**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 |
| Enclosure | The landowners combined many small strips to make a field that was closed off with fences. Doing this allowed them to work more efficiently. The commons had become private grounds, and that resulted in a difficult situation for the poor farmers. After enclosure started people began making more than enough food, so they started selling it. | Farm owners had owned one big plot of land which contained many small fields surrounded by a large fence turning the fields into one large piece of private property. | Farms as needed today as they were back in the 1700s. Reason being that these days farms are a lot larger and more equipped with machines. |
| Cash crops | Cash crops allowed farmers make enough food for them and their families with food to spare that they could sell to earn money. | People would sell grains to make an earning for themselves. Cash crops were grown and gathered mainly for market purposes. | Farming today: mainly third world/ international countries are the main producers for crops and produce for the larger countries. |
| Seed drill | The seed drill was introduced to farmers which made farming a little more efficient. Before the seed drill seeds were broadcast (thrown by hand). The seed drill made it so that seeds could be planted in rows of three, and caused more seeds to sprout instead of being eaten by birds and other animals. | The seed drill makes a tunnel, then spits out seeds into neat rows before burying them up. | Seed drills these days are much larger and no longer pulled by horses, instead they are gas powered. |
| Crop rotation | By rotating crops of cloves, turnips, wheat, grasses, and barley from field to field they realized that when they planted it grew a lot better. | The crop rotating system allowed an increase in crops, and grew cheaper fooder which fed the livestock and allowed people to their herds. | These days a lot of the time we use synthetic fertilizers and other man made compounds to put the nutrients back into the ground/soil. |
| Breeding | breeding is when you separate female and male animals and then watch them for their traits and characteristics. You would choose a male and female who (if they were Sheep) where the biggest and had the most wool. The off spring would usually develop these traits and sometimes their wool would grow faster as well. | Sheep were bred to have thicker wool and cattle were bred for more meat. | Meat/Food is being sold to companies/ stores who then sell them to citizens and that allows businesses to grow and make big profits |

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

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| During the agricultural revolution farms in Britain became a lot more productive than ever before. Since less farmers were needed to provide food for the larger city populations more people were facing money issues and were unable to afford new plants and animals. Because of this many farmers end up selling their land and began working for the city. It has also changed how the country side looked. |

1. How has the Agricultural Revolution impacted us today?

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| Benefits | Drawbacks |
| New farming techniques, steadier food supplies, greater populations, increased health. Today we make more food than they did back in the 1700s and so there is less poverty. | Greater population means more mouths to feed and more people to take care of. Although the more food we make the more people there are because the people need food and we are now able to provide that however more people causes more pollution. |
| *Sources* | *Sources* |

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 |
| Steam & Coal | Coal was typically burned for heat, and more so in the winter since it was colder. Coal was also used to fuel the steam engine and to make iron. | Today coal is a major use in manufacturing and factory facilities. It is used for power generation, steel production and many other things. | We only use coal and steam to power some generators in some places. We use furnaces which are usually powered by electricity |
| Iron | Iron was used to make things like pots and pans as well as wheels in factories iron steam engines and bridges. | Better things can be made with better quality and better quality appliances- (if you can afford it). | We don’t use iron as much today. Now there is another type of material that is used for making pots and pans, it is called “Gotham steel” |
| Textiles | This industry was mainly used for designing clothes, yarn. The fiber threads would get turned into fabric. | We use machines to make yarn and thread for us. | We still make clothing using thread and yarn but a lot of the time we make it a different way. |
| Factories | inventions of the industrial revolution resulted in the cottage system becoming no longer used in many areas. Most new machines that were invented were large and many parts of manufacturing in the factories were now in one place. | These days we have larger factories/manufactures that make many different types of vehicles, machines, and other products in less time then back then. | Factories are larger and much more complex products are being made. |
| Transportation | Steam engines helped with transportation. Steam engines used to power railways were eventually created. Railways transported goods and then later on people and progressed/improved overall and in speed. | The trains that we used are powered with electric locomotives instead of steam engines. | Trains transport people, animals, goods and some other things. These trains have roofs unlike the ones that were first invented. They are also a lot bigger so they can transfer more things. |

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 |
| We have advanced in the products that we make, they are now made faster and more efficiently. The products now have better quality. | With all the products, we are making, we are also causing air pollution because of the fuel/coal that is being burned to make all these products. |
| *Sources* | *Sources* |

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 |
| Laissez faire | This was the policy which made a market as free as possible from the governments interference. An example of this is, that a business owner would not have to pay tariffs to the government. The government had previously interfered with trade and prices so the business owners didn’t have much of a profit. This allowed for them to make a profit but for the workers that meant little protection. Workers were now easily fired and had to find a new job to support themselves and their families. | Business owners still are able to fire their workers but not as easily. The government also doesn’t control their pricings. The businesses make a good income (usually) and can afford more workers and properly pay them. | When a business owner or manager wants to fire a worker, they are not allowed to just fire them they must explain what’s wrong and try to fix it first. Workers are treated better now and payed better. |
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| Workers’ rights | Air usually would be filled with fluff and microfibers which got into the worker’s lungs and could cause them to get sick. The machines noises were at times deafening. Working in mines involved many risks because there’s many toxins in the air which could cause diseases and explosions. | People still work in factories with loud machines but, the machines have been improved and so has the environment. There are still risks but they are reduced and they are not caused by toxins just floating around because the air is cleaner. | Working conditions today are much better. The air in factories is much cleaner and if it is loud people may have ear plugs. The factory owners are required to keep safe working conditions |
| Child labor | Children were paid very little and they would get beaten a lot. These children started working at an early age, some started work as soon as they could walk. They would get hurt as they were exposed to many dangerous toxins, and pollution, and the work they did would sometimes be very dangerous. | Children these days still work, but they have a say in whether they want to go to work/get a job or not. Children don’t get paid as much as they adults. | Today there are less children working, the children who do go to work usually make that decision on their own. Today kids are able to get a free education, which is part of the reason why there are less kids working. |
| class | The lower class, were the people who worked in factories, or the trade business. There are different “levels” or rankings such as casual labor, skilled labour, and unskilled labour. The population of the lower class grew and they had almost no chance of education. The middle class, were the people who worked in offices, stores, or maybe as a doctor, lawyer, engineer (etc.). The upper class were the people with the most money, they had kind of separated themselves from the other classes. | The wealthier people didn’t need to work as much or at all and could hire the lower-class people which is similar to today because the wealthier people may work but they may not need to much and they can hire others to be assistants. | Now-a-days nobody is really labeled in these classes, but there still are people who have more money than others. The people with more money still sometimes will get treated better and probably have nicer things, but almost everyone can get a good education and a stable job- including the people with less money. |

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

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| Benefits | Drawbacks |
| Working conditions are much safer now. Child labour has become banned in many places and children are healthier and have a better education. We now have better/ more efficient transportation such as: cars, trains, airplanes, public transit etc. | There is more air pollution due to all the products being made and the transportation. When people travel over water in a boat (for example) things may spill or be dumped into the water causing pollution. |
| *Sources*[*http://www.preservearticles.com/201107159157/what-were-the-advantages-and-disadvantages-of-industrialization.html*](http://www.preservearticles.com/201107159157/what-were-the-advantages-and-disadvantages-of-industrialization.html) | *Sources*<http://www.preservearticles.com/201107159157/what-were-the-advantages-and-disadvantages-of-industrialization.html> |

Part D:

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

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| Reaction | Importance | Presence Today (similarities) | Differences Today |
| Poor Law | The poor laws relate to the support of the poor. In Britain in the 17th century they tried to address poverty with poor laws. Even when they were altered in 1834 the poor laws were not effectively reducing poverty and unemployment. The poor laws made charity the local authorities responsibilities. Many poor people still were left without relief | We are still try to find different ways that we can help in reducing and ending poverty. | There isn’t as much poverty today. Unemployment rates aren’t that high- depending on where you’re looking. People try helping out the places dealing with poverty by sending them resources whenever we/they can. |
| Social reformers | Social reformers were trying to improve the lifestyle of the lower class. Some were mainly concerned with helping children, and addressing child labor, education and housing. Free schooling was not available for all children at that point in time but it was supported. With support from donors there were ragged schools which would offer free lessons to needy children. | We have social workers instead of social reformers- but the two are very similar. They both try and help improve people’s lives. | Today’s social workers don’t only help out the poor, they help whoever they can. |
| Factory arts | Factory acts were the new laws that were written when people became disturbed by the extreme effects the industrial revolution was causing. It became illegal to have children work more than 12 hours straight in cotton mills. In 1819 it became illegal to hire a child under nine years of age for work in the textile industry. This law however was not applied to children in other industries. Over time positive changes helped children eventually go to school and entertainment (like sporting events) became popular. | We have laws that state a certain age that children can start working at. | Today if you want to work in certain businesses you must first go through a few years of courses to get there. For certain jobs you have to be a lot older than for other jobs, like for instance some fats food restaurants will start hiring children at the age of 14. |
| Abolition of slavery | People were being bought and sold as slaves and there was an idea that ‘all men are created equal’. That idea made people question the idea of slavery. Slaves, social reformers, workers, politicians, religious leaders and many others all worked together to try and put and to slavery. They began a petition against slavery.in 1807 the slave trade became illegal but did not free the people already in slavery. People were also asked to stop buying products made by slaves because that could raise awareness to stop it. | To put an end to some things we still have to do campaigns and petitions. | People have a lot more freedom today, and in most places there isn’t any slavery. |
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How have Britain’s reactions to the Industrial Revolution impacted us today?

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| Benefits | Drawbacks |
| People used to be very overworked, in harsh conditions. Laws between the upper, middle and lower class were not equal and slavery was a normal thing. Eventually people began to recognize what they saw happening was wrong and began to put a stop to it. once it got through to many more people new laws were laid down and without those laws, we wouldn’t be as fortunate as we are now. Today we still have different classes but people now try to help each other out more. | Some families were no longer able to afford some things because eventually younger children could not work and hours were also reduced which means they are bringing home less pay.  We still have classes today and in some cases the upper class acts negatively towards the low or middle class while, the middle class may act negatively to the low/upper class. |
| *Sources* | *Sources* |