

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)

Innovation or System	Effects in the 1700s	Presence Today (similarities)	Differences Today
Selective Breeding	Because of this people could selectively breed animals with traits that they wanted like a cow that grows fast and is large or a sheep that has a lot of wool and grows it back quickly.	People today still selectively breed animals today to get the traits that they want in there cattle.	People still selectively breed animals today but hey also breed plants with desired traits that they want their crops to have.
Seed drill	This started the idea that the crops should be buried under dirt and made it easier to farm.	Even today we still use a very similar process that basically does the same thing.	The difference about this is that our process uses a tractor with attachments that plough into the ground and plant seeds while covering it in dirt and it runs on fossil fuel.
Enclosure	This made it easier for farmers to farm but it also put a lot of farmers out of business and a lot of them went to the city looking for work.	Today every farmer uses this enclosure technique and it has completely replaced the strip farming technique.	The difference is that it's not lords that own this farm land it's just farmers that own these plots of land.
Cash crops	Once people were able to farm easier and more efficiently there were more crops than they needed which they could sell.	Even to this day we still use this idea of cash crops to sell food that farmers grow and then other people buy it from the store.	People don't farm to survive anymore almost no one does or has to.
4 crop rotation	It became a more efficient source of food and allowed people to sell the leftover food as well as feed the cattle with turnips.	We still use the system of using plants that take nitrogen from the air and put it in the soil.	People today use green manure in the soil which helps the crops grow and they use other plants that can take the nitrogen form the air such as beans.

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

It paved the way for the industrial revolution because fewer farmers were needed and they were able to grow more and more food and this food would help feed more people which these people would work in cities as they lost their jobs as farmers.

3) How has the Agricultural Revolution impacted us today?

Benefits	Drawbacks
<p>During the Agricultural Revolution people started selectively breeding animals for specific traits. People came up with new techniques for farming like enclosure and made inventions like the seed drill to make farming easier. Because we started to make more food we had more than we needed which allowed for people to start selling their food.</p>	<p>A major drawback is that lots of land during this period of time was turned into farmland which destroyed a lot of habitats for wildlife it also decreased the biodiversity around these areas and with the increased amount of food that people were making we had a major increase in population.</p>
<p>http://www.treehugger.com/natural-sciences/what-selective-breeding.html http://study.com/academy/lesson/</p>	<p>http://study.com/academy/lesson/agricultural-and-industrial-revolutions</p>

Part B:

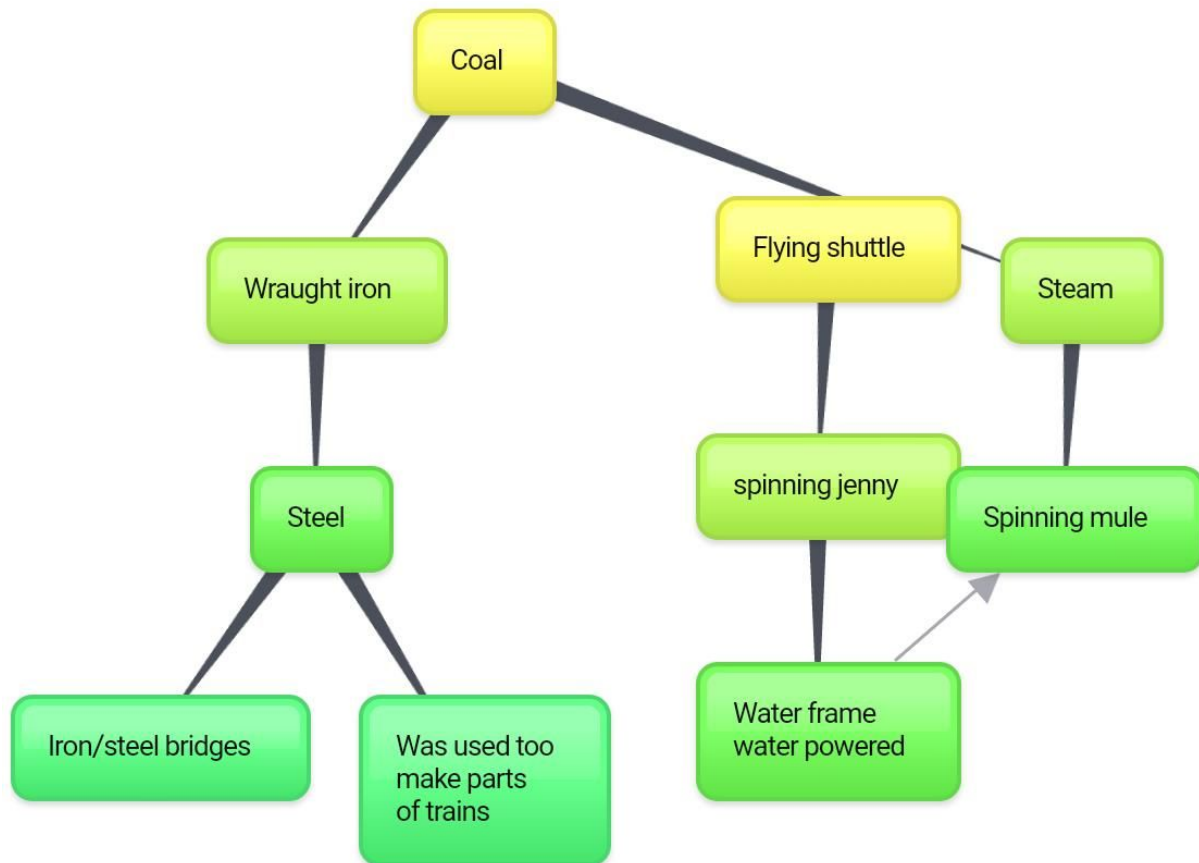
- 1) What are the major innovations or systems that were new to the Industrial Revolution and what were their effects? (Crossroads – Chapter 7 – pg 236-244) In what ways is it still present today? How is it different today?

Innovation or System	Effects	Presence Today (similarities)	Differences Today
Textiles	With the new machines that were starting to be built there was increased production and they needed less people.	We still use a very similar design that's mechanized.	A major difference is that we are able to make different varied types of textiles and threads.
Steam engines	The first steam engine led to Watts design which was more efficient and eventually helped to make the first factories.	We still use a similar idea except we use it for geothermal energy.	We don't use the exact same process for steam engines and we don't use these engines the same way that they use to we use it to get geothermal energy.
Steel	Steel was strong and wouldn't shatter like cast iron if it took too much force and it was used a lot for bridges, machines, building and other things.	We still use steel today for building bridges and cutlery and other things.	We use and make more different types of steel like carbon steel, alloy steel, stainless and tool steel.
Canals	It was very useful because they used it to transport a lot of goods and trading items.	Some countries still use canals for transporting people.	But we don't use it to move goods and other trading items.
Coal	It was the main power source during the industrial revolution.	People still use coal to create energy and power.	We don't use coal to make steam we use it to make electricity.

- 2) 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.

The creation of the flying shuttle led to the creation of the much faster spinning jenny which was like a spinning wheel except it was much more efficient. And then one person had the idea to make the Water Frame which had to be used next to a river because it required water to work. After it was discovered that steam could be used as a power source a man made the Spinning Mule which was almost the same as the Water Frame except the Spinning Mule required steam to work. The discovery of coal being a good source of fuel led to the creation of Wrought iron which was a little bit weaker than cast iron but it didn't break as easily as cast iron breaks. After the making of Wrought iron people discovered that wrought iron combined with coal that they could

make an even stronger metal that they called steel. Once steel was discovered they used to make bridges and parts of trains. The discovery of burning coal led to the creation of steam as a power source.



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3) How have the innovations of the Industrial Revolution impacted us today?

Benefits	Drawbacks
<p>We invented the first form of electricity. We started to mass produce during this time. We became more efficient at this time. We created the first factories during this time and we started to mass produce materials.</p>	<p>The workers were not very well taken care of and didn't have many breaks. A lot of children that worked in factories were killed and mangled and did not receive very much pay. There was a lot of pollution from burning coal and this impacted the world badly later on.</p>

<https://prezi.com/m/0sg0688zwzkr/industrial-r-evolution-how-does-it-affect-us-today/>

<https://www.reference.com/history/factory-life-during-industrial-revolution-b438d2c425cf7571?qo=leafPageFeaturedContent>
<http://www.history.com/topics/water-and-air-pollution>

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?

Innovation or System	Effects/importance	Presence Today (similarities)	Differences Today
Working conditions	The workers were treated poorly and were often not very healthy from the factory conditions.	We still have people work in factories but they don't work as long as they use to have to.	Workers nowadays have health care are taken care of and only work 8 hours a day.
Child labor	Children were paid very little and a lot of them died from their working conditions.	Children still work in some jobs but they don't work in factories or in mines anymore.	We don't really have child labor anymore and children don't do those dangerous jobs anymore and are treated better.
Class	There were only 3 classes and the poor people generally got poorer while the rich made more money.	We still have these three classes but there aren't as many poor people as many poor people as there use to be.	We have more different classes today and we have less poor people than there used to be.
Laissez faire	It's the idea that that if you leave the economy alone everything will work out fine.	Some politicians still believe in this idea of leaving the economy alone and that everything will be fine.	Sometimes the government interferes with this idea and helps people by giving them loans.

- 2) How have the societal changes of the Industrial Revolution impacted us today?

Benefits	Drawbacks
We started to produce more products and foods. During the industrial revolution population grew by 57 percent to 700 million in the mid 1700s and to 1 billion in 1800.	Because there were more people there was more demand which meant more production which led to more waste. Because later on we relied on fossil fuels for so long that we started in 1970 to reach a steady decline.
http://www.ecology.com/2011/09/18/ecological-impact	http://www.ecology.com/2011/09/18/ecological-impact

Part D:

1) How did Britain react to the new changes of the Industrial Revolution?

Reaction	Importance	Presence Today (similarities)	Differences Today
The abolition of slavery.	People started to realise at the end of the 18th century and at the start of the 19th century that it wasn't right to force people to be slaves.	There might be some countries today that still have slaves in them but a lot of countries don't have slaves anymore.	Is now known as equality and is the idea that everyone is equal in their own rights.
Poor laws	The government tried to help the poor people by making workhouses to give them somewhere to temporarily work and make money.	We don't have workhouses but we do have welfare for the poor in various countries.	People nowadays call it welfare and it is when the government provides people with food or other money that they normally wouldn't be able to buy or have.
Factory Acts	The government made various laws to try and make working conditions better today and to give them education for work.	Children get education just like back then but it's for longer and they learn more then they would have back then.	Children don't start working until a there around being an adult and children go to school for about 6 hours not 2 anymore.
Social Reformers	These people tried to improve the lower class and to help the poor people and they fought for the freedom of slaves early on.	There are still some people who believe different things should be changed and fixed.	We don't have any people trying to change the laws for children like when they can work.

2) How have Britain's reactions to the Industrial Revolution impacted us today?

Benefits	Drawbacks
Children early on in the revolution were forced to go into labor and eventually there were laws that made it illegal for children under a certain age to work and other laws without this we might have still had child labor in countries like Britain.	Their reactions caused people to make more and more factories which has caused a lot of pollution which caused smog that killed some people acid rain and the air became very sickly.
http://webs.bcp.org/sites/vcleary/modernworldhistorytextbook/industrialrevolution/responsestoit.html	http://www.britainexpress.com/History/Industrial-age-and-social-reform.htm