revolution**

**4. helped increase  
agricultural  
production (improved  
machinery)**

# Influences of the Industrial Revolution

5. increased pollution

pollution pollution

pollution pollution

# **Influences of the Industrial Revolution**

**6. Railroads increased  
the population in the  
West**

# Urbanization

Both **positive** and  
**negative effects**

# Urbanization

**1. more opportunity  
for jobs (employment)  
positive good  
we like this :)**

# Urbanization

**2. more cultural**

**activities**

**museums and**

**libraries**

# Urbanization

## 3. Overcrowding

as more people moved  
from rural areas to the  
cities

# **Urbanization**

## **4. Dangerous**

**living conditions**

**tenement houses and**

**increased crime**

# **Mass Production**

**1. Increased production  
and decreased cost of  
goods**

**goods made cheaper and  
faster than before**

# **Mass Production**

## **2. Interchangeable parts**

**parts made the same and  
then products assembled-  
no longer made one at a  
time**

# Mass Production

**3) Later Henry Ford developed the assembly line which further sped up the process**

# Automation

**1. fewer people needed  
to build goods more  
machines fewer  
workers**

# Automation

**2. more capital money  
needed - more  
expensive to start  
businesses**

# Automation

**3. evolution of workers  
from skilled craftsmen  
to unskilled labor now  
to skilled workers**

# **Corporations**

**large businesses owned by  
stockholders**

**1. raise capital (money)  
by selling stock - they  
are part owners**

# **Corporations**

**large businesses owned by  
stockholders**

**2. gradually became  
most important type of  
large business**

# **Tariffs**

**duties or extra charges on  
foreign goods**

**1. help U.S. manufactures  
by increasing the price of  
foreign goods**

# **Tariffs**

**duties or extra charges on  
foreign goods**

**2. to protect U.S.  
industries and jobs**

# **Tariffs**

**duties or extra charges on  
foreign goods**

**3. economic  
“nationalism” or  
protectionism**

**The** most of the industrial centers were in the northeast (capital, labor, and natural resources available)  
railroads helped the growth of cities in the west

Growth of the Middle Class  
poor and unsafe working conditions

Child labor  
helped increase agricultural production- better equipment increased farmer's output  
increased pollution- both from factories and from increased pollution

More opportunity for employment (+)  
more cultural activities- museums and libraries (+)  
overcrowding- as people moved from the rural areas to the cities for work (-)  
dangerous living conditions (tenement houses) and increased crime (-)

Increased production and decreased the cost  
of goods

Assembly line developed by Henry Ford-  
building cars priced for the average person

Interchangeable parts- all parts are the  
same, no longer made individually by  
craftsmen

Fewer people were needed to build goods-  
more machines (workers replaced by  
machines)

more capital (money and machines) needed  
- harder and more expensive to start a  
business

