

NAME:

BLOCK:

- CENTRAL HISTORICAL QUESTION(S) -
WHAT WAS PRE-INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY LIKE?

PICTURED BELOW: 19th century depiction of the tools of pre-Industrial society



LESSON OBJECTIVE(S)

1.) **EXPLAIN** the concept of a pre-Industrial society

HOMework

DUE NEXT CLASS MEETING

THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

LIFE *BEFORE* THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

DIRECTIONS: Read the following information and take notes and respond to the questions in the most recent Googleclassroom assignment entitled, ***U3L1: ENGLISH LIFE BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION.***



Before the dawn of the Industrial Revolution, England was a quite different place to the one that exists today. Industrialization brought with it new types of roads, trains and many other forms of communications which simply did not exist prior to industrialization.

Communication was difficult prior to the Industrial Revolution. Keeping in touch with people in other parts of the country served to be a complex task. News spread by travellers or through messengers, while goods were distributed largely within the local areas in which they were produced.

Due to the complexities of travel, people had to rely upon themselves and their communities to provide the vast majority of the things that they needed. Food was produced locally, agriculture could provide for only a few large commercial towns. Clothing was made locally, making use of animal hides and furs: nylon wasn't an option and cotton wasn't imported in large quantities until developments enabled mass production of goods.

Life was, for the majority of the population, the life of a farmer. By the 19th century, traces of England's feudal system were almost non-existent, but a similar system wherein people were reliant upon each other and their master was still in practice.

In general, people worked in villages and small towns, working the land and relying upon the local community to provide for them. Some people were fortunate enough to benefit from imported goods, which came into ports such as London and Bristol in increasing quantities from the Elizabethan age onwards. What was manufactured was done making use of natural elements. Windmills for example could make the life of a miller easier.

Education was poor, only the rich being catered for by nannies and private tutors received a proper education. While there were schools and several universities, the ordinary farmer did not have access to such structured settings of education. The level of influence a person had in society was primarily based upon land ownership and military accomplishments, while women and ordinary men did not have as much influence. Life as a result was a constant battle against famine, a wicked landlord, overwork and sheer bad luck. Yet, the English Industrial Revolution would change only some of these worries.