



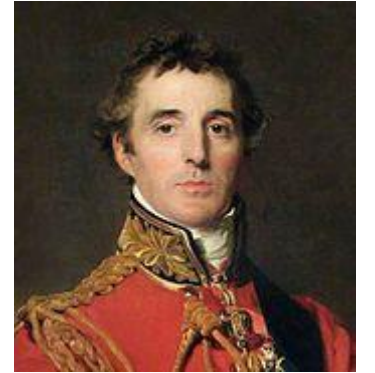
INDUSTRIALISM AND NATIONALISM

1780 - 1870



END OF NAPOLEON

- Following the turmoil of the French Revolution and the Napoleonic War, Europe entered yet another period of rapid and dramatic change.
- While the victories over Napoleon at Waterloo ushered in an understanding between states each state suffered from continued oppressive rulers and ongoing social and political unrest.



THE BIG IDEAS

- Era of significant social and political change
- Evolution of social and labour rights
- Why life changed as industry spread

Causes of the Industrial Revolution

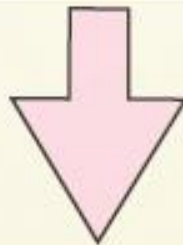
The
Agricultural
Revolution



Farming methods improve
Enclosure, 4-field rotation system
Food surplus leads to population increase



Growing Labour
Force



Jobless farm workers
migrate to cities



New
Technologies



- New sources of energy emerge (steam & coal)
- Quality of iron improves

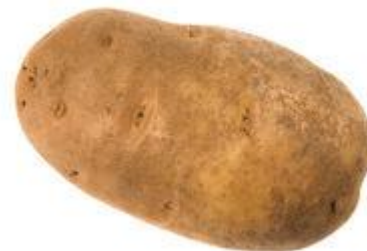


The Industrial Revolution

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE AGRARIAN REVOLUTION

During the 1700's Britain experienced some positive changes that helped with this new shift in Industrialism.

- ❑ Farmlands had expanded
- ❑ Weather was cooperative for agriculture
- ❑ Transportation had improved
- ❑ New crops were introduced

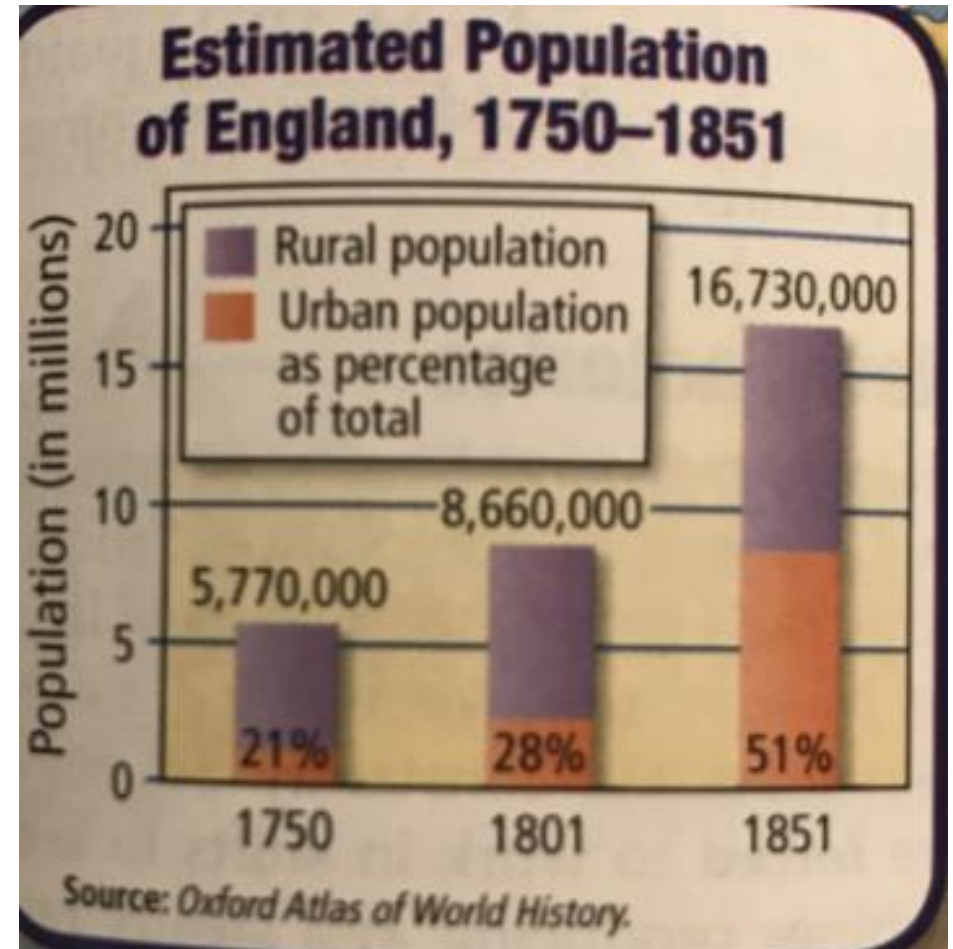


ENGLISH AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION

- Q. What do you think the immediate impact of these new changes had on society?
- The improved farming practices and crops dramatically increased the food supply. Which, in turn, reduced the price of food and required less labour to produce. This freed up family income to purchase manufactured goods.

POPULATION GROWTH

- In addition to improving cash flow for citizens the increased food supply allowed for a staggering increase in the population.
- In the early 1700s, the British Parliament passed a new law called the **Enclosure Movement** which fenced off common lands in favour of landowners. This moved forced many peasants to move to larger towns and cities.



IMPACT ON FARMS

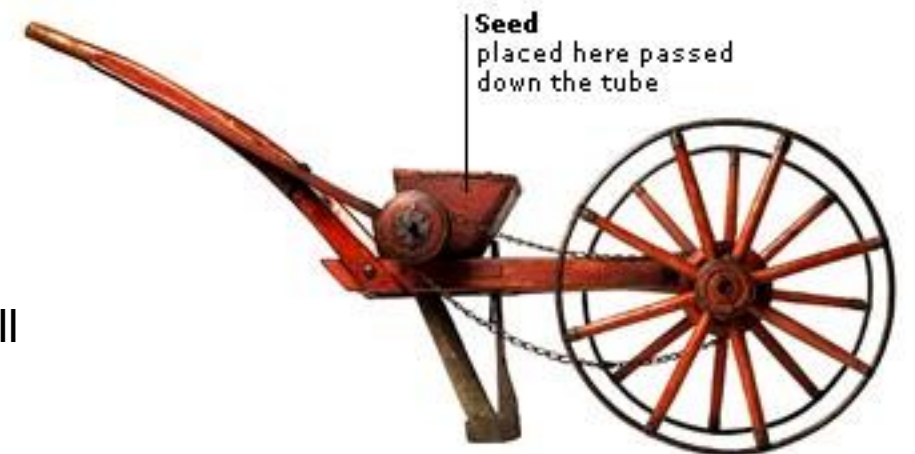
- While it may seem unfortunate that peasants were forced to move to cities the reality was that the farms grew in size, became more efficient and increased the crop yields which supplied the cities with sources of, relatively, cheap food.



ENTREPRENEURSHIP

- Along with the agricultural movement and increased food supply, Britain had a large supply of money (capital), to invest in new machines and factories.
- Smart entrepreneurs took advantage of the laissez-faire market economy and found new ways to make money without much governmental control.

Jethro Tull's Seed Drill



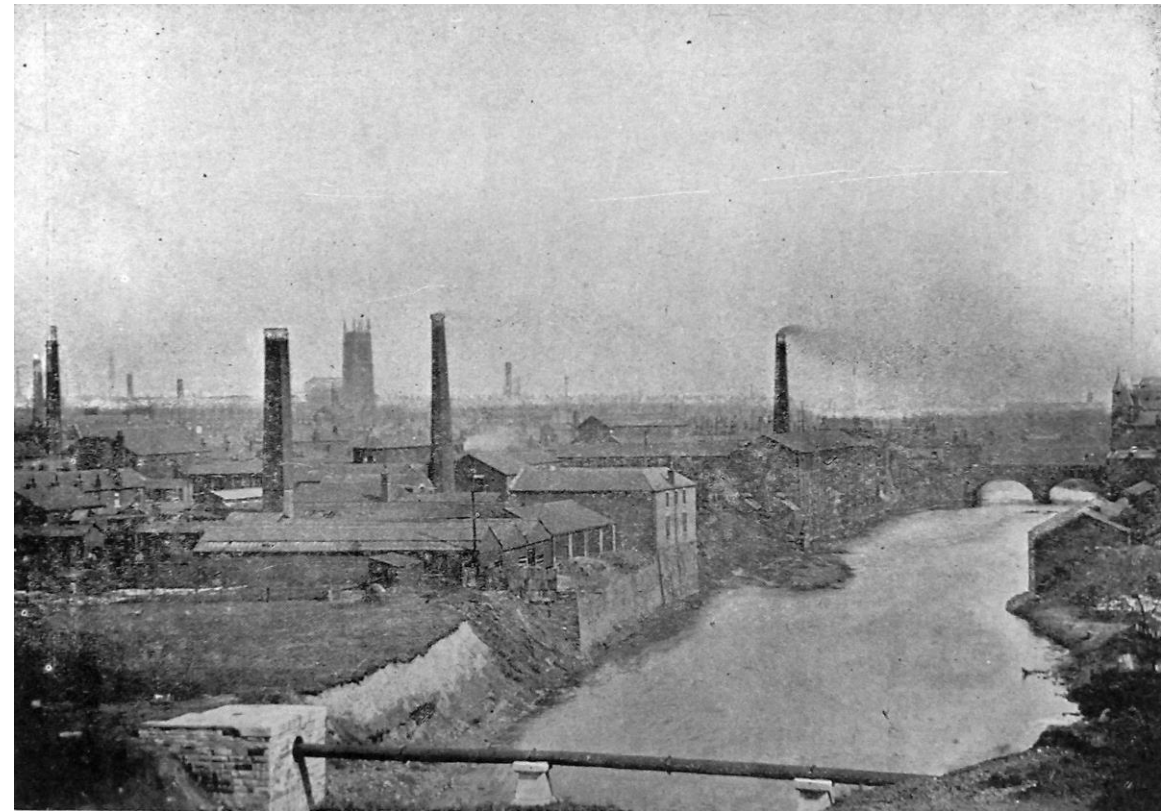
JETHRO TULL



NATURAL RESOURCES

- Britain had plentiful natural resources that could be utilized to help push this factory movement.
- The river system allowed for a constant source of cheap energy and also served as a method of transporting raw materials and finished products.
- Britain also had an abundance of coal and iron ore, essential in the manufacturing process.

BRITAIN'S RIVER SYSTEM



POPULATION DENSITY, 1801

- 390–800 people per square mile
- 260–389 people per square mile
- 150–259 people per square mile
- Under 150 people per square mile

- Major town
- ⤵ Major port
- Principal canal, 1801
- Principal railway, 1851
- ▨ Coalfield
- I Iron ore mining
- c Copper mining
- L Lead mining
- T Tin mining

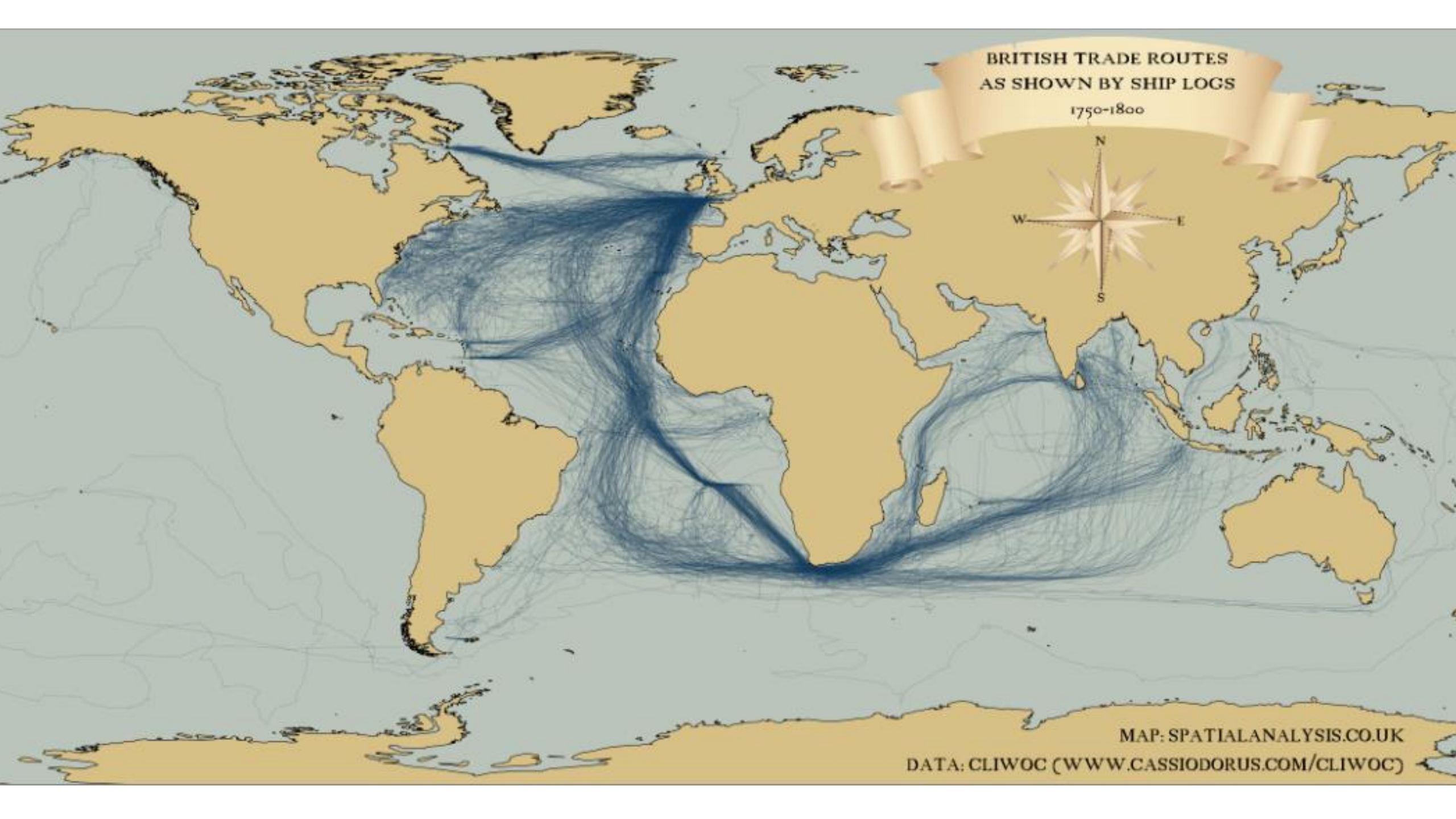


MARKETS

- Britain's vast colonial empire served as a ready outlet for manufactured goods.
- British ships could transport goods anywhere in the world.
- Also, due to the population increases and cheaper food the domestic market surged and demand for textiles forced manufacturers to look for ways to increase production.



**BRITISH TRADE ROUTES
AS SHOWN BY SHIP LOGS
1750-1800**



MAP: SPATIALANALYSIS.CO.UK

DATA: CLIWOC (WWW.CASSIODORUS.COM/CLIWOC)

QUESTION – MAKING CONNECTIONS

- How can we relate to the shift from rural to urban living in modern day Canada?