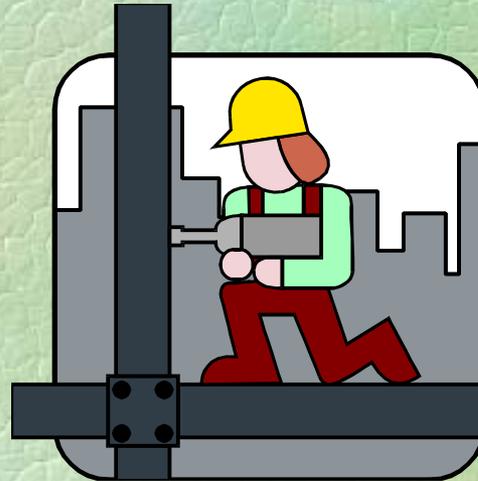


The Industrial Revolution in Great Britain 1750-1850 – A different kind of Revolution!!



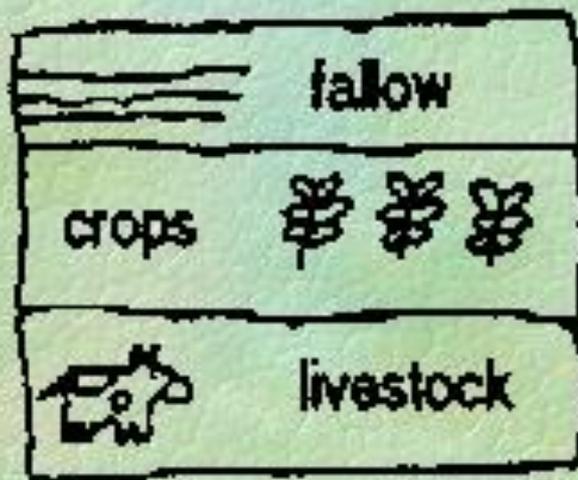






Farming in the Middle Ages

- Subsistence farming-villages feed themselves

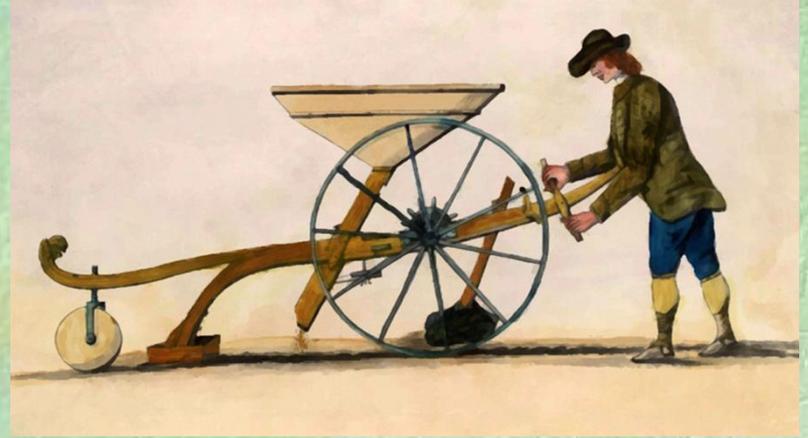


Forces for Change

- Enlightenment and Scientific Revolution = people living longer
- Population almost doubles from 1700-1800
- Increased population = demand for food/goods increases
- Napoleon blockade = less food/goods coming in
- British **MUST** change production!!

Enclosure Movement

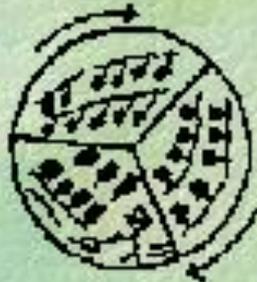
- Fences
- new farming methods



enclosure
movement

+

+



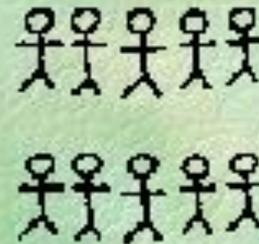
crop rotation

+



new crops

=

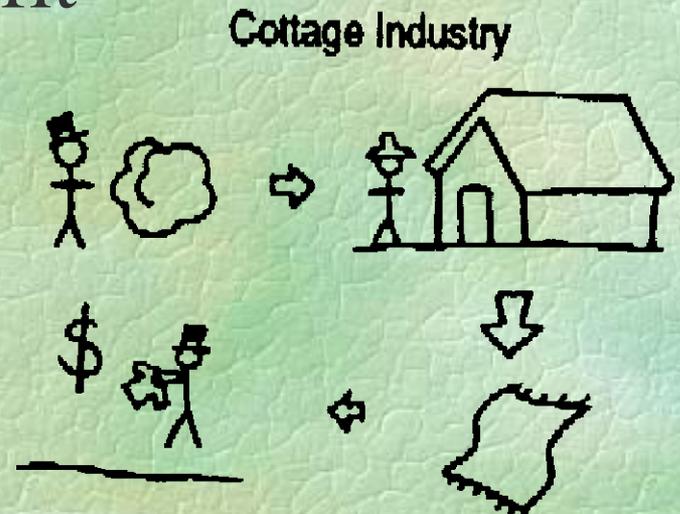


population growth

seed drill

The Cottage Industry

- Merchants supply wool and cotton
- wool and cotton spun in cottages
- merchants sell product for more than material costs = higher profit
- merchants buy more wool

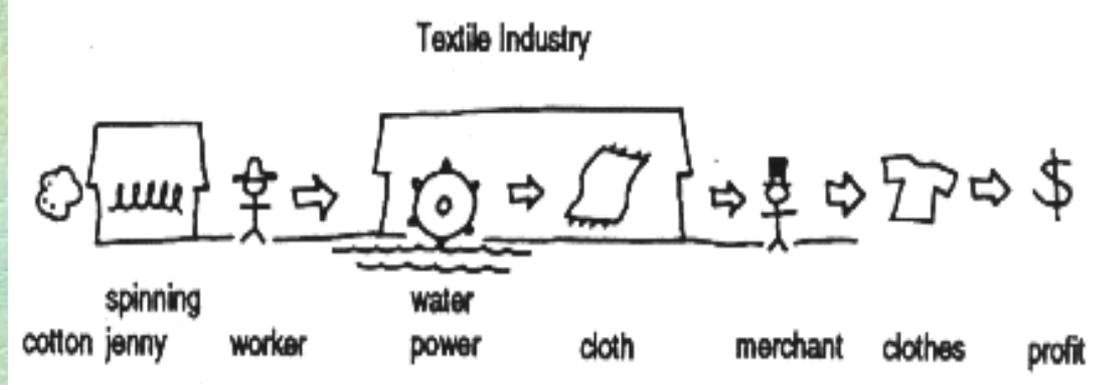




Left Side – process it

- What do you think were the benefits of the cottage industry?
- What were the draw backs?

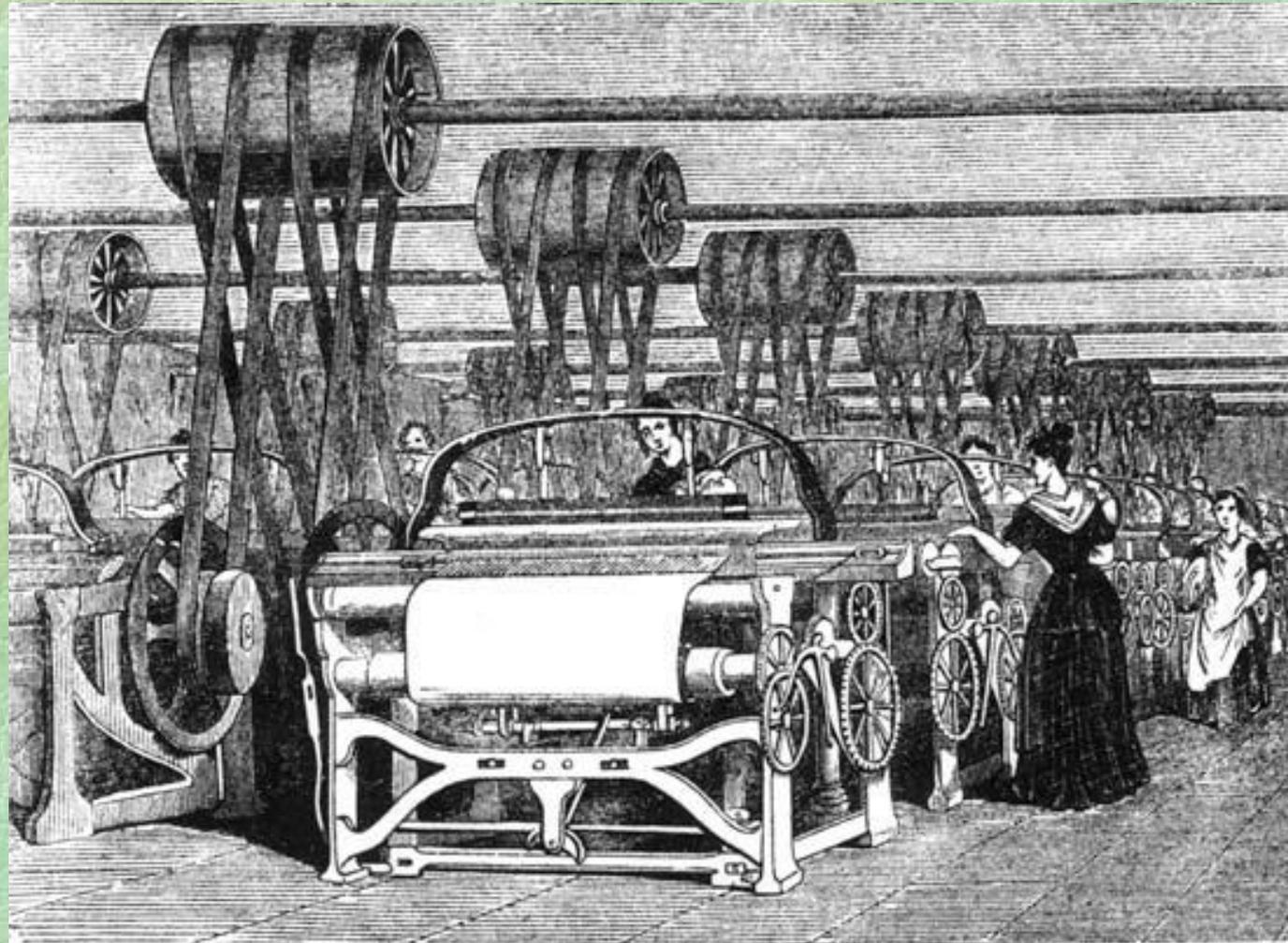
Textile Industry



- Cottage industry could not keep up with demands
- New inventions:
 - spinning jenny - spinning
 - water frame - spinning
 - power loom- production
- cotton gin - raw material



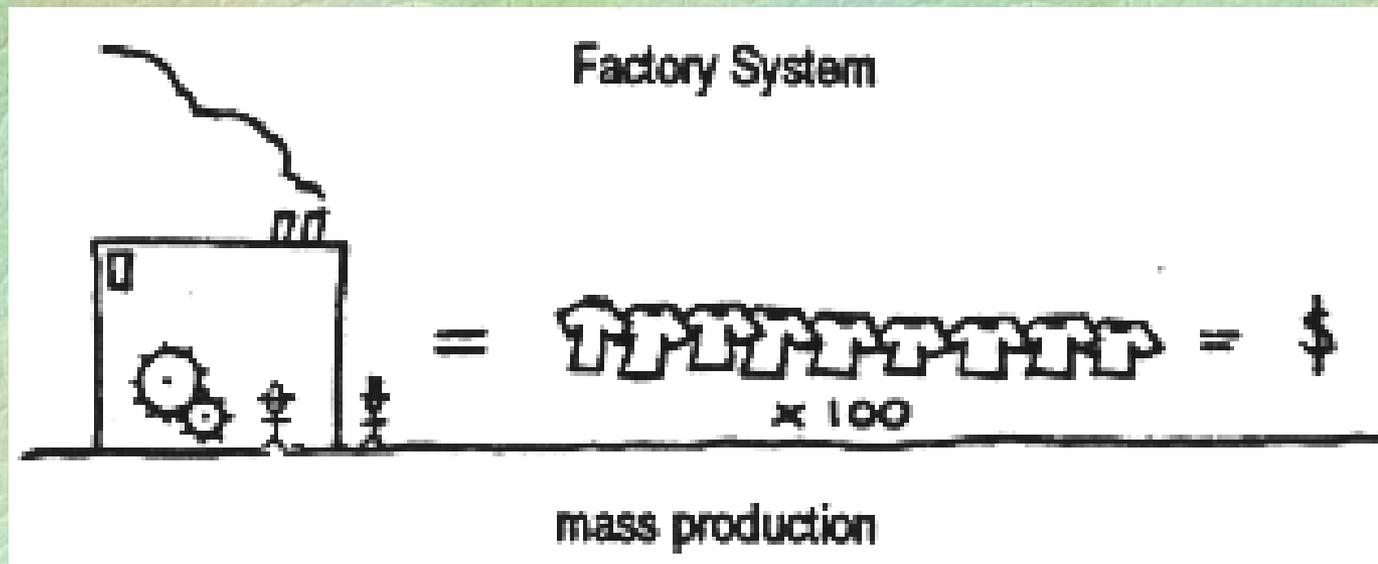






Rise of the Factory System

- New machines put in factories
- located near power source: coal, iron, water
- mass production









Need for Energy

- Steam engine replaces horse/water
 - James Watt
- need for power

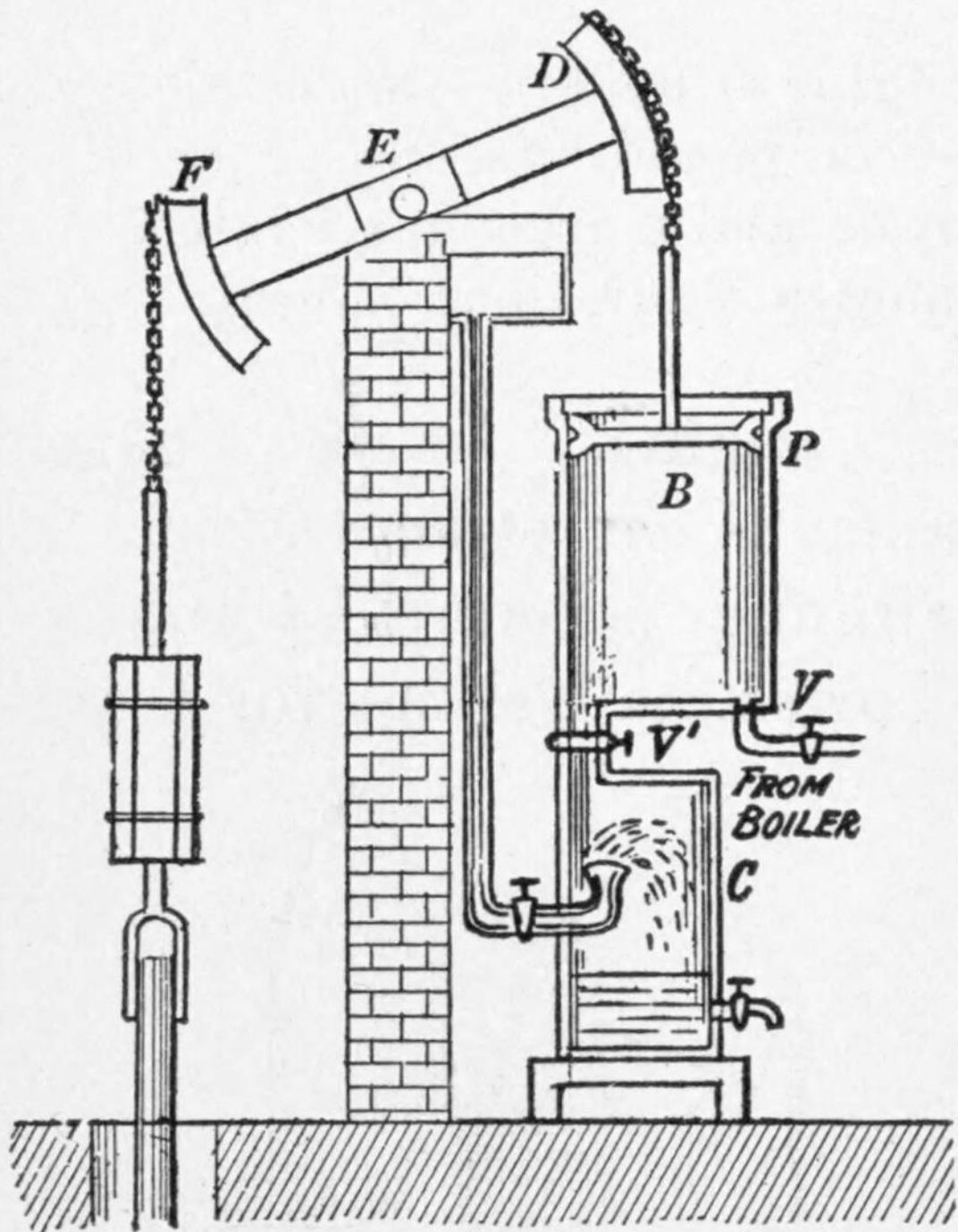


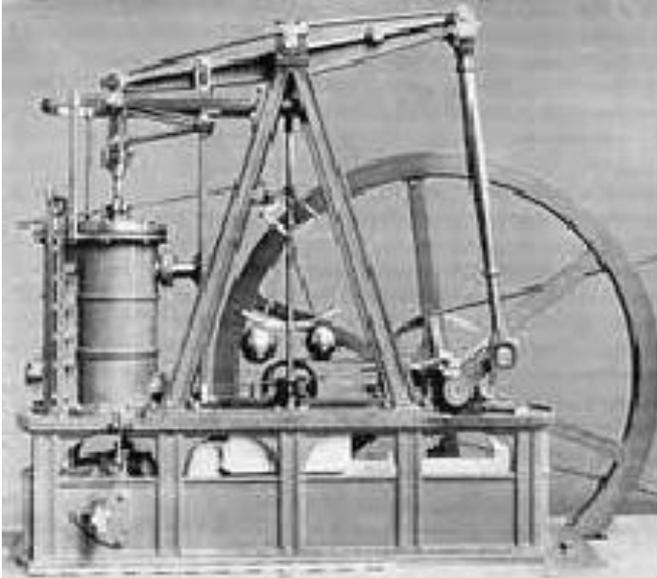
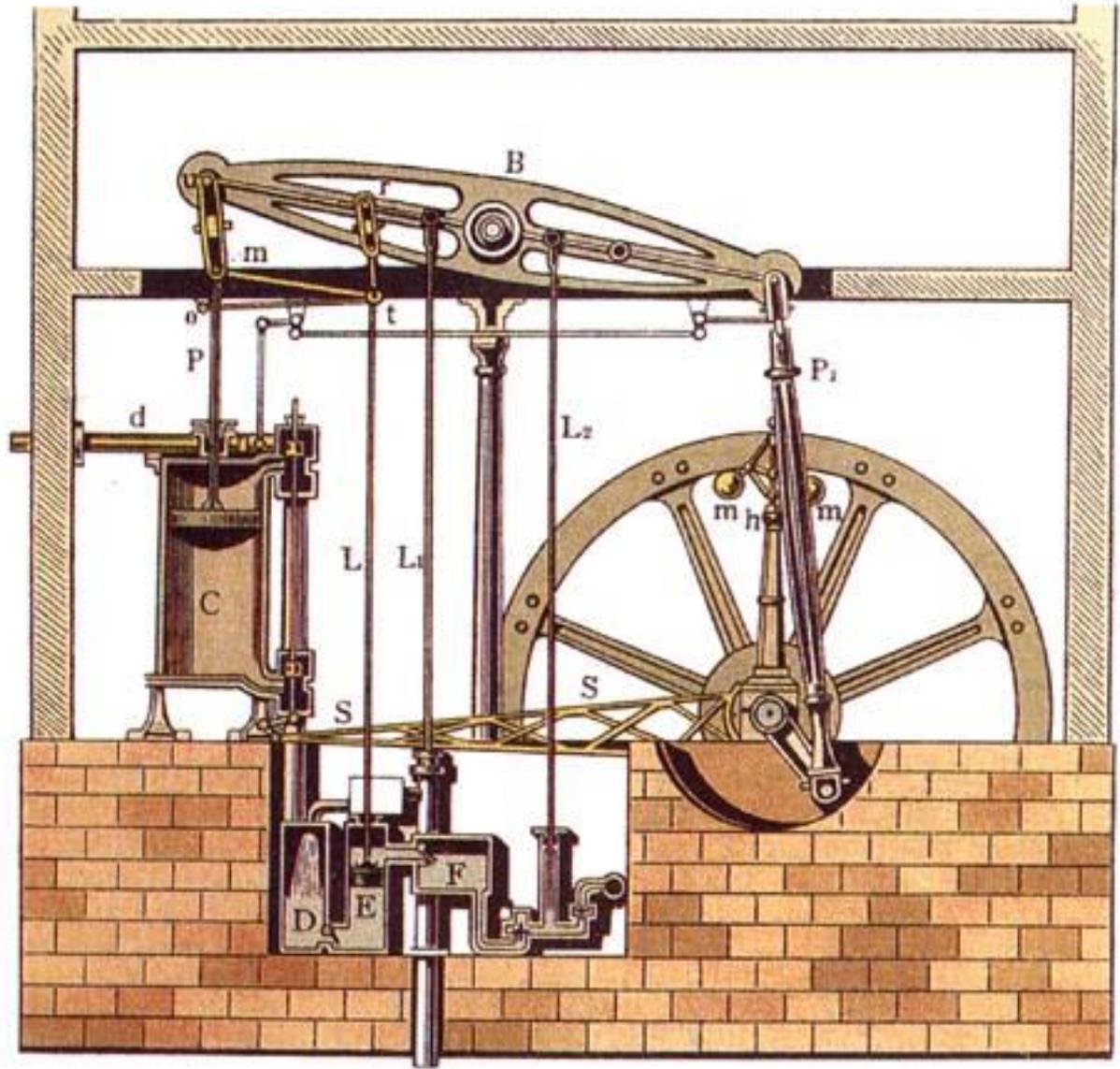
Energy for the Industrial Revolution



need for energy

steam engine





Smelting – Henry Bessemer- created the Bessemer process = STEEL

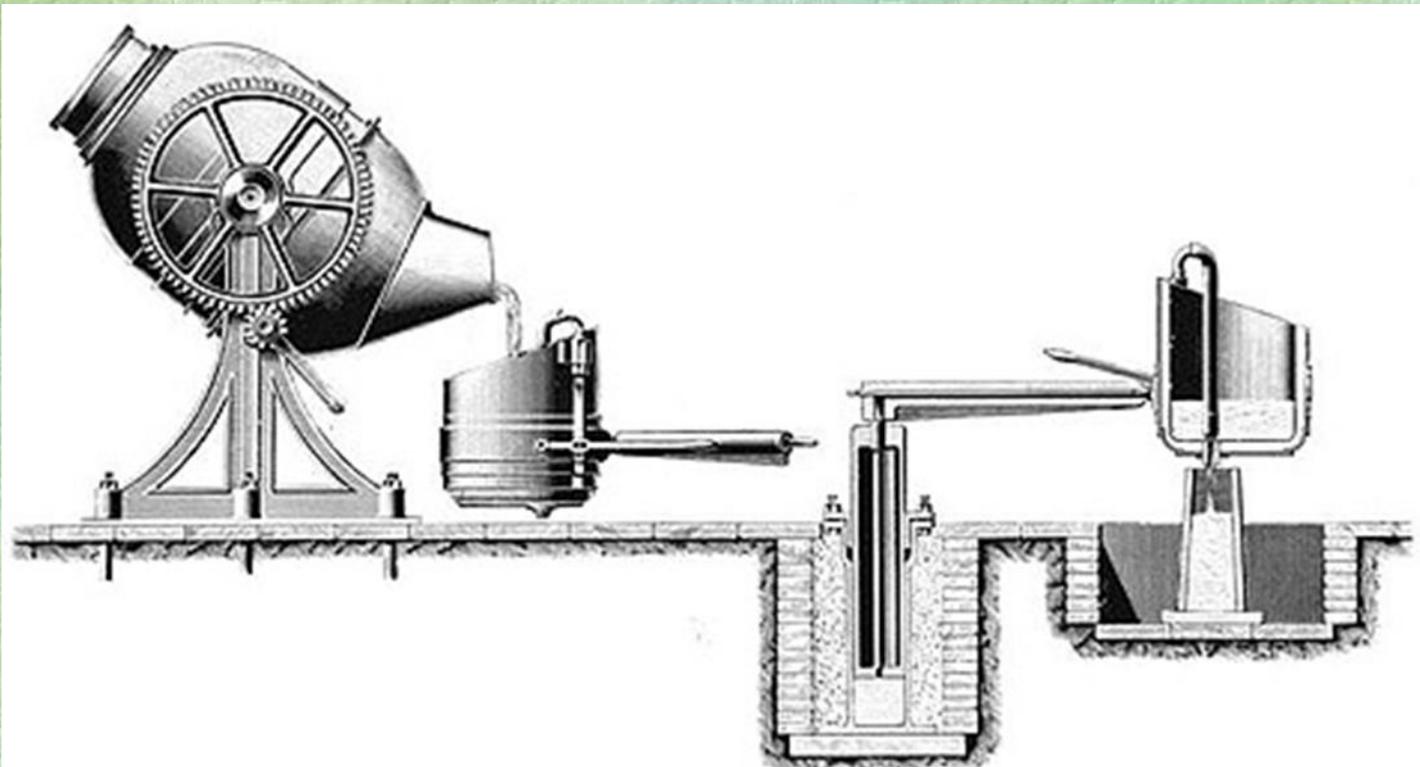


FIG. 44. EARLY FORM OF BESSEMER CONVERTING PLANT AT SHEFFIELD





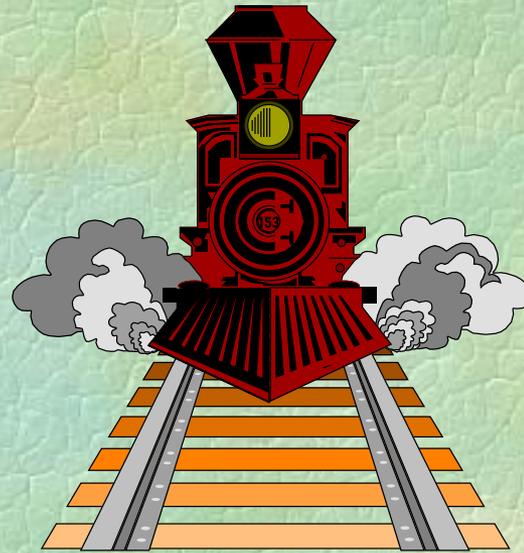
Need for Better Transportation

■ Inventions

- asphalt roads
- canals
- railroads (1829)

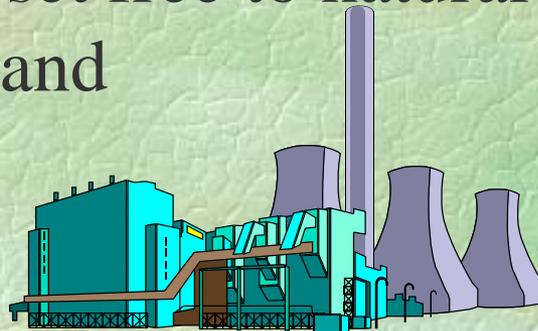
■ Effects of railroads

- cheaper transportation=more goods=more \$
- fueled other industries: coal, steam engine, iron and steel



Capitalism

- Economic system - private ownership, free competition and profit
- Cottage industry = early capitalism
- Adam Smith =(enlightenment) Laissez Faire economics
 - market must be set free to natural forces of supply and demand



On the Left side of your notebook:

- Make a simple illustration of an urban area in the industrial era. Below it, write a description of a day in the life of a city dweller from sunup to sundown.



Why Britain?

- Geography
 - climate
 - natural resources
- Government
 - encouraged and supported
- Social Factors - less rigid society
- Colonial empire
- No competition