

Unit 3: The Industrial Revolution Review

1st Semester Final Exam Review

Agricultural Revolution

- The Agricultural Revolution helped pave the way for the Industrial Revolution.
- New inventions and innovations like crop rotation, the seed drill, selective livestock breeding, and the enclosure movement dramatically increased production.
- This led to increased food supplies, population growth, and small farmers moving to cities to work in factories.

Industrialization

- The Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain, which had the factors of production and access to water.
- Early developments began in the textile industry, and the steam engine was used for factories, trains, and steamboats.
- Railroads transformed society, making it easier for trade and transportation.
- The Industrial Revolution later spread to the United States, Western Europe, and Japan. Some countries were delayed due to the Napoleonic Wars.

Industrialization continued

- **The Industrial Revolution led to rapid urbanization, poor living conditions, poor working conditions, and an increased gap between the rich and the poor.**
- **It also led to an increased gap in wealth between industrialized and nonindustrialized countries, paving the way for imperialism.**
- **Industrialization brought more pollution and the depletion of natural resources.**
- **However, it also eventually brought higher standards of living once reforms were in place and unions fought for better working conditions.**

Conflicting Economic Philosophies

- Adam Smith and Capitalism
 - Believed businesses should try to seek profits and supported laissez-faire economics in which the government stays out of economic affairs.
- Karl Marx and Marxism
 - Created a radical form of socialism and believed that the exploited workers (proletariat) needed to overthrow the factory workers (bourgeoisie) and eventually create a classless society