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Video Response 19

The early Industrial Revolution was characterized by a series of incremental improvements in various fields such as agriculture, textile production, transportation, and energy. These improvements included the development of new machines, the use of new materials, and the optimization of existing processes, all aimed at increasing productivity and efficiency. For instance, the introduction of spinning machines and power looms greatly improved textile production, while the invention of the steam engine allowed for more efficient and reliable transportation of goods and people. The use of coal and other fossil fuels as a source of energy was also a major breakthrough that fueled industrial growth.

These incremental improvements had significant impacts on society, but they also created winners and losers. While some people became wealthy and successful through the new opportunities created by industrialization, others experienced oppression and hardship. Groups of people who were particularly vulnerable to industrial oppression included workers, especially those who were employed in factories or mines. These workers often worked long hours in dangerous conditions, for very little pay. Women and children were often exploited as cheap labor and were subjected to harsh working conditions that led to illness and injury. In addition, many rural communities were displaced as people were forced to move to cities to work in factories, disrupting traditional ways of life and causing significant social and economic upheaval.