

Tsephania Sanon

World civilization

Alliance University

Lindell O'Hara

February 22, 2023

Chapter 19

Film Response

From 1820 and 1920, the Industrial Revolution caused several changes to ordinary people's way of life. Before the Industrial Revolution, most people were mostly farmers in rural areas. But, as new production methods and tools became available, people flocked to urban areas for factory jobs (Marx & Engels, 1967). Because of this, many aspects of regular life had to change, including the length of the workday, the amount of pollution, and the density of the population. Mass production shifted away from individuals manufacturing their own things and toward consumers doing so instead. Because of these shifts, new socioeconomic strata emerged, with the working class eventually becoming the dominant group. Because of these shifts, new socioeconomic strata emerged, with the working class eventually becoming the dominant group. Improvement of existing technologies and production methods defined the early stages of the Industrial Revolution. The invention of new machines and the implementation of steam power were among these advancements. As a result of these developments, industrial production capacities were expanded, and manufacturers could crank out more goods per unit of time. Hence, product prices fell, making them more affordable for the general public.

In the context of the film *Crash Course* by John Greens, the term "industrial oppression" refers to the disadvantages experienced by populations due to the advent of industrialization (*Crash Course*, 2019). Factory employees were one such group, as they were frequently exposed to unfair treatment, including long shifts, hazardous conditions, and inadequate pay. Industrial oppression also included subjugating women and children, who were often paid less than men and subjected to hazardous working conditions. Those who were oppressed included immigrants and people of color, who were disproportionately assigned to the lowest-paid, most risky occupations. New socioeconomic strata, such as the working class and the middle class, emerged as a result of the Industrial Revolution as well. People in these communities related to one another because of their common history and economic circumstances. To fight for their rights and better their working and living conditions, they banded together to join clubs and organizations. Throughout this time, however, gender norms stabilized, and women were expected to play the traditional duties of housewife and mother. As a result, a strict gender hierarchy emerged, with men dominating both the professional and domestic spheres.

References

- Crash Course, (2019, Nov 6). *The Industrial Revolution: Crash Course European History #24* [Video]. YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zjK7PWmRRyg>
- Marx, K., & Engels, F. (1967). *The communist manifesto*. 1848. *Trans. Samuel Moore*. London: Penguin, 15(10.1215), 9780822392583-049.