WHaG Effects of the Industrial Revolution

Name:

Record the answers to the questions in the spaces provided.

Positive Effects of the Industrial Revolution

Despite the problems that followed industrialization, the Industrial Revolution had a number of positive effects. It created jobs for workers. It contributed to the wealth of the nation. It fostered technological progress and invention. It greatly increased the production of goods and raised the standard of living. Perhaps most important, it provided the hope of improvement in people's lives.

The Industrial Revolution produced a number of other benefits as well. These included healthier diets, better housing, and cheaper, massproduced clothing. Because the Industrial Revolution created a demand for engineers as well as clerical and professional workers, it expanded educational opportunities.

The middle and upper classes prospered immediately from the Industrial Revolution. For the workers it took longer, but their lives gradually improved during the 1800s. Laborers eventually won higher wages, shorter hours, and better working conditions after they joined together to form labor unions.

1. List six positive effects (and benefits) of the Industrial Revolution.

Negative Effects

Industrialization is the process of developing industries that use machines to produce goods. This process not only revolutionizes a country's economy, it also transforms social conditions and class structures.

2. Use your *prior knowledge* of the Industrial Revolution to list the negative effects of the Industrial Revolution and industrialization. Be sure to think about the negative effects on society, the work place, living conditions, and the environment.

Urbanization, city building and the movement of people to cities, had a big effect on the lives of people who went from living on small farms to lives in bigger cities. On one hand, plumbing systems and fresh water were supplied for the first time to many people. Additionally, they could shop for products close to their homes and find services and entertainment within the city. However, rapid urbanization also caused poor living conditions, such as poorly-built tenement buildings, sewage systems that often failed, and pollution. Families forced to live in such small space often spread disease quickly. Sewage that contaminated drinking water resulted in several deadly outbreaks of cholera in England that killed thousands. Another disease called tuberculosis or TB affected those who had been poorly fed and were under nourished. TB is spread by a person breathing the air of someone who already has the disease. In the overcrowded tenements of the industrial cities, one infected person could spread the disease very easily. It is believed that TB killed one-third of all those who died in Britain between 1800 and 1850.

3. According to the information above, what were some of the positive effects of urbanization?

4. According to the information above, what were some of the negative effects of urbanization?

Matching: Match each effect to the category that best matches it. Category Effect 1. Poor working conditions A. Factories burned coal that left a layer of ash across cities. 2. Better forms of transportation B. Since goods could be made more cheaply, for the first time many people were able to afford products for their home. _3. Higher standard of living C. Some people were able to get jobs managing and owning factories and new professions became more prominent 4. More & better education D. In 1763, Frederick II made schooling mandatory for all children in Prussia, the first country to do so. _5. Environmental pollution E. In 1807, Robert Fulton's steamboat could travel the Hudson River from New York City to Albany & later crossed the Atlantic. 6. Urbanization F. Due to coal and manufacturing jobs, Glasgow became one of the first cities in Europe to reach a population of one million. 7. Growth of the middle class G. Factories had poor lighting and no safety procedures leading to countless accidents and injuries.