**`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 | Plows, plants the seeds, and covering it all in one move. It also planted the seeds in rows which makes it faster. | We still use the machine | More mechanized |
| Enclosure | Combined the smaller strips into large fields for more efficient way of farming | We use enclosure farms | Done in a larger scale |
| Cash crops | After the land was able to produce more food they started to sell the extra crops and made profit. | A lot of us farm for profit | We have other ways of making profit |
| Crop rotation | When rotating crops every year the land doesn’t become less fertile and certain pests won’t bother the crops as much | We still use the same method | We understand the science behind it |
| Breeding | Keeping more animals and breeding specific animals that have the specific traits that they want | We breed animals as well | We are able to modify the DNA and other traits |

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

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| The agricultural revolution made the farms more productive, less people and more food are provided, improved livestock breeding, which made the Britain ready for the industrial revolution. |

1. How has the Agricultural Revolution impacted us today?

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| Benefits | Drawbacks |
| Created better ways of farming  Less man power needed  More people because more food | More competition for space and resources  Population became denser. |
| *https://prezi.com/ou7eeh372ahh/positives-and-negative-effects-of-the-agricultural-revolution/* | *https://prezi.com/ou7eeh372ahh/positives-and-negative-effects-of-the-agricultural-revolution/* |

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 heats up water to turn it into steam, and steam is a source of power that is more powerful than humans | We use steam and coal | We use more gas than steam |
| Iron | Using coal iron can be made which lead to new things being made | We use iron to make things | Our items are more advanced |
| Textiles | Creating cloth and clothes and making profit. We created factories and machines to make the process faster | We still make clothes and cloth | We have a lot of different styles of clothing |
| Transportation | Allowed to transport big and delicate objects without wrecking them. | We transport goods | We are able to use airplanes and other new transportations |
| Roads | Roads gave a better way of transportation, and a special design was made to make the water get drained | We use roads | Our roads are made by concrete |

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 |
| New styles of clothing  Coal to generate electricity  Transportation  Factories | Pollution  Losing skills  Money |
| *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 | The government would lower the taxes for the benefit of economic growth | Business today would still use the idea of Laissez-Faire |  |
| Factories | Lots of factories used coal as a source of energy, which caused a lot of pollution. Working in factories they were able to create more efficient ways of creating products, and better quality | We still use factories, and pollution is still happening | We are trying to find a way to keep the environment clean, and most of our factories are machine based. |
| Child labour | The use of child labour meant more work but less payment to children, which made the factories profit | Some places of the world still have child labour | Most places have stoped child labour |
| Working rights | The people that work would have to work for 12-16 hours a day, and only 15s a week. They would also get money taken away from their payment if they fall asleep, go to the bathroom, and etc | Some jobs still force you to work for long periods of time | We get paid more and work less |
| Society classes | There’s a system that included rankings of classes, with the higher classes getting paid more, and lower classes paid less. | We still have people that get paid more and people who get paid less | Most people live in middle class |

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

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| Benefits | Drawbacks |
| Earning money  Better goods  Better transport  Better living conditions for middle class | Pollution  Unsafe  Dirty  More working hours  Little amounts of breaks  People had different opinions |
| *https://www.reference.com/history/were-benefits-industrial-revolution-221077bee569ac0f* | https://prezi.com/deaekqfpidou/positive-and-negative-effects-of-the-**industrial**-**revolution**/ |

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 |
| The poor laws | Designed to reduce the cost for looking after the poor, which made the poor needing to work more. | We need to work and earn money | We don’t need as much help as back then |
| Social Reformers | Trying to improve the lives of the lower class. Like making the workload less, education for children, housing, etc.… this is done to try and make a better chance of life for the poor children in another country | In Canada, our education is free for children | Our lower class doesn’t have as a hard time as the industrial revolution |
| Factory acts | Because children were paid less more children were working, so the government made laws of how long children should work and the ages required. | There are laws on how old a person need to be before going to work | The laws are much more strict |
| Abolition | People of slavery and a religious group started anti-slavery movement. In 1807 there became a law for slave trade in the British Empire. | We are still against slavery | We don’t have slavery anymore |
| Worker’s Association | People started having unions. Workers formed associations to look after the interest of their members. But the government held them back and declared it illegal | Some companies have union today | Unions are legal nowadays |

1. How have Britain’s reactions to the Industrial Revolution impacted us today?

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| Benefits | Drawbacks |
| No more slavery  Less work for children  Education | Companies are still trying to profit a lot from giving employees minimum wage  Still pollution everywhere |
| *Sources* | *Sources* |