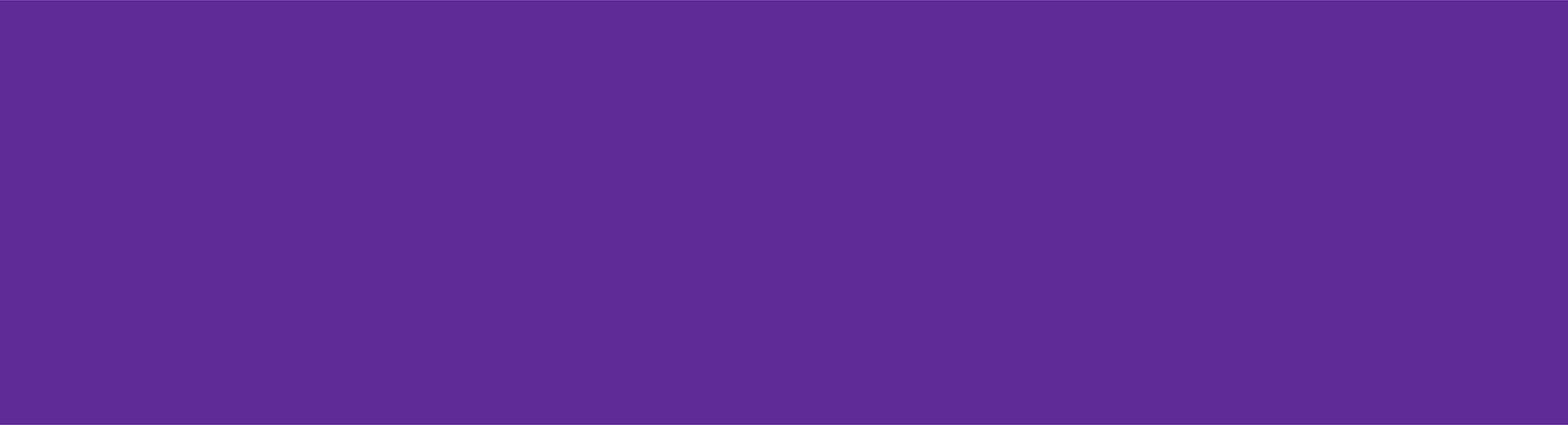


Unit 4

Industrial Revolution, Russian Revolution, and Chinese Revolution



Day 2: Industrial Revolution



Starter: March 14th and 15th

Create a concept map on the Industrial Revolution.
What do you remember from last class period.

Social Impacts of Industrial Revolution

The industrial revolution impacts several areas of society:

1. Urbanization
2. Class Structure
3. Family Life
4. Women's Role in Society
5. Child Labor

Urbanization

Urbanization: the population shift from rural to urban (city)

1. Factories created more jobs in the city
2. People moved to where the jobs were
3. City populations explode



Impact on Class Structure

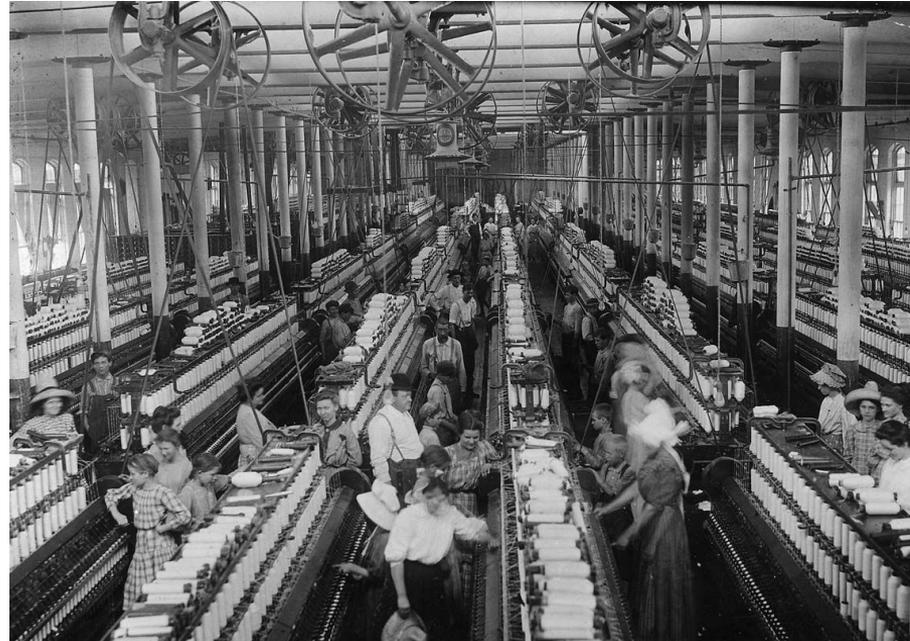


1. Division between clergy, nobles, and commoners weakens
2. Rising middle class (Bourgeoisie)
 - a. Entrepreneurs, bankers, lawyers, shop owners, etc
 - b. Can be incredibly wealthy

Impact on Class Structure Continued

Created a new class called the working class

1. Consisted of those working in the factories and on the railroads
2. Often taken advantage of in the factories
 - a. Dealt with rigorous time schedules
 - i. If you were late you were fined or locked out of the factory
 - b. Low wages
 - c. Repetitive work
3. Growing discontent in the workforce led to the creation of unions to protect the rights of the workers



Labor Unions

1. The growing discontent of the working class led them to create labor unions.
 - a. A union's purpose was to
 - i. Protect the rights of the working class
 - ii. Ensure steady wages for the workers
2. Members of labor unions would go on strike to try and persuade their bosses to improve working conditions and improve their wages.

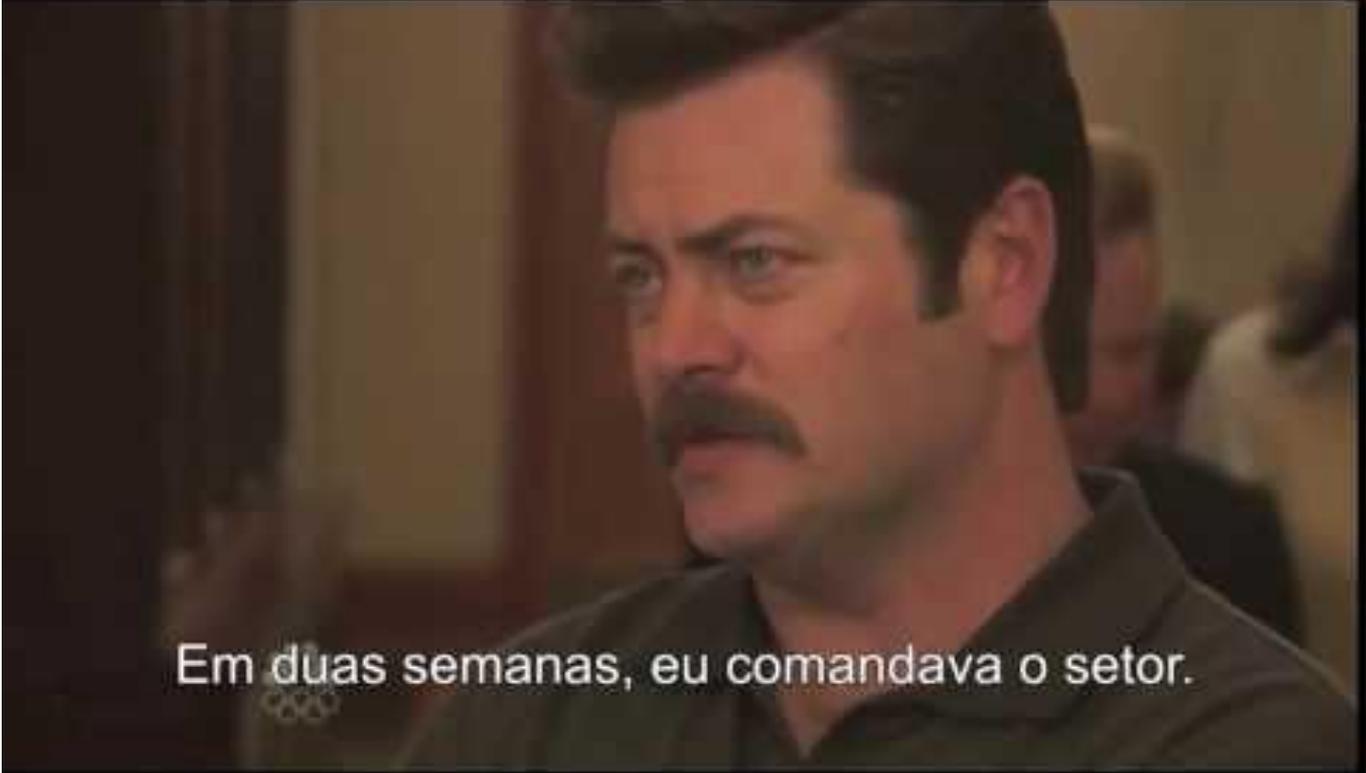


Family Life

Family life is completely changed during the Industrial Revolution:

1. Households prior to the revolution are large due to having extended family living together
 - a. After the revolution you have only immediate family living in the house
2. Work life was separate from home life
 - a. The father would make money outside the home
 - b. The mother would take care of the children
 - c. Children would often work in the factories to help contribute to the family income
 - d. Creates gender roles



A close-up shot of a man with a mustache, looking slightly to the left with a serious expression. He is wearing a dark polo shirt. The background is blurred, showing other people in a dimly lit room.

Em duas semanas, eu comandava o setor.

Child Labor

1. The use of children in factories grows as the industrial revolution booms.
2. Children were employed in a wide range of industries:
 - a. Textiles
 - b. Mining
 - c. Manufacturing
 - d. Agriculture
3. They often faced dangerous working conditions and long hours.
4. Factory owners liked using children because they could pay them less money than an adult
5. Many poor families allowed their children to work because they desperately needed money for food and shelter.



<https://www.history.com/topics/labor/videos/the-fight-to-end-child-labor>

2 minute video

Child Labor

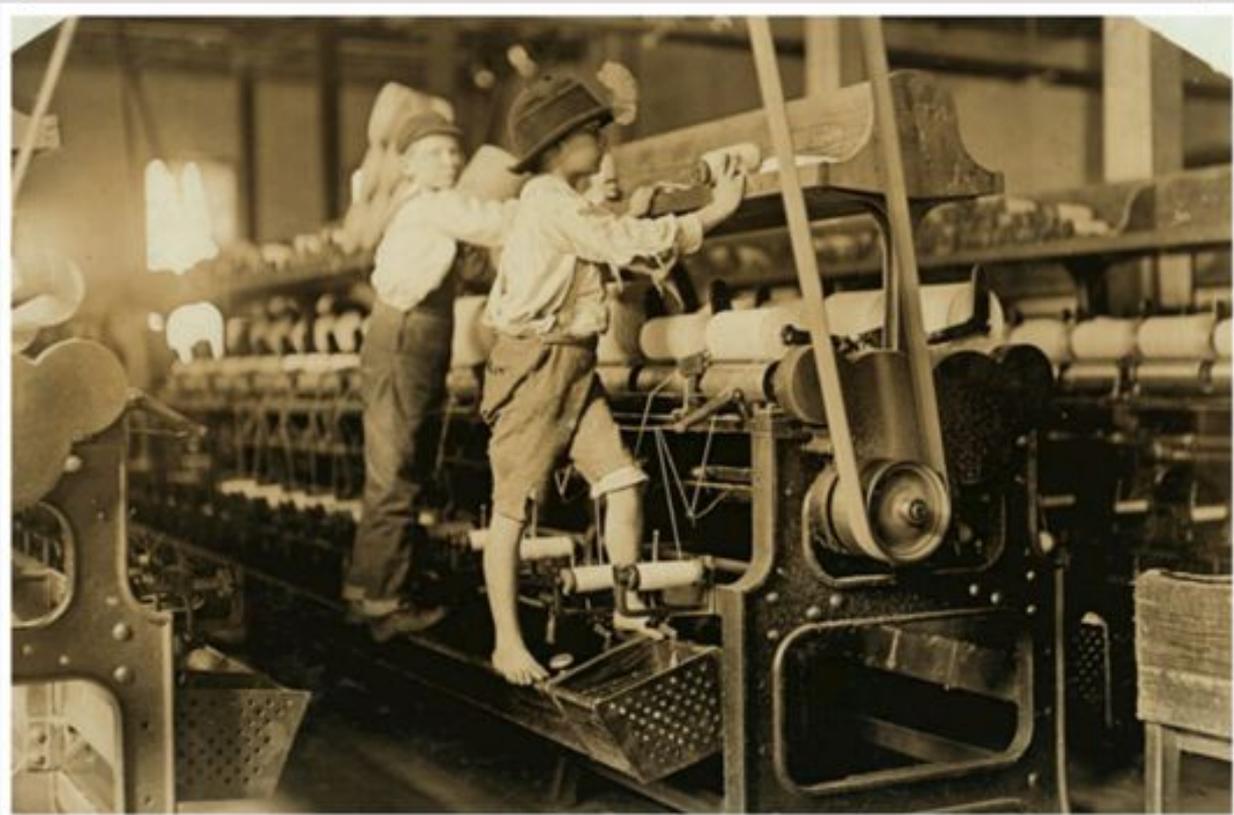
Fight Against Child Labor



National Child Labor Committee & Lewis Hine



Lewis Hine



Lewis Hine



Lewis Hine



Child Labor Laws

CHILD-LABOR STANDARDS FOR THE NATION'S CHILDREN

No Child Under 16 Years of Age
Should Leave School for Gainful Employment



Central Historical Question

What was work like for children working in coal mines in the early 20th century?

Child Labor Photographs

Before doing anything in the packet flip to the very back where it is blank.

1. Create an observation inference chart for each photograph.
2. Then write a one sentence summary for what is happening in each photograph.

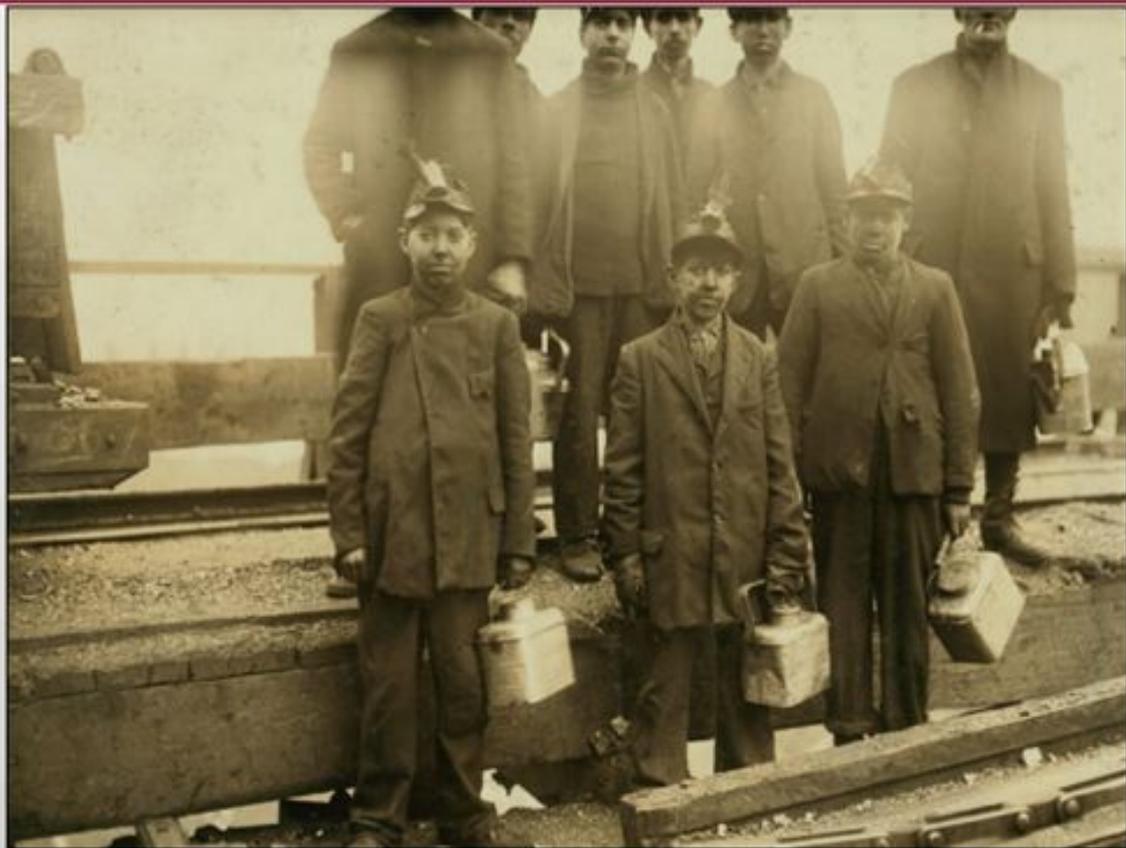
Document A



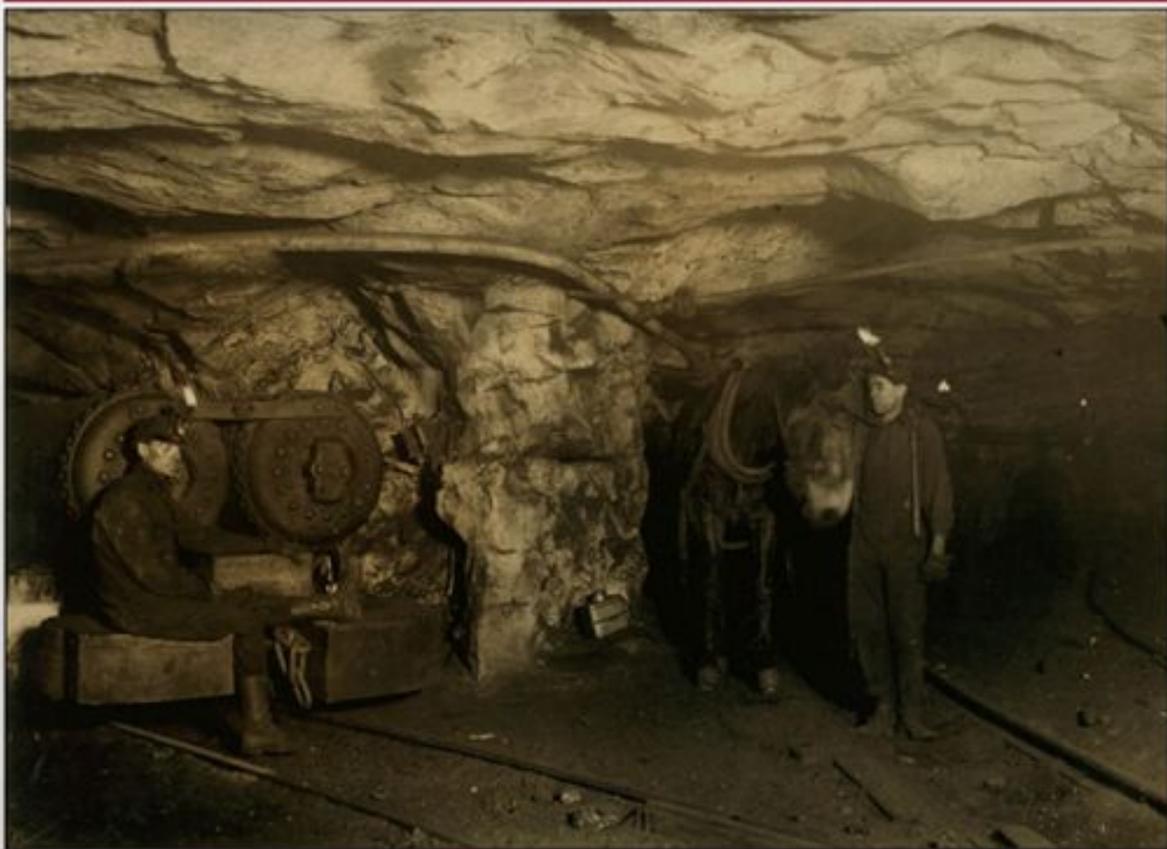
Document B



Document C



Document D



Ender

Add ideas from today's lesson to the concept map that you created at the beginning of class.

If you have extra time

