**Industrialization & Urbanization**

**Unit 7 - Georgia Standards of Excellence**

* **SSWH15 - Describe the impact of industrialization and urbanization.**
* a) Analyze the process and impact of industrialization in Great Britain, Germany, & Japan.
* **Essential Questions**
* What factors led to industrialization in Great Britain, Germany, & Japan?
* What impact did industrialization have in Great Britain, Germany, & Japan?

**Industrialization & Urbanization**

* 12th Century - Many of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, including mass production and mechanization, first appeared in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* 18th Century - In Great Britain, sustained innovations in technology led to dramatic and permanent transformations of society

**Industrialization & Urbanization – Factors
Great Britain**

* Several factors converged to make Britain the birthplace of the Industrial Revolution
* Great Britain was rich in many of the key ingredients to early industrialization such as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of 18th Century
* 2 reasons for this:
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Columbian Exchange introduced new crops like potatoes & corn which were perfect for cool climate of Britain
* Increased \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - enabled any village, where 3/4 of landowners agreed, to enclose its land
* Farmers more likely to use new technologies such as crop rotation, selective breeding, & mechanization of planting
* Less disease spread by livestock
* LAND BECOMES VALUABLE!!!
* The Agricultural Revolution produced 2 other key ingredients in industrialization:
* 1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (investment, income, resources, etc.)
* Innovation in farming increased efficiency & output which enriched property owners
* 2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Population increased population due to increase output in farming
* The need for fewer farmers led those who were out of work to move to cities.
* The displaced farmers became a reliable & affordable labor force.
* Land was also available due to the clearing of forest form increased farming yield
* Britain's abundant natural resources, capital, and a large labor force fed the ever increasing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fueled the demand in Britain
* Abroad, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fueled the demand

* Prior to the Industrial Revolution, British manufacturing was done in small batches in workshops & homes
* Mid 1700s – British manufacturing moved to factories
* 1759 - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ transformed the production of pottery by introducing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Each worker was given on small simple task in the manufacture of pottery
* Division of labor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Decreased production costs
* Wedgwood’s division of labor became a model for mass production in Britain
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ came to Britain soon after division of labor
* Use of machines was mainly in textile industry
* A number of inventions led the charge into mechanization
* 1764 – Spinning Jenny
* Faster weaving
* 1769 – Water Frame
* Used water power for weaving
* 1784 – Power Loom
* Sped up production
* Better quality work
* 1793 – Cotton Gin
* Boosted cotton production
* Britain’s factories were fully mechanized by 1800
* Machines became more efficient & affordable
* 3 reasons why
* 1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Used for thousands of years but was expensive
* New ways of removing impurities made it easier to produce & cheaper
* 2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* 1764 – \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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* Factories no longer depended solely on waterways for power
* Waterways no longer only way for transportation of products
* British roadways improved
* Introduced steam powered ships & railroads
* 1807 – \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* 3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* 1801 – \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ introduced interchangeable parts (firearms)
* Increased productivity & reduced production costs
* Became known as “American System of Manufactures”
* The Railway Age Begins
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Locomotives
* In 1804, Richard Trevithick builds first steam-driven locomotive
* In 1825, George Stephenson builds world’s first railroad line
* The Liverpool-Manchester Railway
* Entrepreneurs build railroad from Liverpool to Manchester
* Stephenson’s Rocket acknowledged as best locomotive (1829)
* Railroads Revolutionize Life in Britain
* Railroads \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Cheaper transportation \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Industrialization & Urbanization – Factors**

**Germany**

* Britain began the Industrial Revolution, but Germany became Europe’s industrial powerhouse
* In 18th century, Germany \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* German speaking lands were divided into a multitude of kingdoms, principalities, duchies, & a variety of other forms of political union
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the most powerful
* 1835 – Prussian leaders began to study the British way of manufacturing, hired British engineers, & send children to study British industrial management
* 1850’s – factories, railroads, & coal mines were “sprout[ing] from the earth like mushrooms.”
* 1913 – German was unified & was 2nd only to the U.S. in manufacturing

**Industrialization & Urbanization – Impacts
Europe**

* Industrialization in Europe & the U. S. created an endless demand for more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Led to European & American \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the mid 1800’s
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fell victim to this imperialism
* almost all of Africa, South Asia, Southeast Asia & coastal China under the control of either a European nation or the United States by 1900
* Japan was faced with the very real possibility of becoming the victim of imperialism during this time

**Industrialization & Urbanization – Factors
Japan**

* At the start of the 19th century, Japan was basically a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ loosely ruled by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* For 165 years Japanese law had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* While Japan had some contact with the outside world, isolationist policies kept Japan from taking part in most of the political, social & technological advances of the last 150 years
* 1853 – The U.S. Navy came to Japan asking for docking privileges & trade rights
* Japan was in no position to refuse
* The shogun accepted the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* opened Japan to US business interests
* 1864 – \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shelled the southwestern coast of Japan in retribution (revenge) for Japan’s treatment of their nationals
* Japanese citizens rebelled against the shogun
* British & French attacks along with the provisions of the Treaty of Kanagawa & knowledge of the failures of China to repel European & American military forces led to a rebellion
* Shogun seen as weak & incapable
* 1868 – Shogun removed following a short civil war
* New government put in place under \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Claimed to restore emperor to power (emperor only figurehead)
* Japan run by a group of oligarchs
* Government did not want Japan to fall victim to imperialism
* Meiji government instituted reforms to modernize Japan
* Hundreds of Japanese students were sent to study in the United States, Britain and Germany
* American, British and German experts of all stripes were hired to come to Japan to train Japanese bureaucrats, military officers, educators, and students
* A network of public education was established that included vocational, technical, and agricultural schools as well as research universities
* Created a modern army fashioned after Prussia, a modern navy fashioned after Britain, & a modern imperial government bureaucracy fashioned after Germany
* Government established state owned factories that produced textiles and consumer goods for sale abroad
* Once factories became profitable, they were sold to private investors known as **zaibatsu**
* Profits from the sale of factories funded reforms allowing Japan to avoid dangerous foreign debt.

**Industrialization & Urbanization – Impacts
Japan**

* The efforts of the Meiji government were very successful
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* 1900 – Japan builds itself into an imperial power
* 1905 – \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Industrialization & Urbanization – Impacts
Great Britain, Germany, & Japan**

* All 3 countries became \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Used military power \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Britain – \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Germany – \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Japan – \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Industrialization undermined old social orders
* Influence of nobility declined & shifted to new urban middle class who managed & owned businesses
* New urban working class emerged; exploited for labor
* Standard of living increased for some
* Danger of factories
* Consumer products became cheaper
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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