1.6 Industrialization

From Home Production to Factories



***Script**

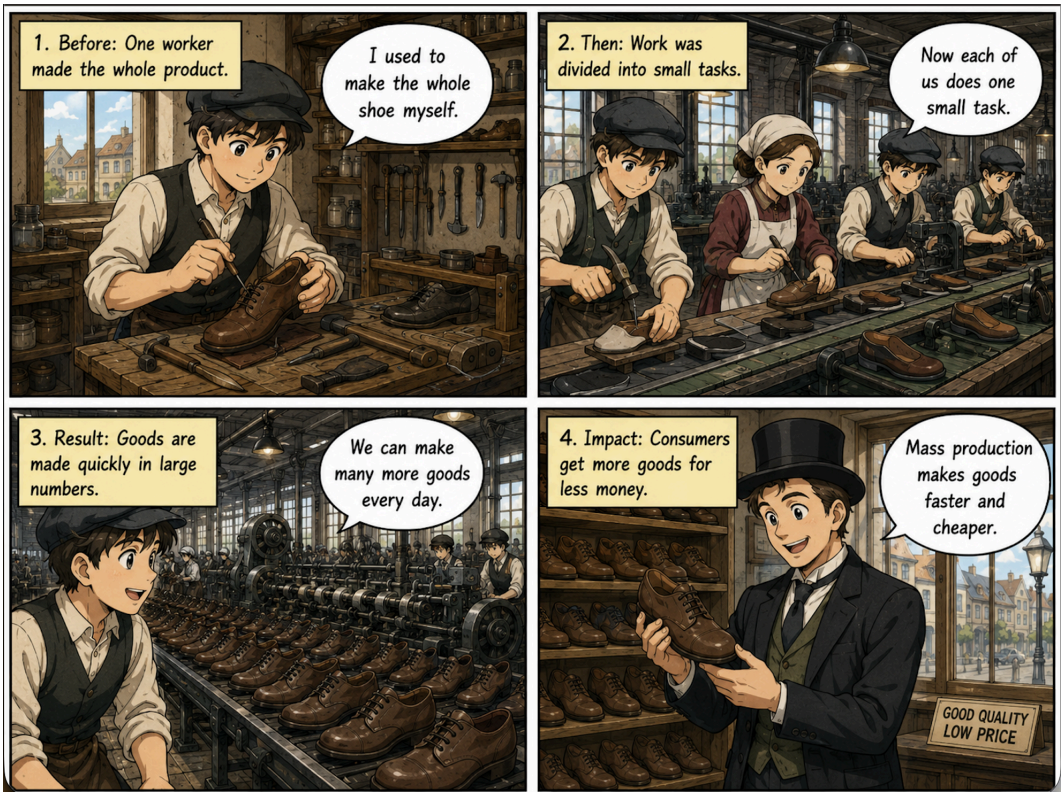
S1 Before industrialization..
Person 1 : We make cloth at home by hand.
S2 Small workshops…
Person 2 : Only a few people can work here.
S3 Then machines and steam power changed production.
Person 3 : These machines can do the work much faster.
S4 Factories…
Person 4 : Now factories make many more goods.

Vocab	Easy Definition

cottage industry	a system where goods are made at home or in small workshops
factory system	a system where goods are made in large buildings using machines
steam power	power created by steam, often from burning coal
machine	a tool that helps people do work faster
industrialization	the change from hand production to machine and factory production
mass production	making large amounts of the same product quickly

Easy Explanation:
Before industrialization, many families made goods at home or in small workshops. New machines and steam power allowed production to move into larger factories. Factories could produce goods much faster and in much larger amounts. This shift was a major part of **industrialization**.

Division of Labour and Mass Production



***Script**

S1 Before : One worker made the whole product.

Worker 1 : I used to make the whole shoe myself.

S2 Then : Work was divided into small tasks.

Worker 1 : Now each of us does one small task.

S3 Result : Goods are made quickly in large numbers.

Workers : We can make many more goods

Vocab	Easy Definition
division of labour	breaking one job into smaller tasks for different workers
task	one small part of a larger job
mass production	making many identical products quickly
efficiency	doing work with less time or effort
consumer	a person who buys goods

production	the process of making goods

Easy Explanation:

Before factories, one worker might make an entire product. In factories, work was divided into smaller tasks. Each worker repeated one part of the job. This made production faster and helped factories create large numbers of goods. As a result, many products became cheaper for consumers.

Capitalism, Owners, and Wage Workers



***Script**

S1 Capitalists invest in factories

Person 1 : I invest money to build this factory.

S2 Workers provide labor for wages.

Worker 1 : We work here and earn wages.

S3 Capitalists sell goods and make a profit.

Person 1 : After costs are paid, I make a profit.

S4 Capitalists own, workers do not.

Worker 1 : We do not own the factory.

Person 1 : I own the business and machines.

Vocab	Easy Definition

capitalism	an economic system where people can own businesses and invest money for profit
capitalist	a person who invests money in businesses or factories to make profit
investment	money put into a business to help it grow
wage	money paid to a worker for their labour
wage labour	working for another person or business in exchange for money
profit	money left after business costs are paid
factory owner	a person who owns a factory and its machines

Easy Explanation:
Industrialization helped **capitalism** grow. Factory owners invested money in buildings, machines, and materials. Workers did not usually own the factories. Instead, they worked for **wages**. Factory owners sold the goods and tried to earn a **profit**. This created clearer economic differences between owners and workers.

Urbanization



***Script**

S1 Urbanization

Worker 1 : There are fewer jobs on the farm now.

S2 The family decides to move.

Worker 1 : Let's go to the city for factory work.

S3 They arrive in a growing industrial city.

Worker 2 : The city is growing so quickly!

S4 They head toward the factory district.

Worker 2 : Many people moved here for work.

Vocab	Easy Definition
urbanization	the movement of people into growing towns and cities
rural	connected to the countryside or farming areas
urban	connected to a town or city
factory job	paid work in an industrial factory
migration	movement from one place to another
industrial city	a city that grows because of factories and industrial jobs

Easy Explanation:
As farming changed and factories needed more workers, many people left rural areas. Families moved to cities looking for **factory jobs**. This movement caused **urbanization**. Industrial cities grew very quickly because large numbers of workers needed to live near factories.

Life in Industrial Cities



***Script**

S1

Person 1 : Our homes are small and crowded.

S2

Person 2 : Smoke and dirt fill the air.

S3

Person 3 : Dirty water can make people sick.

S4

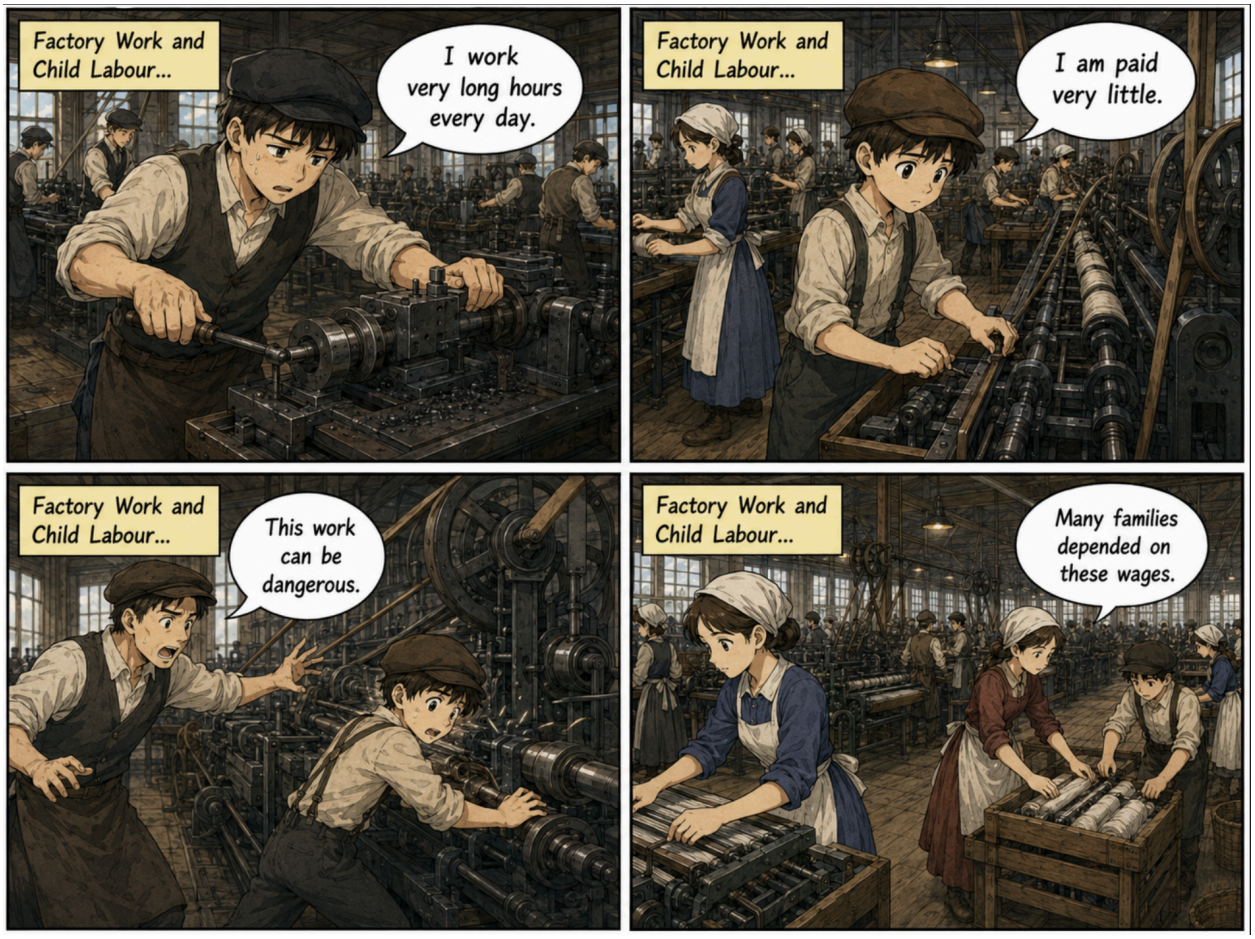
Person 4 : City life can be hard.

Vocab	Easy Definition
overcrowding	too many people living in a small area
pollution	harmful smoke, waste, or chemicals that dirty the environment

sanitation	systems that help keep places clean and healthy
sewage	dirty waste water from homes and cities
contaminated water	water made unsafe by waste or germs
disease	an illness that affects people’s health
living conditions	the quality and safety of the place where people live

Easy Explanation:
Industrial cities often grew faster than governments could build enough housing and sanitation systems. Many working-class families lived in crowded neighborhoods. Factory smoke polluted the air, while sewage could contaminate water. These poor **living conditions** helped diseases spread more easily.

Factory Work and Child Labour



***Script**

S1 Factory work and child labour…

Worker 1 : I work very long hours every day.

S2

Child worker 1 : I am paid very little.

S3

Worker 2 : This work can be dangerous.

S4

Worker 3 : Many families depend on these wages.

Vocab	Easy Definition
child labour	children working in jobs, often for long hours and low pay
working conditions	the situation workers experience in their workplace

low wages	receiving only a small amount of money for work
factory worker	a person who works in a factory
dangerous machinery	machines that can seriously injure workers
job security	confidence that a person will be able to keep their job
labour	physical or mental work

Easy Explanation:
Factory work could be very difficult. Many workers had long hours, low wages, and dangerous machines around them. Women and children also worked in factories and mines. Children were often paid less than adults. At first, governments provided very little protection for workers.

Workers Demand Reform



***Script**

S1 Workers meeting together

Worker 1 : We should unite for better conditions.

S2 Workers forming a union

Worker 1 : Let's organize and speak together.

S3 Strike outside a factory

Worker 1 : We are on strike for change.

S4 A lawmaker writing a new law

Person 1 : New laws should protect workers.

Vocab	Easy Definition
trade union	an organization of workers that tries to improve pay and working conditions
strike	when workers stop working together to demand change
labour reform	changes intended to make work safer and fairer
Factory Act	a law created to regulate factory working conditions
factory inspector	a government worker who checks if factories follow labour laws
organize	to join together to work toward the same goal
regulation	an official rule controlling how something is done

Easy Explanation:
Workers began organizing because they wanted better conditions. They created **trade unions** and sometimes went on **strike**. Reformers also demanded government action. Laws such as the **Factory Acts** gradually limited child labour, reduced working hours for some workers, and introduced factory inspections.

Industrialization Changes the World



***Script**

S1 Industry speeds up life and production…

Person 1 : Industry helps make more goods and faster travel.

S2 New markets and trade expand…

Person 2 : Trade grows between countries.

S3 Progress has a cost…

Person 3 : But pollution and inequality also grew.

S4 A connected world emerges..

Person 4 : Industrialization changed economies, societies, and the world.

Vocab	Easy Definition
global trade	buying and selling goods between different countries
market	a place or system where goods are bought and sold
inequality	an unfair difference in wealth, power, or opportunity
imperialism	when a powerful country extends control over other lands or peoples
raw material	a natural resource used to make a product
environmental damage	harm done to nature, such as pollution or resource loss
economic growth	an increase in production, trade, and wealth

Easy Explanation:
Industrialization increased production, trade, transportation, and economic growth. Countries could make more goods and connect with distant markets.

However, industrialization also increased inequality and environmental damage. Industrial countries wanted more **raw materials** and markets, which also helped encourage **imperialism**.

Industrialization therefore changed economies, societies, and global relationships.

Final Summary

Easy explanation

Industrialization changed production from mostly handmade goods and small workshops to machines, factories, and large-scale manufacturing.

The factory system increased production through division of labour and mass production.

Industrial capitalism grew as factory owners invested money for profit and workers increasingly depended on wages.

Factories attracted people from rural areas, causing rapid urbanization and the growth of industrial cities.

Industrial cities often had overcrowding, pollution, poor sanitation, and disease.

Factory workers, including many women and children, often faced long hours, low wages, and dangerous working conditions.

Workers organized trade unions, strikes, and reform movements to demand safer and fairer conditions.

Industrialization increased trade and economic growth, but it also created inequality, environmental damage, and stronger links to imperial expansion.

Check Your Understanding

1. What is industrialization, and how did it change production?

2. How did division of labour and mass production make factories more efficient?

3. What was the relationship between factory owners and wage workers?

4. Why did industrialization cause urbanization?

5. What problems did people face in rapidly growing industrial cities?

6. Why were child labour and factory working conditions major concerns?

7. How did workers try to improve their working conditions?

8. Was industrialization completely positive? Use two facts to support your answer.

Teacher Answer Key

1. Industrialization was the shift from handmade and agricultural production to machine-based factory production. It allowed goods to be produced faster and in much larger quantities.

2. Division of labour broke production into smaller tasks, while mass production allowed factories to make many similar goods quickly and cheaply.

3. Factory owners owned the businesses, machines, and capital and tried to earn profit. Workers sold their labour in exchange for wages.

4. Factories needed large numbers of workers, so many people moved from rural areas to towns and cities to find jobs.

5. Industrial cities often had overcrowded housing, polluted air, poor sewage systems, unsafe water, and disease.

6. Many workers faced long hours, low wages, dangerous machinery, and little protection. Children were often paid less and worked in difficult or unsafe jobs.

7. Workers formed trade unions, organized strikes, and supported reform movements. Governments gradually introduced laws such as Factory Acts and workplace inspections.

8. Strong answers should explain both benefits and costs. Industrialization increased production, trade, and economic growth, but it also created inequality, pollution, dangerous working conditions, and other social problems.

Sources used for fact-checking

BC Curriculum — **Social Studies 9: Industrialization and Social Change**

UK Parliament — **Early Factory Legislation**

UK Parliament — **Factory Act 1833**

UK Parliament — **Mines and Collieries Act 1842**

Encyclopaedia Britannica — **Industrial Revolution**