Social Impact of Industrialism

As a Young Historian, I will be able to…

- Outline the growth of industrial cities and the emergence of new social classes.
- Describe the working conditions in factories and mines.
- Analyze the benefits and challenges of industrialism.
- Describe the ideas of Adam Smith and other thinkers regarding free enterprise.
- Identify the origins and characteristics of socialism and communism.

Industry Causes Urban Growth

Urbanization- The movement of people to cities, people left farming for jobs in cities

Cities would spring up if built around mining materials

As cities grew, so did social class issues

Rise of New Social Classes

Middle class & urban working class sets of people arrived out of industrialization

Middle class workers were people who profited off of growth & entrepreneurs

Middle class families lived in well-built homes & ate well

Middle class women sought to imitate the wealthy & stayed out of work, hiring servants

Working Class

The poor lived in tenements- multistory buildings divided into apartments

Sanitation was very poor & sewage was often dumped into rivers & drinking water

Labor Unions- Organization of workers who bargain for better pay & working conditions

Methodists would help the poor & try to channel anger into reform

Harsh Conditions in Factories & Mines

The heart of industry was in the factories & mines that supplied profit, but had unsafe working conditions

Factory work was long with shifts running 12-16 hours, 6-7 days a week for low pay

Healthy & safety were issues, people couldn't breathe, would lose limbs, or be killed

Women were paid less thus valued by factories to hire them

Dangers

Miners were paid more by conditions were worse

Children were hired to work in the mines as their small size allowed for narrow work

Children could be hired as young as 5 to work dangers positions such as crawling into machinery

1833- Children under the age of 9 were outlawed from working & limited working hours were created

**Benefits of the Industrial Revolution

Standard of living- level of goods and services available to people in a society, rose greatly

New job opportunities were available for skilled and unskilled workers

New businesses allowed for new products such as new types of pottery

Social mobility- the ability of individuals or groups to move up the social scale

New political rights such as the right to vote & labor unions the right of bargaining

Laissez-Faire Economics

A "hands-off" approach where government should keep out of business

Free Market- Unregulated exchange of goods & services.

Thomas Malthus- Thinker who believed that poverty was unavoidable because populations grow faster than food supplies

David Ricardo- Believed the poor had too many children & added too many workers

Limited Government

Utilitarianism- idea that the goal of society should be "the greatest happiness for the greatest number of citizens

Idea was developed by Jeremy Bentham who thought all laws should be judged by utility, do they bring good or bad things?

Thinkers began to explore the need for workers to have a voice in politics

Socialist Thought Emerges

Socialism- Belief that people as a whole rather than individuals should run business

Means of Production- Farms, factories, railways, & other businesses that produce & distribute goods

Robert Owen- Sought to change society for the better by creating a a model community in Scotland

Businesses treated people well & offered homes & schools for workers

Marx & Origins of Communism

Karl Marx- German philosopher who created "scientific socialism" to combat issues

Communism- Means of production would be owned in common for the good of all

Proletariat- Working class who didn't have anything from society

Bourgeoisie- Those who had wealth & power

Marxism

The belief that capitalism was bad because it created prosperity for only a few

Social Democracy- Political ideology where there is a gradual transition from capitalism to socialism

Marxist ideas would travel the globe & create many different governments