**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 |
| 4 crop rotation | More/faster food production, no farm land left fallow, let cows feed on turnips and graze on clover,  |  | Today we don’t use the 4 crop rotation instead we just grow one kind of plant then harvest it and let it regenerate over the winter then put manure on it. |
| Seed drill | Faster food production, less time, less seed waste because it makes a hole drops the seeds in it and covers it again,  | We use relatively the same design just bigger and faster. | We use the same machine just made of metal, pulled bay a tractor and It is faster  |
| Enclosure | more food production.Kicked smaller farmers off of their lands, allows for machines to be used in the farms, reclaimed the common lands for more farm land,  | We still have enclosures for our farms. | It is bigger than before and we have bigger tech, only the farmer and people he hired work on it. |
| Selective Breeding | Better/stronger animals, more wool, leather and meat, when u have a stronger breed u could rent him or her to someone else. | Today we make bigger cows for meat or sheep for more wool it’s all going to consumer products. | We don’t do it as much as before with cows, pigs, sheep and chicken. |
| Cash Crops | People had enough crops to make money by selling it. | People make food and sell it to a store to make money. | The farmers don’t keep their food they sell it then go and buy it after it is processed and made. |

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

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| They made more food with the seed drill so population could grow which made fewer people work on a farm and forced them work in a factory and grew on the community.  |

1. How has the Agricultural Revolution impacted us today?

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| Benefits | Drawbacks |
| Because of agriculture we have more food growing from the “4 crop rotation”, bigger and stronger animals from “selective breeding”, faster ways to plant seeds because of the “Seed Drill”, Bigger lands due to “Enclosure” and a way to make a profit because of all the extra food “Cash crop” we can go to a groceries store and get more food than we need which meant we have more time for inventions. | More food = more people = expansion = inventers = easer job = unemployed = expansion = jobs = more people = less food = expansion = MORE JOBS = MORE PEOPLE = OVER POPULATION!!! Now food industries are set on first world countries to make more money, |
| *My brain* | *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 |
| Textile | More thread= more fabric being made faster. | It is relatively the same way. | It is made with different tools and machines to make it even faster. |
| Steam/Coal | Made things go faster, made faster transportation, steam engine can now be used in factories, mining is easier to get water out of the mine, | Still used for some factories to make life easier.  | We are cutting back on the usage of fossil fuels  |
| Factories | Bigger and faster industries, more products,  | We still use factories to make products. | It is faster, there are more and it is causing more pollution. |
| Iron | Better working material. | Common working material.  | We use tools that are not as heavy as iron. |
| transportation | Easier to get to places and bring things around | We still use trains to bring things around. | We have faster trains and we have cars and trucks not horse drawn carriages  |

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 |
| Now we have faster transportation because of the steam power trains people were trying to make better more advanced trains which lead to the first car,  | Factories caused Pollution because they would dump all of their waste into the rivers and steam/coal caused global warming by burning fascial fuels into the air, |
| *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 |
| Lasefair | It let people make their own choices.  | We still use Lasefair  | But it has some laws with it like minimum wage. |
| Child labor | People could charge less and have more workers. Deformed kids from being worked so hard all the time,  | We still have child labor in some places | There are child labor laws in most countries now. |
| Worker rights | For coal miners you had risk of miner’s lung, you would get soaked from undrinkable water, if you were a woman hulling dirt than u might have been taken advantage of. |  | We don’t mine as much coal; we have machines that basically do everything for us. Now we don’t dig mines we use excavators and dig down. |
| class | Is showing who is the “most important” to the “least important”. (Not to be taken as offending)  | We still have a higher class, middle class and a lower class. |  |
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1. How have the societal changes of the Industrial Revolution impacted us today?

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| Benefits | Drawbacks |
| Today we make our own choices unless the government has to step in, we only have to work 8 hours a day minimum,  | Lasefair makes the owners do what they want so it lead to the poor become poorer and the rich get richer. |
| *Sources* | *Sources* |

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 laws | Gave people jobs, and some money in their pockets. | Some countries are still in poverty. | We do not have a poor law anymore. |
| Socials reforms | They helped children get an education, stopped child labor laws and gave children housing  | Some companies are still trying to get a better education and housing for children. | We are doing it for other countries and not our own anymore. |
| Factory acts | Children only work 12 hours straight in a cotton mill, no hiring children under 9,  |  | Children are not allowed to be hired  |
| Abolition of slavery | Set people free from their “Owner” |  | We are not allowed to have slaves only employs.  |
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1. How have Britain’s reactions to the Industrial Revolution impacted us today?

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| Benefits | Drawbacks |
| Now there are less poor people in the countries, children don’t have to work instead we slave away in school to get a job, less work hours, |  |
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