**TED Talk or Rant Project Organizer**

Part A:

1. What innovations or new systems made the Agricultural Revolution possible and what were their effects? In what ways is it still present today? How is it different today? (Crossroads – Chapter 7 – pg 231-234)

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| Innovation or System | Effects in the 1700s | Presence Today (similarities) | Differences Today |
| Seed Drill | Produced more products, by planting more seeds in the ground | We use the Seed Drill to attach onto a tractor, that pulls the device across the crops | The original See Drill was made out of wood. Today, they’re made with lighter materials. |
| Enclosure | Farmers could tend to field more efficiently- not needing to walk from strip to strip, and can used bigger machines | Most farmers have bigger plots, instead of numerous small strips | Most plots are larger- for more food production |
| Farming for Profit  | Farming more products gave them more money | Farms have created ways to produce more food products faster | The industries are able to ship products across the world  |
| Agricultural Science  | Rotating crops made farmers use all their crops each year | We grow the same products | Instead of rotating crops, we use animal waste |
| Selective Breeding | Could produce more of one product (mating two sheets that could give lots of wool) | Technology helps finding the right ‘combinations’ to make more products  | Today we use sectioned breeding for foods and animals |

1. How did the Agricultural Revolution pave the way for the Industrial Revolution? (Crossroads – Chapter 7 – pg 235)

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| As enclosure became more popular, farmers with less money lost their crops- caused by richer farmers making larger crops. The less known farmers were forced to move to the cities, where they could be employed for factories- or business who produced machines. This expanded agriculture  |

1. How has the Agricultural Revolution impacted us today?

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| Benefits | Drawbacks |
| * Given us techniques to have stronger crops and better productivity
* Plows helped break soil, which ‘rotated’ it
* Reaper (Cyrus McCormick) machine saved people from hard labor
* Seed Drill (Jethro Tull) machine made seed planting easier
* Inventions made farming easier and less time consuming
* Made large scale production possible
 | * Over population
* Pollution from factories/transportation
* Farms taken up wild life habitat
* Harsh working conditions- long hours for small pay
* Child labor- force to climb broken machine because of size
* Natural materials are slowing running out from the demanding use for them
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| *http://study.com/academy/lesson/agricultural-and-industrial-revolutions-impacts-on-the-environment.html* | [*https://www.reference.com/business-finance/advantages-disadvantages-agriculture-8dc0bd7030ea9d9f*](https://www.reference.com/business-finance/advantages-disadvantages-agriculture-8dc0bd7030ea9d9f)*http://www.answers.com/Q/What\_are\_the\_disadvantage\_of\_agriculture#slide=2* |

Part B:

1. What are the major innovations or systems that were new to the Industrial Revolution and what were their effects? (Crossroads – Chapter 7 – pg 236-244) In what ways is it still present today? How is it different today?

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| Innovation or System | Effects | Presence Today (similarities) | Differences Today |
| Watt’s Steam Engine  | Made a device that could control steam output and engine speed, work rapidly and constantly. His improvement made a reliable power source that could be located almost anywhere  | It is used for different models- helps with large machines, trains, ships made of steel. For the most part, steam engines are used for the same things. |
| Spinning Jenny | The Spinning Jenny was invented in 1764, by James Hargreaves; in Lancashire, England. The device changed the textile industry significantly. Thread making became 10 times faster.  | Base for newer machines, use to educate students about history | Most machines are made out of metal, not wood |
| Roads (James Loudon McAdam) | At first, people would need to pay a ‘toll’ when using the roads.Scottish engineer, James Loudon McAdam was one of the most successful road builders; making the roads out of crushed stone (gravel). The larder stones were pressed on the ground, with the granite gravel lying on top. For drainage, slopes were made on the sides.  | There are places in British Columbia with the same technique. These roads are called ‘Macadam Roads’. The ‘toll’ is still being used, more so on bridges. This Invention is surely a kickoff for today's roads.  | Nowadays we use compacted asphalt or concrete to path our streets.  |
| Canals | Canals began in the 1700s. These waterways were used to carry boat or barges with cargo; reducing the shipping costs by three-quarters. Canals became popular in many places: Manchaster in 1761, and England. By the 19th century, over 4,000 kilometres of canals had been built. | There are some canals in Europe, for example: the Amsterdam in the Netherlands. Most of the city is filled with picturesque waterways; perfect to take a trip in.  | Many places don't use calls for their original purposes. Nowadays, we use different modes of transportation- whether it be for products of business or day-to-day travels.  |
| Railways | As steam engines made its way through different cities, inventors believed that this invention could used as transportation. More commonly knows as, Locomotives. In 1829, George and Robert Stephenson made a locomotive called the ‘Rocket’. These made transporting people and goods more efficient, and took less people to maintain.  | Places across the world use railways as transportation. In Vancouver we use the Skytrain, Westcoast Express, and trains. We see trains transport cargo everyday.  | Today, rail transportation is faster, and packed with more products.  |

1. Create a flow chart or mind map that shows how coal, steam power, iron, textile production, factories and new modes of transportation were all connected (hint: start with coal). Explain the connections.

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1. How have the innovations of the Industrial Revolution impacted us today?

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| Benefits | Drawbacks |
| * Invented machines still help us today
* Textile industry grew dramatically- able to receive fabrics from other countries
* Created transportation to make it easier to deliver products
* Demonstrated ways to use natural materials
* Demonstrated different ways to farm
* Began different techniques to build roads and railways
* Made new jobs
 | * Over population
* Pollution
* Wasting natural materials
* Too much work for little pay
* Child labor
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| *http://myriverside.sd43.bc.ca/bchan/files/2016/09/Chapter-7-20faaje.pdf* | *http://myriverside.sd43.bc.ca/bchan/files/2016/09/Chapter-7-20faaje.pdf* |

Warms iron, making it easier to bend material

IRON

Power machines

Heating

FACTORIES

Coal could power heating systems

TEXTILE PRODUCTION

Coal is used to power trains, by using steam power to move the gears

Coal (steam power) is used to power boats

Used to power machines

Coal powers machines that make roads

MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

STEAM POWER

COAL

Part C:

1. What are the major societal changes that were new to the Industrial Revolution and what were their effects/importance? (Crossroads – Chapter 7 – pg 245-254) In what ways is it still present today? How is it different today?

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| Innovation or System | Effects/importance | Presence Today (similarities) | Differences Today |
| Child Labour  | Child workers could be paid less for more work. Children were often small, making it easier for them to fit in certain places. Fifteen-percent of the labour force in Britain during the 19th century were kids. This meant one million children were working- three hundred-fifty though sand were between the age seven and ten. This lasted from 1791 to 1850. | In some countries, there is still child labour. The companies use this opportunity to use less money for their workers; and giving them more hours.  | Despite the few countries, who remain paying children to work; the vast majority don not let child labour enter their industries. We have laws, that state when someone is allowed to work. There is also more safety precautions to insure good health of workers.  |
| Laissez-faire | Laissez-faire is a ecomonic policy that stated: business and land owners do no need to pay taxes towards the government. Before this new idea, the government had often affected the trades and prices majorly. At first, the British Government was not excited by this policy; however many business owners promoted the idea- because their main intrest was to make a profit. Less government interuptiong meant less protection for the workers. It made it easier for business owners to control their companies; without any restrictions.  | - Some parts of BC don’t add tax to some prices. - Business still want to make profit  | - Most business are owned by the government- We use taxes to support the government servies  |
| Worker’s wage | - Workers are payed less for long shifts- Owner avoids spending money on improvents that made working environment better | - People work over time- Some owners get away with bad working conditions - Workers can be paid less that minium wage | - Workers are often paid at least minium wage- Doable work hours |
| Working conditions | - Work for the texile factories could start at 5:00am and continue until 9:00pm (16 hours) - Air was usually filled with fluff and microscopic fibres, which would cause lung infections- Coal miners would work from early morning to late at night- Coal dust, lead, and lime are common diseases- Tunnels would also cave in, or be set on fire | - There are still miners- Workers can still get these diseases- Quite dangerous  | - undergoround or open pit- Salary is better- |
| Woman in the Industrial Revolution  | - In cottage system, everything was done at home, and husbands and wives tended work cooperativelt- Unmarried woman would need to support themselves- Woman were paid less than men- Lower-class woman shared hadships equaly - Pulled carts of coal, and tough work in the textile industry | - Wage gap- Woman around the world still deal with hardships at work- Physical work for woman | - Better work environments- More support |

1. How have the societal changes of the Industrial Revolution impacted us today?

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| Benefits | Drawbacks |
| * Ambundent amount of product
* Lots of jobs
* Profit in business
* Trade expanded
* Population growth
* Business expanded
 | * Unfair work hours
* Low pay
* Child labour
* Gender inequality
* Tough work
* Dangerous work labour
* Pollution
* Strict guidelines towards workers
 |
| *Textbook*  | *textbook* |

Part D:

1. How did Britain react to the new changes of the Industrial Revolution? (Chat. 7 p. 255-259)

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| Reaction | Importance | Presence Today (similarities) | Differences Today |
| Poor Law | * Charity becomes an responsibility at local cherishes
* Money comes from taxes of upper and middle classes; could cause resentment
* Would put the poor in working business, and pay them less for long hours
* It didn't solve poverty
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| Social Reformers |  |  |  |
| Factory Acts |  |  |  |
| Abolition slavery |  |  |  |
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1. How have Britain’s reactions to the Industrial Revolution impacted us today?

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| Benefits | Drawbacks |
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| *Sources* | *Sources* |