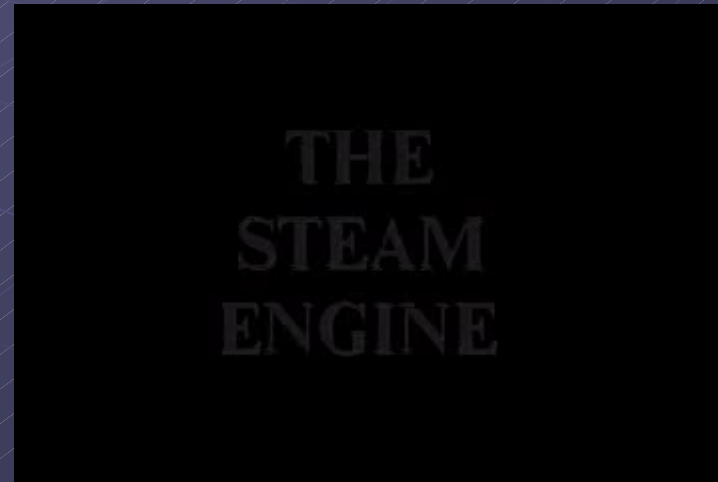
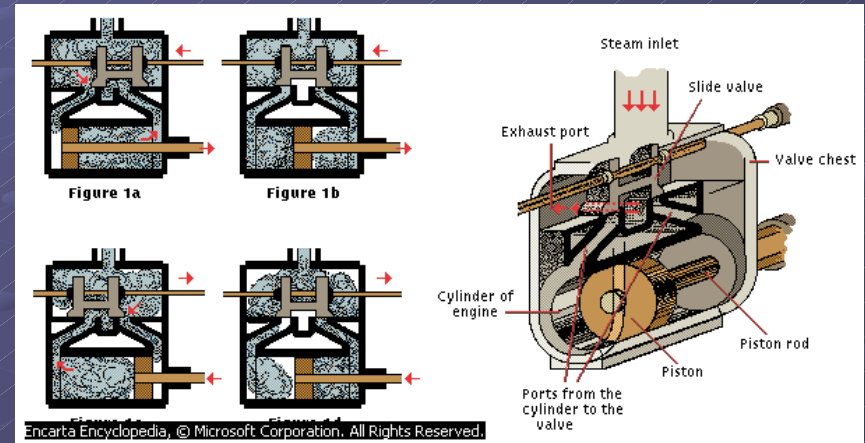


# Economic and Social Revolutions

By Kevin Santana

# How did the agricultural revolution change European life?

- The agricultural revolution changed European life because of the advances in technology, such as the steam engine, this lowered the amount of jobs that were needed on a farm.
- The affects of the agricultural revolution are that these advances in technology caused people to loose their jobs. Another affect is that these steam engines needed coal to perform, in which coal mining was in place.
- The agricultural revolution changed many farming methods, such as the alteration of soil, iron plows, and rotating crops to avoid losing nutrients in the soil. This made life on the farms very different.



# Why was there an industrial revolution in Europe?

- The industrial revolution is a period of time during which machines replaced hand tools, and steam and electricity took the place of human and animal power.
- Capitalism is a free market economic system in which the means of production are owned and operated by individuals for profit.
- The factory system is a system that brought workers and machines together in one place to manufacture goods.
- There was an industrial revolution because the mass production of goods led Europeans to industrialization.
- There was an industrial revolution in Europe because of the need for more production for the increasing population. There weren't enough food and supply being produced at this time, in which they developed different methods to produce more, the steam engine for example, was one of these new methods, in which is an advance in technology, in which is another reason for Europe having an industrial revolution.



# How did the industrial revolution affect society?

- The working conditions of these factories that these people worked in were unhealthy. These factories even had children working in it, as well as women.
- These urban lifestyles are very much different from rural lifestyles. People who lived in rural areas often moved to urban areas for opportunities, because there were more jobs available in urban lifestyles.
- The industrial revolution changed the role of women largely. Women now didn't just stay home and be housewives, they were working alongside men. By the end of the nineteenth century, large numbers of poor women were working outside the home, in factories, mines, and on farms.
- The industrial revolution caused higher salaries for jobs in these factories, in which made it desirable to men, in which limited the number of women working in these factories. A new role was made for women in the middle class, in which now they stayed home and became home makers.

How did the Industrial Revolution change



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Photos

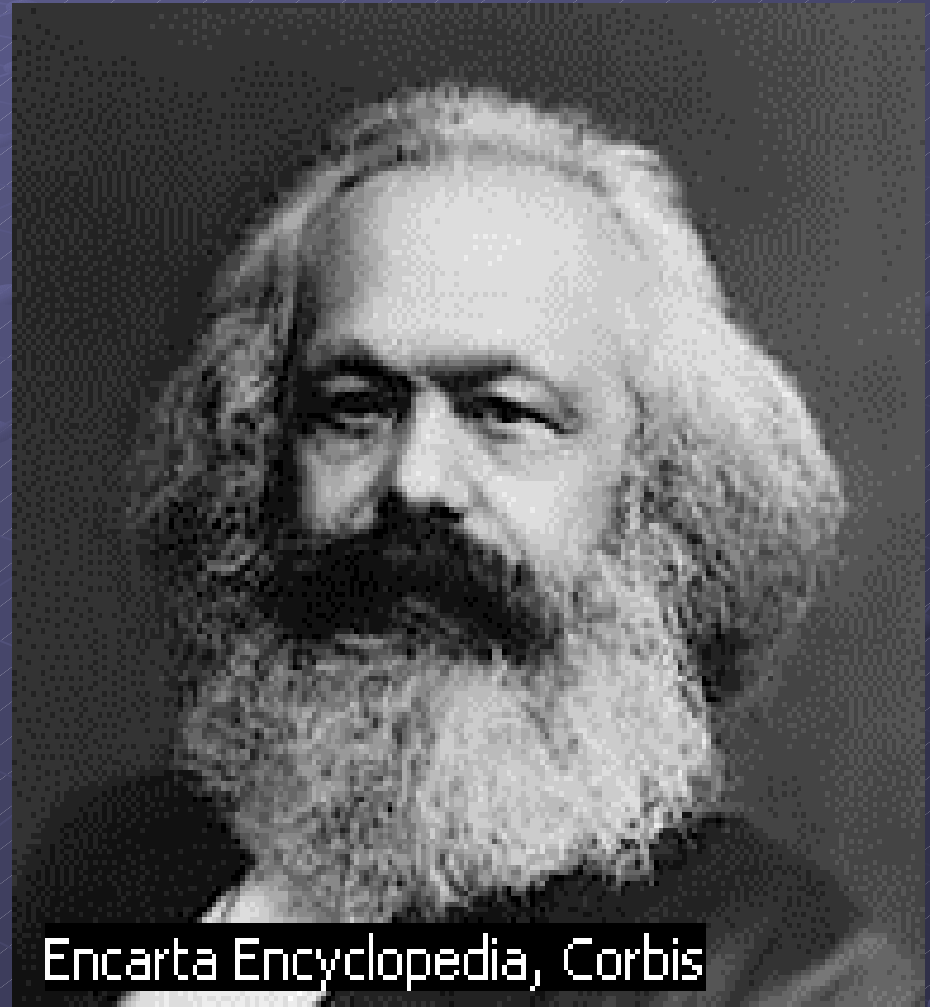


# How did socialism address the evils of industrialization?

- One of the biggest problems of industrialization is that many countries who have a great economy, and large production of goods, and weapons were able to conquer other parts of the world. It made European countries richer, and made them have more advances in technology, in which created better weapons for their military. Which gave them power over smaller countries, economically, and created conflicts throughout the world.
- Utopians socialists Robert Owens, Charles Fourier and Comte de Saint-Simon rejected capitalism and Ricardo's "iron law". They felt that means by good planning and judicious regulation, economies could be made to prosper without exploiting the working class.
- Karl Marx fought for the overthrow of capitalist order. He captured the minds of many intellectuals and workers, and would go on to be one of the most influential doctrines of the modern era, because he believed in socialism, in which he wanted equal rights for each social class.

# How did Karl Marx propose to solve the problems of the Industrial Revolution?

- He proposed to solve the problems of the industrial revolution by overthrowing capitalist order. He mainly wanted social equality for all social classes but influenced his ideas mainly to the working class.
- The bourgeoisie is the middle class, in which are the factory owners, and the business men. The proletariat are the working class. Karl Marx mainly focused on the working class because he knew that his ideas would capture the mind of the working class, in which he can use their support to overthrow capitalist order.
- Karl Marx influenced the working class largely, in which was another step to solve the problems of the industrial revolution. It was one of the most influential doctrines of the modern era.



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# How did the industrial revolution lead to democratic reforms in England?

- The industrial revolution led to democratic reforms in England because, England gained so much from the industrial revolution. They knew that they would be able to conquer and colonize. It also gave them a variety of motives. It made them have a big push for political equality and economic justice. They thought that reformation would relieve them from all problems for the British life.
- Labor laws played a big effect on society. During the first decades of the industrial era, the working class received low wages, worked long hours and more days, lived in squalid and crowded housing, and dealt with unsafe working conditions. Child labor was also common. Labor laws had children working in these factories, in which created health problems for more children.
- Parliamentary reforms also changed, for example, the right to vote for males in the working class. Women also fought for their right to vote, and equal rights from males, in which is called the women's suffrage movements.