

The Industrial Revolution

Lesson 3

Industrialization Spreads

Key Terms and People

mass production system of manufacturing large quantities of identical items

interchangeable parts machine parts that are identical and manufactured by machine

assembly line each worker does one step of a manufacturing processes

division of labor different workers doing individual and different tasks

specialization separation of tasks

economic interdependence people in a society relying on other people

stock right of ownership in a company called a corporation

corporation business owned by stockholders who share in its profits but are not responsible for its debts

Before You Read

In the last lesson, you read about some of the effects of industrialization.

In this lesson, you will see how industrialization spread to other nations.

As You Read

Use a chart to compare industrialization in the United States, in Europe, and around the world.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

How did industrialization begin in the United States?

The United States was one of the first to industrialize after Great Britain. Like Britain, the United States had a great deal of coal and water to create power. There was also plenty of iron. In addition, immigrants in the United States created a large supply of workers.

The United States also benefited from conflict with Britain. During the War of 1812, Britain stopped shipping goods to

the United States. As a result, American industries began to make many of the goods that Americans wanted.

In the United States, industrialization began in the textile industry. In 1789, Samuel Slater, a British worker, brought the secret of Britain's textile machines to North America. Slater built a machine to spin thread.

In 1813, a group of Massachusetts investors built textile factories in Waltham, Massachusetts. Just a few years later they built even more factories in the Massachusetts town of Lowell.

Lesson 3, *continued*

Thousands of workers, mostly young girls, came to work in the factories.

Americans developed the system of making a large amount of the same product, called **mass production**.

Machines use identical parts, called **interchangeable parts**. These parts can be mass produced quickly and then assembled so that the machines work exactly the same. Replacement parts are easy to get, and they fit perfectly.

Changes were made in factories, too. Products moved from worker to worker on an **assembly line**. Each worker did one step of the work. Having different workers do different tasks is called **division of labor**. Workers learn a specific task. Separating tasks to make a process more efficient is called **specialization**.

Industrialization caused **economic interdependence**. People needed the resources of other people. People did not have to make everything they needed.

Businesses needed huge sums of money to do big projects. To raise money, companies sold **stock**. Stocks are shares of ownership in a company. All those who held stock were part owners of the company. This form of business organization is called a **corporation**.

1. How did industrialization begin in the United States?

CONTINENTAL EUROPE INDUSTRIALIZES

Where did industrialization begin in continental Europe?

Industrial growth also spread from England to the European continent. Belgium was the first to industrialize.

It was rich in iron and coal. The country also had good waterways.

Germany was divided politically until the late 1800s. However, the Ruhr Valley in western Germany was rich in coal. It became a leading industrial region.

Industrial growth did not occur in France until after 1830. It was helped by the government's construction of a large network of railroads. Austria-Hungary and Spain faced transportation problems that held them back from industrializing.

2. Which nation industrialized first, and why?

THE IMPACT OF INDUSTRIALIZATION

How did industrialization change the world?

The countries of Europe soon began to take advantage of Africa and Asia. Europeans wanted to use these lands as sources of raw materials for their factories.

The European nations took control of lands in many areas of the world outside of Europe. This practice is called imperialism.

The Industrial Revolution that took place in the 1700s and 1800s changed life forever in the countries that industrialized. Problems caused by industrialization led to movements for social reform.

3. How did industrialization lead to imperialism?

Lesson 3, *continued*

As you read this lesson, take notes to answer the questions about industrialization in different parts of the world.

Industrial development in the United States paralleled industrialization in Britain.	
1. What were some favorable conditions that sparked industrialization in both Britain and the United States?	
2. What factors led to the great expansion of U.S. industry in the late 1800s?	
Industrialization eventually reached continental Europe.	
3. How did the Napoleonic wars affect the development of industry in Europe?	
4. How would you characterize the expansion of industry throughout Europe during the early 1800s?	
Industrialization revolutionized every aspect of society worldwide.	
5. How did industrialization shift the world balance of power?	
6. In what ways did industrialization benefit society?	