Aim: Did industrialization improve or worsen people’s lives?
DOMESTIC SYSTEM
Work done at home or small workshops by hand

FACTORY SYSTEM
Work done in a factory by machine
Industrial Revolution

• Includes:
  • Change from the domestic system of manufacturing to the factory system
  • new technologies - production, communication and transportation
  • New sources of power - water to steam to electricity

(U.S – early 1800s to early 1900s)
EXHIBIT A
EXHIBIT C

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania steel mill, 1890

Steel Production in the U.S., 1865 - 1900

EXHIBIT D

William Henry Vanderbilt's drawing room at 640 Fifth Avenue.

JACOB RIIS – TENEMENT LIVING
EXHIBIT E

Coal mining facility, Minersville Pennsylvania, 1870

Child coal miners, late 1800s
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NEGATIVE</th>
<th>POSITIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children worked in factories and mines</td>
<td>More products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweatshops/poor working conditions</td>
<td>New products that made life easier (electricity, light bulb)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pollution – destruction of environment</td>
<td>Some people got wealthy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People live in poor conditions</td>
<td>New technology</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
POSITIVE EFFECTS
• New products created to make peoples lives easier-railroad, electricity, streetcars, lightbulb, phones, etc
• Older products-more options, less expensive, more readily available
• New industries and opportunities for people
• Some people became very wealthy

NEGATIVE EFFECTS
• Very poor working conditions in factories called “sweatshops”
• Environmental pollution
• Child labor
• Great disparity between rich and poor; very poor living conditions for working class
EXPLOITATION

• To take advantage of someone or something for personal gain.