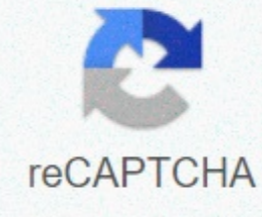




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How did the industrial revolution affect artisans

Significant advances in the market, transportation, and manufacturing drove a revolution that changed the way Americans worked and consumed goods: These three main factors depended on each other. For example, the creation of new roads made it possible to sell urban goods in rural areas. Dr. Bruce Laurie, professor of history at the University of Massachusetts Amherst, wrote that the growing demand for manufactured goods in the country created a large supply of such goods in the city. This, in turn, made farm work redundant and freed hands for industrial employment. Dr. Sean Wilentz of Princeton University attributes the transformation from craftsman to worker on the changing relationships between masters and travelers. In order for the masters to sustain the profits of a rapidly growing and changing economy based on trade, they used poorly educated and poorly paid apprentices to produce their goods. This division of labour ensured that neither the master nor the travelers were true craftsmen. The masters became managers and the tour leaders became workers. According to Wilentz, wages were at the center of their relationship. The advent of Merchant-Capitalist changed the traveler's function: 1. Merchant-Capitalist can buy and sell in big dilemmas due to their ability to cheaply produce products through prison work, distant localities and sweatshops. 2. The retailer can no longer hire travelers because they can buy their desired products from Merchant-Capitalist for much less. As a result of the merchant capitalist, travelers had to create and join trade associations to maintain their former standard of living. Additional reading: Commons, John R., David J. Sapos, Helen L. Sumner, E.B. Mittelman, Henry E. Hoagland, John B. Andrews, Selig Perlman, Don D. Lescohier, Elizabeth Brandeis Raushenbush and Philip Taft. 1918. History of work in the United States. New York: Macmillan Company. 106 - 107. Laurie, Bruce and Eric Foner. 1989. Craftsmen into workers: work in 19th-century America. New York: Hill and Wang. 15-46. Wilentz, Sean. 2004. Chants Democratic : New York City and the Rise of the American Working Class, 1788-1850. London, United Kingdom: Oxford University Press, 2004. 23-36. Craftsmen worked at home or in small shops and used their tools to make textiles, shoes and other goods. In the mid-19th century, entrepreneurs investing in new technologies and production systems changed these lifelong methods. Workers began to struggle for wages in new industries, characterized by centralized stores and specialized machines. A focus on productivity forced a greater division of labour, increased management control and working to the clock. The products became standardized; workers' lives changed. Industrialization brought much of the world into the modern era and renewed patterns of human settlement, work and family life. i inkorgen inkorgen our community of educators and get the latest information about National Geographic's resources for you and your students. RegisterIng The Industrial Revolution was a crucial time in world history as it marked the change from producing materials by hand to producing materials with machines. It also included the introduction of the factory system and the use of steam engines and machinery in the manufacture of products. The economic beginning of the revolutionThis began in Britain after 1750 and continued to grow and affect production and trade until the mid-19th century. Due to the UK's trade relations with North America, Africa and India, the Industrial Revolution began as a way to create more products faster to make more money. This shift in production changed the way of life for everyone in the world. The increased amount of work that people could do led to urban growth and raised living standards. The industrial revolution led to a time of mass production in which we still live today. Although the Industrial Revolution had many benefits for the economy, some people did not like this new change in production methods. They used their roles as artists to rebel against the new trend in mass production. This evolved into the Arts and Crafts movement, which began in England around the end of the 19th century and continued to spread across Europe and North America in the late 19th to early 20th centuries. Craftsmen had other prioritiesArtists and designers created simple furniture, made with traditional embellishment, as opposed to machine-made objects. This form of artistic expression was an uprising against the Industrial Revolution and the mass production and manufacturing processes it introduced. The furniture and ornaments of the arts and crafts movement were produced by hand instead of through the new machinery of the time, and a variety of craftsmen influenced the ideals of the arts and crafts movement. As the arts and crafts movement took off, it began to affect all aspects of interior design. Artists such as William Morris and John Ruskin contributed their ideas of simplicity and craftsmanship to furniture and ornaments, and they pushed for a return to traditional artistry. Eventually, the movement began to affect all aspects of architecture, decorative artwork and furniture manufacturing. These media began to show qualities that were simpler and showed the craftsmanship of the craft. The movement towards simpler timesThe main objection of the contributors to the arts and crafts movement to the industrial revolution was that machine-based productivity made artists less creative in their production. The movement was a backlash against this mass production and encouraged more practical manufacturing and craftsmanship. It also supported a design trend of products that were easy to manufacture and appealing to the eye. The art and movement was not just a reaction to the Industrial Revolution. It also became an inspiration to other art movements that focused on simple patterns and their usefulness, especially modernism. The Industrial Revolution influenced the arts and crafts movement as the movement grew in response to the modernity introduced by the Industrial Revolution in the modern world. Preview Preview Preview The significant technological advances during the Industrial Revolution changed production in Europe and North America. Find out how art and craft artists faced competition for mass production with handicrafts. Close-up of Strawberry Thief by William Morris, 1883, via the Victoria & Albert Museum, London The Industrial Revolution (also called the First Industrial Revolution) took off at the end of the 18th century and expanded in the 19th century into a second industrial revolution in Europe and North America. It was a transitional period marked by significant changes in society and industry. With technological and scientific advances and new materials available, machines gradually replaced men in factories. It was possible to produce faster and cheaper goods, which led to mass production. These changes caused significant questioning in art. What was the artist's or craftsman's place if the machines replaced them? The arts and crafts are an artistic movement developed from these interrogations. 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The world's first example of visible iron architecture is the Iron Bridge, built in Shropshire, England, in 1779, by architect Thomas Farnolls Pritchard and iron master Abraham Darby. Crystal Palace by Joseph Paxton, 1851, via archive.org Article continues below ad Later, the use of iron became increasingly common in architecture. Train stations, bridges, factories, with iron and glass structures. Crystal Palace, built in Hyde Park for the 1851 Great Exhibition in London, is probably one of the most famous examples of industrial revolutionary architecture. The scale of Crystal Palace was mainly symbolic, built midway through the century of the Industrial Revolution. The great exhibition drew millions from all over the world who could admire the endless possibilities of glass and iron architecture. The palace, designed by Joseph Paxton, showed the finest inventions of the Industrial Revolution for several months. An opposition between the industrial landscape of Art and Industry South Wales by Penny Williams, 1825, via the National Library of Wales Article continues under advertising Yet not all progress in the Industrial Revolution was beneficial to society. Countries, once mainly rural and agricultural, developed into urban nations. Rural communities then seemed outdated. As cities developed, the growing number of coal-fired factories sharpened heavy smoke in the air, degrading the atmosphere. Several people, including artists and architects, chose to flee bustling cities to move to the countryside. The Cotswold School brought together artists who wanted to live a simpler life. They moved to a rural location in the Cotswolds and used traditional furniture manufacturing hand techniques in their workshops. Industrial progress continued. In 1845, T.B Jordan invented the first wood carving machine. Instead of long hours needed to cut decorative elements into wood, a man was enough to produce identical furniture quickly. This invention, and the use of cheap materials, made it possible to manufacture cheaper furniture on a large scale. High-street shops showed lots of these ready-made furniture pieces, and bespoke production became scarce. When machines replaced men and handicrafts, the quality of the craftsmanship and decorative arts decreased. Several skilled craftsmen lost their position. In the second half of the 19th century, some leading British personalities rose up against the impoverishment of craftsmanship. John Ruskin, a writer and art expert, and William Morris, a designer, poet and novelist, criticized the low-level work produced by mechanized production. This resistance led to the birth of the Arts and Crafts Movement. The Arts and Crafts Movement: Origins And Characteristics Wightwick Manor by Edward Ould, 1887-1893, via the UK National Trust Images Article continues under the advert The Arts and Crafts Movement was developed in the UK in the 1860s onwards, and is named after the Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society. The community was created in 1887 and aimed to promote craftsmanship and decorative art. It encouraged needlework over industrial work. Artisanal artists took inspiration from the Middle Ages, a time they thought was an example of honest craftsmanship. They used and customized medieval decorative elements to create not only copies of older pieces, but simpler patterns with modern lines. Geometrically shaped furniture parts showed small decorative elements. Mortise and tenon joinery that used to be hidden were now marked. Craftsmen left wooden or stone tool marks as proof of handicrafts. Some of the art and crafts interior designers were also architects, enable them to have a global vision of their Other influences of the arts and crafts movement come from popular traditions and imports of warts from Asian countries. Japanese engravings served as wrapping paper and soon piqued the interest of artists. Although they originate in the UK, the arts and crafts have a major impact on the spread across Europe and North America. Arts and crafts in Europe William Morris by Sir Emery Walker, 1880, National Portrait Gallery London (left), with Acanthus wallpaper by William Morris, 1875, Victoria & Albert Museum London (right) The article continues under advertisement Considered today as the father and craftsmanship of art, William Morris contributed to the development of this new artistic movement in the UK. In 1861, William Morris and some friends founded the firm Morris, Marshall, Faulkner & Co. 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Unlike Gothic revival movement architects, he adopted not medieval forms and ornaments to imitate the past but to serve the needs of his time. This rupture with tradition represents a crucial revolution in how architects and artists imagined their work. British Arts and Crafts architects and designers gathered in communities such as the Medieval Craft Guild. Arthur Heygate Mackmurdo created the 1883 Century Guild of Artists, which inspired the creation of many others. The Art Workers Guild, for example, reunited architects, artists and designers to develop uniform ensembles. Carl Larsson House Interior by Carl and Karin Larsson, 1888, via Carl Larsson House Sweden The article continues below ad The arts and crafts movement was later developed through the rest of Europe and adapted when it met local traditions. Yet the foundations of the movement remained and led to a sharp turn in European taste. Artists only stopped imitating ancient styles in their works. Nations rediscovered and glorified vernacular styles. Designers used Celtic designs in Ireland, for example, and Viking inspirations in Scandinavia. These adaptations led to regional styles and the various forms of the Art Nouve of Art Nouved movement. United States: Merger of arts and crafts and industrial games house interiors Greene and Henry Greene, 1908, via Alta Online Article continues below ad From the end of the 18th century onwards, Britain and other European countries such as France, Belgium and Switzerland experienced the first industrial revolution. The United States underwent these enormous changes a few decades later. Also known as the Second Industrial Revolution, this period began in the second half of the 19th century. Around 1870-80, the Arts and Crafts movement reached and spread throughout the United States. The first exhibition of this new style in Boston in 1897 contributed to its growth in North America. The movement flourished between 1900 and 1925. American artists reinterpreted the style in their own way and took an opposing approach to mechanized work. They designed sturdy and rustic furniture with local materials such as oak. The use of machines for cutting wood and cutting decorative elements allowed them to associate aesthetic design at an affordable price. The alliance of arts and crafts philosophy and the use of the industrial revolution contributions to5Ade a large diffusion of their work. Adjustable back seat, no. 2342 by Gustav Stickley, 1905, via the Museum of Fine Arts Boston Gustav Stickley is an important representative of the Arts and Crafts movement in the United States. Stickley was an American furniture designer and manufacturer known for associating the Arts and Crafts style with rural furniture. It's called Mission-style because it resembles simple furniture pieces of Spanish missions in California. 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finished the job manually. This approach allowed them to produce cheaper, yet high-quality items and to spread their work. Several features of arts and crafts designers inspired later styles: simplicity of form, adequation with the function. Arts and crafts philosophy is the premises of several artistic movements from the 20th century, from the Art Nouve of Art Nouveage movement to modernism. The article continues below ad The article continues below ad Close to the strawberry thief by William Morris, 1883, via the Victoria & Albert Museum, London The Industrial Revolution (also called the First Industrial Revolution) took off at the end of the 18th century and expanded in the 19th century into a second industrial revolution in Europe and North America. It was a transitional period marked by significant changes in society and industry. With technological and scientific advances and new materials available, machines gradually replaced men in factories. 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