**Unit 7: The Industrial Revolution**

**Lesson 4**

1. Introduction
2. Objective: Living the Industrial Revolution
3. SOL WHII.9a,c
4. Do Now: Midterm Review Part I.
5. The Factories Arrive…
6. From Cottage to Industry
7. British Enclosure Movement
8. Cities

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| **City** | **Population in 1800** | **Population in 1910** |
| London | 831,000 |  |
| Paris | 547,000 |  |
| Berlin | 173,000 |  |
| Vienna | 247,000 |  |
| St. Petersburg | 220,000 |  |

1. Life
2. In the Factory
3. Women and Child Labor
4. At home
5. Conclusion
6. The Industrial Revolution…
7. Originated in England because of its natural resources (e.g. coal, iron ore)
8. The role of cotton textile, iron, and steel industries propelled the Industrial Revolution.
9. The British Enclosure Movement provided the land and work force for the factories.
10. Agricultural economies were based on the family unit. The Industrial Revolution had a significant impact on the structure and function of the family.
11. The Industrial Revolution placed new demands on the labor of men, women, and children.
12. Impacts of the Industrial Revolution on industrialized countries:
13. Population increase
14. Environmental pollution

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| **Key Terms, Concepts, Events, People, and Places:** | | | |
| Cottage Industry | Factory System | British Enclosure Movement | Urbanization |
| **Questions to Consider:** | | | |
| 1. How did the economy change from a cottage industry to a factory system? 2. Explain the role the British Enclosure Movement played in the Industrial Revolution. 3. How did the Industrial Revolution produce changes in culture and society? 4. Why were early factories such miserable places? What was safety like? 5. How did the Industrial Revolution impact the lives of women, children, and the family? | | | |