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World Civilization II
Film & Response: The Industrial Revolution
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During the Industrial Revolution it is said that the Europeans in the 1800 basically lived their lives like those in the Neanderthals. Fast forwarding to the 1920s those who would usually work in agriculture was now working in shops, transportation, mining, OE workshops, or in factories. Not only were jobs different, but also cars existed as well as measuring time in minutes. Among these great changes came new technology like some people owning radios and refrigerators so their food could last greater extents instead of spoiling or foodborne illness. As Mr. Greene said, "Welcome to the Industrial Revolution". Agricultural trade increased across the towns and instead of individual families producing goods they were able to network and focus on other aspects like farmers more in sync with farming, textile workers could focus on textile creation. Europeans produced products such as coffee, tea, and chocolate with heated water to kill bacteria. Many artists along with others had a bit freer time to get creative like John Kay famously known for his flying shuttle that increased the pace and productivity. In England, Ellen Hacking and her husband John Hacking worked with card machines for cotton flattening, etc., another example was porcelain and pineapples were rare and expensive to find and make in domestic trading. This meant that everyday life was transforming into two classes becoming prominent alongside the aristocracy and peasants in social structure: 1. The bourgeoisie, burghs/bourgs 2. Proletariat aka the working class, Britain was highly networked. This would only apply to those who owned factories, banks, and transportation networks, and large tracts of land for raising livestock and crops. The proletariat compromised many factory and other workers who lacked tools or land to support themselves, they instead rather labored for factory owners and others who had the means to produce.

Cotton clothing was a big movement over 50% during the Industrial Revolution and because of that experimenting manufacturers worked to keep labor costs as low as they could, included in these labor acts were little children-which resulted losing arms, legs, eyes, also even in deaths. Slaves were the main workers who kept the industry in motion and the machinery running, and women would be paid less than men, of course. This was different for women who used to be at home doing "housewife" things, but not in this case. In other career aspects, the railway system was built and conductors, train drivers, ticket sellers were in high demand. Also, pharmacists, shopkeepers, construction workers, teachers, doctors, drivers of coaches, sanitation workers, police, and urban administrators were needed. In-between was the rising of the professional groups called the "Middle class" in Europe that had doctors, lawyers, teachers, and others who had special skills. Shining another light on the different clubs that were formed such as singing, gymnastics, and sports clubs, but didn't focus just on the athletics, also members of the group were able to discuss politics and read newspapers (shared) in a café. The others would find mutual commons based on class position for chambers of commerce to protect their financial interests and museums to show off the city's achievements. Swing riots became a Britain rebellion over the textile machines, machinery products, etc., which eventually created unions for the groups to feel better.

The conditions rose in a unhealthy way filled with disease as well as the industrial aspect.