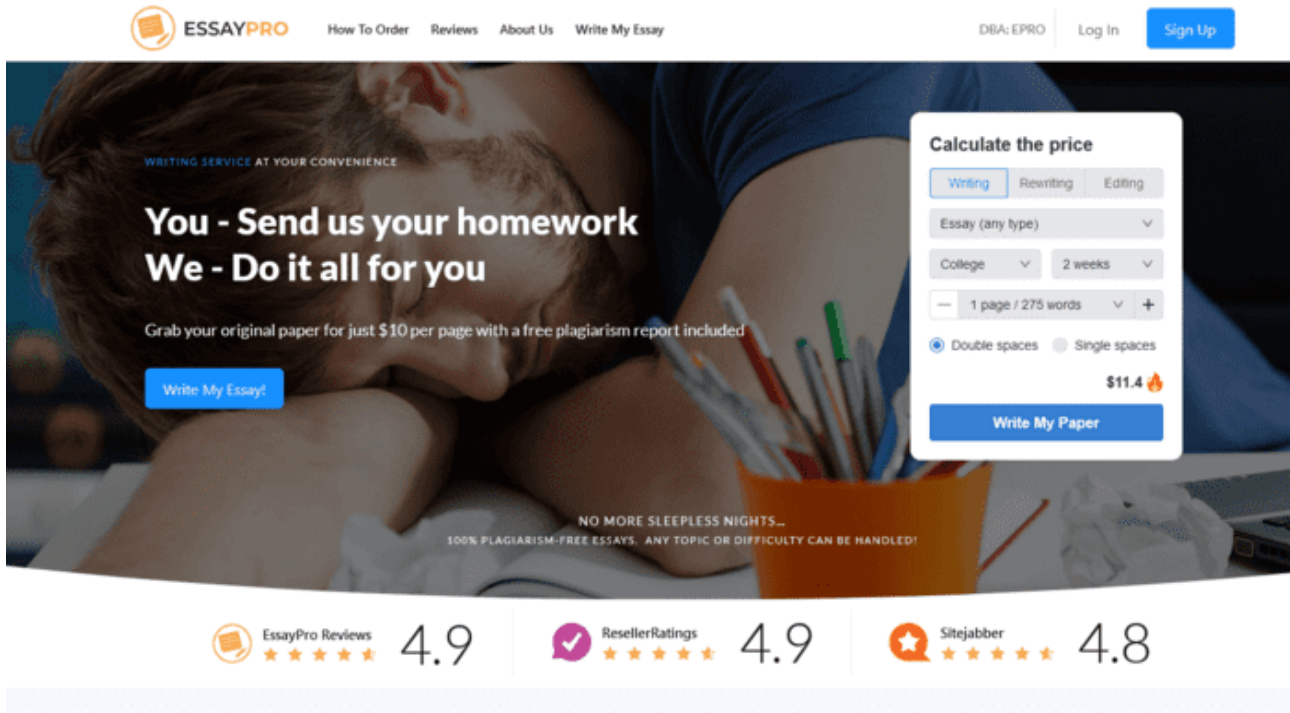


Industrialization - Economic Change and Effect



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Industrialization - Economic Change and Effect

Since the 19th century, industrialization has had positive and negative effects on the lives of workers. Industrialization is the process of modernization and mass production of most goods. This also includes but is not limited to mining and the forging of iron. An area where industrialization had a massive effect was in Eastern Europe. It emerged as a need to modernize and unify Europe. Although Britain led industrialization at first, it quickly spread from Spain all the way through Russia.

Early in the industrial revolution Britain stood alone as the world's industrial giant. To protect its head start Britain placed strict laws monitoring the exportation of inventions. Then in 1807 a British mechanic William Cockerill, opened [factories](#) in [Belgium](#) for the manufacturing of spinning and weaving machines. Belgium thus became the first European nation to industrialize. By the mid 1800s, other nations had joined the race, and several newcomers were challenging Britain's industrial supremacy.

The effects of industrialization were especially obvious in Germany. By the [late 1800's](#) Germany had set up a standard for chemical and electric companies worldwide. Germany

was second only to Britain among the European powers. Germany's spectacular growth was due to the ample amount of iron and coal resources in the area. A disciplined and educated work force also helped the economy, while a rapidly growing population provided a huge home market and a highly skilled work force. It almost eliminated the poverty factor in Germany due to the vast availability of employment.

But along with the attributions of industrialization also came the bad. Poor work place conditions led to work place abuses. Workers were forced to work long hours for little pay and even children were abused during this time. Some of the abuses were children as young as 7 could be seen in work places, sexual discrimination was present. Women were often hired in factories because they could be paid less than men. And pollution was also a serious problem. These were among the most common problems of the time and these were too often seen in most if not all the work places.

Workers were outraged by these abuses and how the government, at the time, did nothing to help. Workers established unions and won the right to bargain with employers for better wages and hours. And eventually the government passed laws regulating the employment of children and set safety regulations in the work place.

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