## Industrialization Intro ER Name:

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| The Industrial Revolution is the second and most recent of the great societal shifts (along with the Neolithic Revolution). It has defined our modern era. Everything about your life is a product of the Industrial Revolution. Below are summarized 4 major areas of change involved in the Industrial Revolution. | |
| **Wealth**  The levels of wealth for most people in the industrial world has grown immensely. From 1700-2001, wealth in the United States increased by 56x. Before that, in Europe, it had changed only an estimated 0.2x in the prior 2000 years.  Thousands of new, useful products have become available to us—from dish washers to cars to cheap clothes to computers and phones and airplanes. These products have become central to our lives and most people in industrial countries no longer develop the skills needed to survive in a non-industrial world. | **How has wealth changed since industrialization? (list 3 facts)** |
| **Population**  Industrialization has also come with an explosion in population. The population boom has been caused by lower infant mortality rates (the frequency in which children die) and a large increase in life expectancy. Life expectancy has doubled in western countries since 1750 while infant mortality rates are now 1/10th what they were in 1750.  In the 500 year period from 1500 to 2000, the population increased by 12x. The population growth is expected to continue—reaching estimated levels of 11-12 billion by 2100. | **How has population changed since industrialization? (list 3 facts)** |
| **Environment**  One of the negative effects of industrialism is increased pollution. In Britain, factories were responsible for raising pollution levels. Two effects of industry on the environment include greenhouse gas emissions and land clearing.  Today, due to increased mechanization, pollution levels are higher and the environmental impacts are more apparent. The emission of greenhouse gases has played a major role in damaging the environment. Greenhouse gases are believed to contribute to global climate change. Greenhouse gases are emitted by motor vehicles and many industrial factories.  Many scientists now predict a global environmental catastrophe sometime in the next hundred years. A rise in sea waters by even 4ft is estimated to displace almost a billion humans—which would be the worst humanitarian crisis in history. That level of rise is expected by 2100—although current research suggests we may be vastly underestimating the rate of sea level rise. | **How has the environment changed since industrialization? (list 3 facts)** |
| **Society**  Industrialism has altered social structure. Today, modern societies are 'mass' societies, made up of cities populated by millions of people. The majority of people in an industrialised society enjoy high standards of living, voting rights, education and welfare.  The gap between rich and poor in industrialised societies has grown. Unemployment and poverty are major factors for many industrial countries. People can fall into a poverty cycle. Without a job there is little chance of securing adequate shelter and food. Without shelter and food, there is little opportunity for people to gain employment. There are large groups of homeless and unemployed people in many industrial countries, which has been on the rise for the last 20 years. Some social problems are addressed by government legislation and social welfare groups. Most industrialised countries have welfare systems in place to assist the unemployed and homeless. | **How has society changed since industrialization? (list 3 facts)** |

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