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Before the end of the 17th century, most economies in the world practiced handiwork production processes. However, this changed during the onset of the next century; a period during which agriculture and other sectors of economy integrated the use of mechanized means of primary and secondary production. In different parts of the world, and at home, Britain gained popularity as the first country to incorporate new forms of production. Most countries learned the success of the mechanization idea, and towards the mid of the 18th centur, , range of nations had adopted the use of the technique. Although the industrial revolution had a rigrificant impact on the global economies, its introduction led to adverse ramificat ons of social class. Thus, this paper seeks to study the revolution's effect of social class.

In essence, the industrial revolution increase' the size of the wealthy class. The occurrence of the revolution seems to have worked to the dvantage of the middle and the upper class. This is inherently clear when analyzing is affect on the size of the different classes of individuals, with respect to the ecoromic status and power to purchase (Findling & Thackeray, 2002). The establishment and integration of new technological models of manufacturing led to the subsequent reduction in the prices of some commodities, which eventually increased individual's power to reasons based on price ceilings later gained power of buying such products, implying the surge in economic benefits to a part of the existing populations.

Additionally, despite the surge in the buying power among certain populations, due to industrial growth, the size of the poor doubled at a rate that surpassed the ratio of growth in the size of the rich. Essentially, individuals with limited work skills were required to perform most of the menial jobs which yielded low wages (Findling & Thackeray, 2002). Consequently, low

wages implied that the poor missed on much of the amenities enjoyed by the rich, such as some entertainment facilities. Moreover, machinery replaced certain forms of human labor, causing job losses and unemployment. Therefore, the economic strain among the poor increased due to work strain.

On the other hand, although the revolution had adverse consequences on the economically disadvantaged populations, it inspired the growth of some aspects of economies, to which each class accrued benefits. For instance, growth and development in the manufacturing sector provided a platform of initiation of new ventures and amenities to two significant to the whole groups of classes. Besides, the growth in the number of leat ing, i edical, and recreational institutions provided a great deal of services to people, it especiate of socioeconomic status (Seccombe, 2005). Thus, the same measure of use tilnest of education to the poor was significantly important to the rich, and so was the vanity of medication. In this regard, the revolution was more of a significant viability to a trobal classes.

In conclusion, effects of the industrial revolution on social class are inherent in some aspects of its repercussions within the economic framework. Besides doubling the number of the poor and the rich, it cau ed a rise in the economic gap between the two. However, despite the revolution's negative intract on the social class, it is a reason for the growth of economies of different countrie such as Britain and America. Therefore, the revolution did have a general significance value.

Reference

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