



Life before the Industrial Revolution

-
- Generate questions that you will ask about Life before the IR? Explain why the questions are relevant to what we are studying about the IR.

What was Life like before the IR?

- ❑ How do you think Life was like in England before mid 18th century in terms of :
 - a) Where people lived
 - b) How people travelled
 - c) Jobs people did
 - d) Methods of production
 - e) What is the domestic system

Where people lived

- ❑ Most people lived in the countryside.
- ❑ In England 75% of the population lived in rural areas or small villages in 1700.
- ❑ Cities were few in number and the population was modest.

Where people lived

- ❑ Since there was limited development in farming methods, it was necessary for the majority of the people to live in the country in order to produce enough food for the population.
- ❑ Most families farmed on small plots of land that were controlled by large land owners who were often members of the nobility.

Feudal Common Field System



How people travelled

- ❑ People had little or no contact with anybody outside their village (lived very isolated lives).
- ❑ Roads were poor and dangerous, so people rarely traveled beyond their home villages.
- ❑ News of events in the outside world arrived slowly and sporadically.

How people travelled

- ❑ The small villages that dotted the countryside were centres of life for the majority.
- ❑ Few people ever left the area of their birth.

Jobs people did

- ❑ Life was basically farming.
- ❑ Family produced enough goods for their own use.
- ❑ Craft workers worked on a local level – making and mending things for their neighbours.
- ❑ Farming did not produce year-round employment.
- ❑ Supplemented their income by doing other work like weaving or selling fruits at the market.

Weaving at home



Dutch Vegetable Market



Jobs people did

- ❑ People would make cloth during the week and sold it on Saturday at the local market place.
- ❑ Those who could not afford the raw materials, would be given by a businessman, who collected and paid for the finished product by the end of the week.
- ❑ This was called cottage industry as all the work was done in a family's cottage home.

Farming

- ❑ Look at the kind of implements used – iron hoe and horse-pulled plows
- ❑ There was no mechanization.

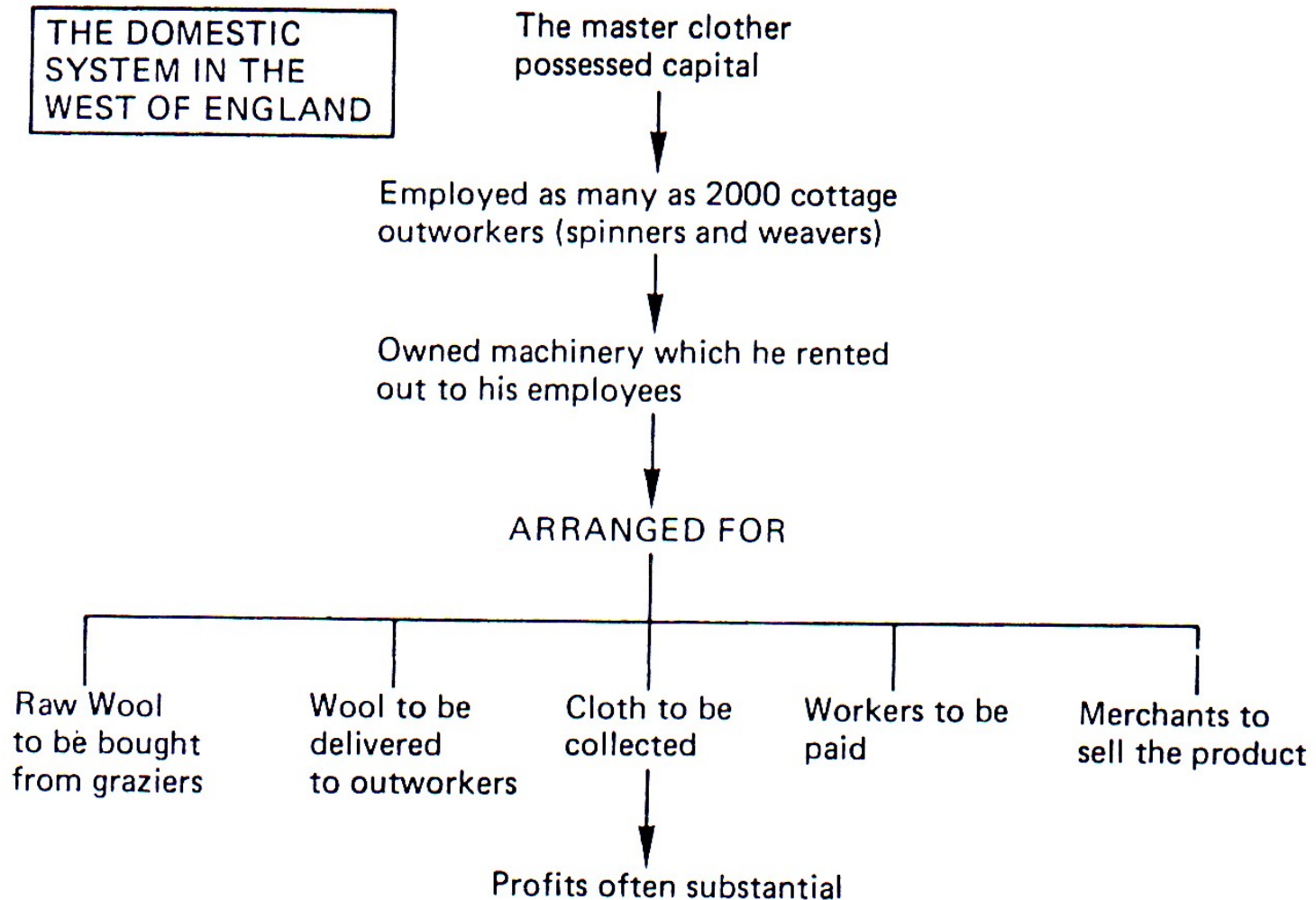




Methods of production

- ❑ People did work by hand, sometimes windmills, watermills and horses or oxen provided the extra power.
- ❑ Many would weave cloth at home.
- ❑ Weaving of cloth was tedious work but it provided a valuable income for many families.
- ❑ It was convenient work as it was done at home and at a pace desired by the worker.

Domestic System



Domestic System

- ❑ Main feature of the Domestic system is that cloth was manufactured in cottages with all the family taking part



Cottage Industry



Grandmother wound thread.

Son minded the baby in the cradle.

Mother and elder daughter did the spinning.

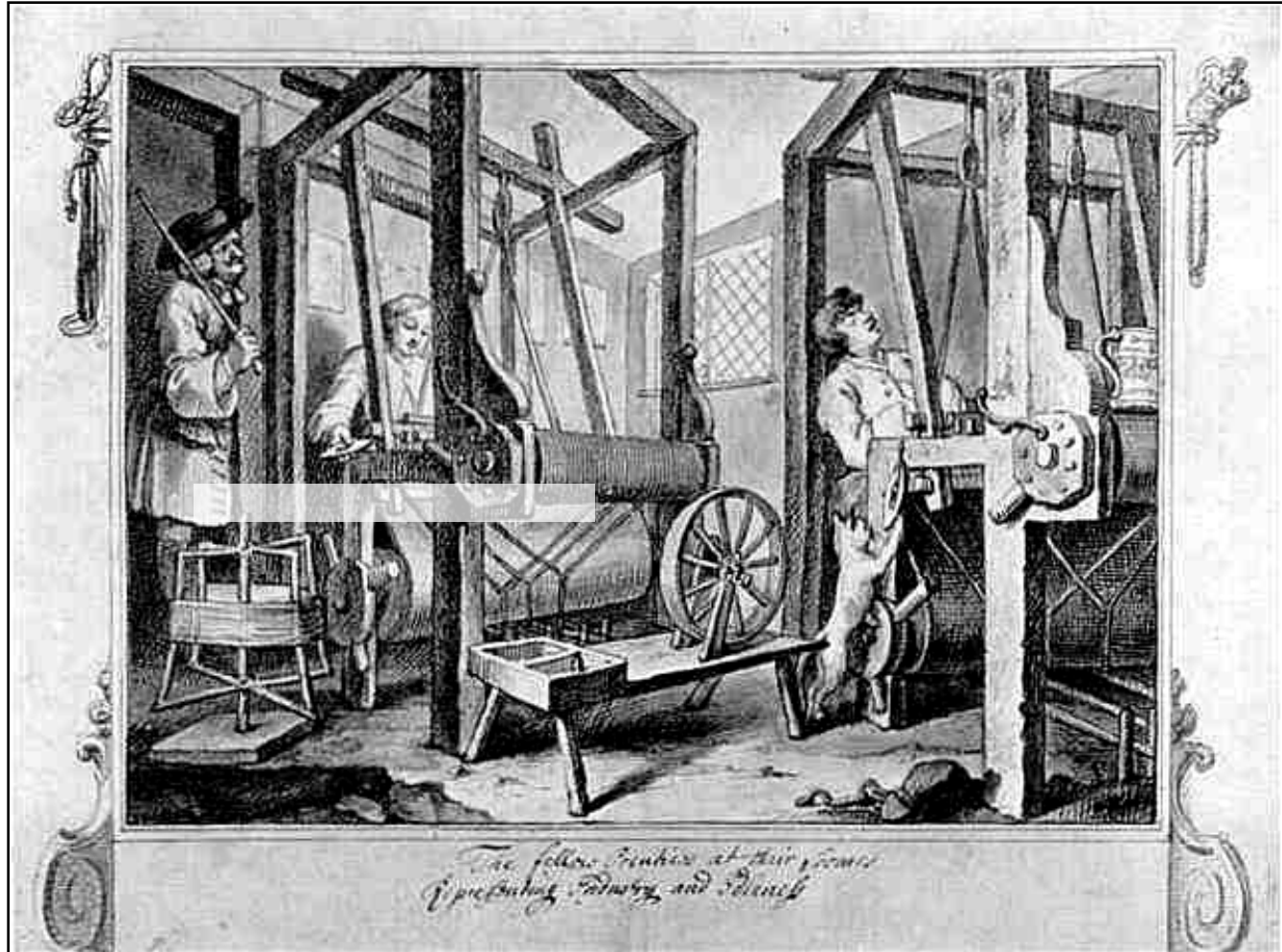
Tub was used to collect the family's urine, which they sold to the local fulling mill, where it was used to bleach the woven cloth.



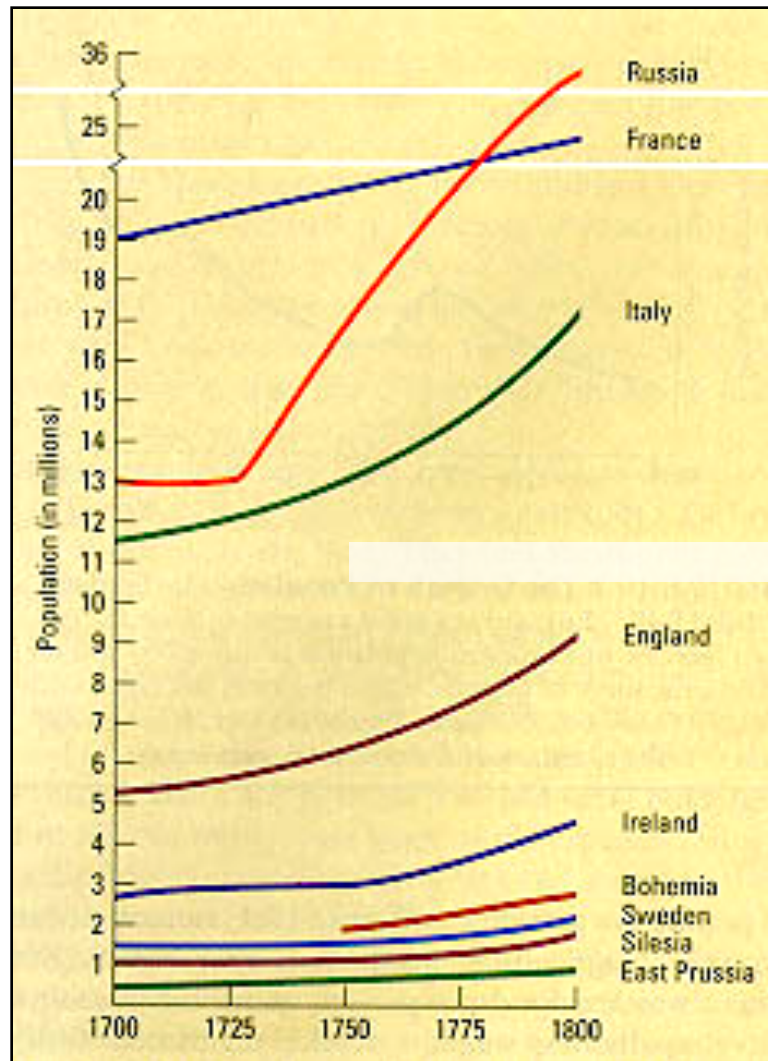
Father weaved cloth on the handloom. (usually done by man)

The youngest daughter would clean and brushed (comb) the cotton between two carding brushes to straighten the fibres.

Apprentices at their looms



18thC Population Growth rate



Population Takeoff in Europe

Approximate European Populations						
	France	Prussia	Russia	Italy	Sweden	England
1600	10,500,000	N/A	10,000,000	12,000,000	1,000,000	4,066,000
1700	21,000,000	1,750,000	14,000,000	13,000,000	1,500,000	5,027,000
1800	29,000,000	9,000,000	30,000,000	19,000,000	2,500,000	8,728,000

-
- ❑ What can you say about the population growth rate of population in Europe in 18th century?
 - ❑ What are the reasons for the population boom?
 - ❑ What are its implications for IR?

Reasons for population boom

- ❑ Speenhamland (allowance) system was widely adopted
 - It encouraged larger families as the money (allowance) received from the parish increased with each child
- ❑ Beginning of factories
 - Children were employed in factories
 - People had more children as they were a source of income

Reasons for population boom

- ❑ Standard of living, including diet began to improve
 - Helped mothers survive child birth
 - Helped reduce infant mortality rate; children were healthier
- ❑ Improved medical/health care
 - Discovery of small pox vaccination

Phases We Remember

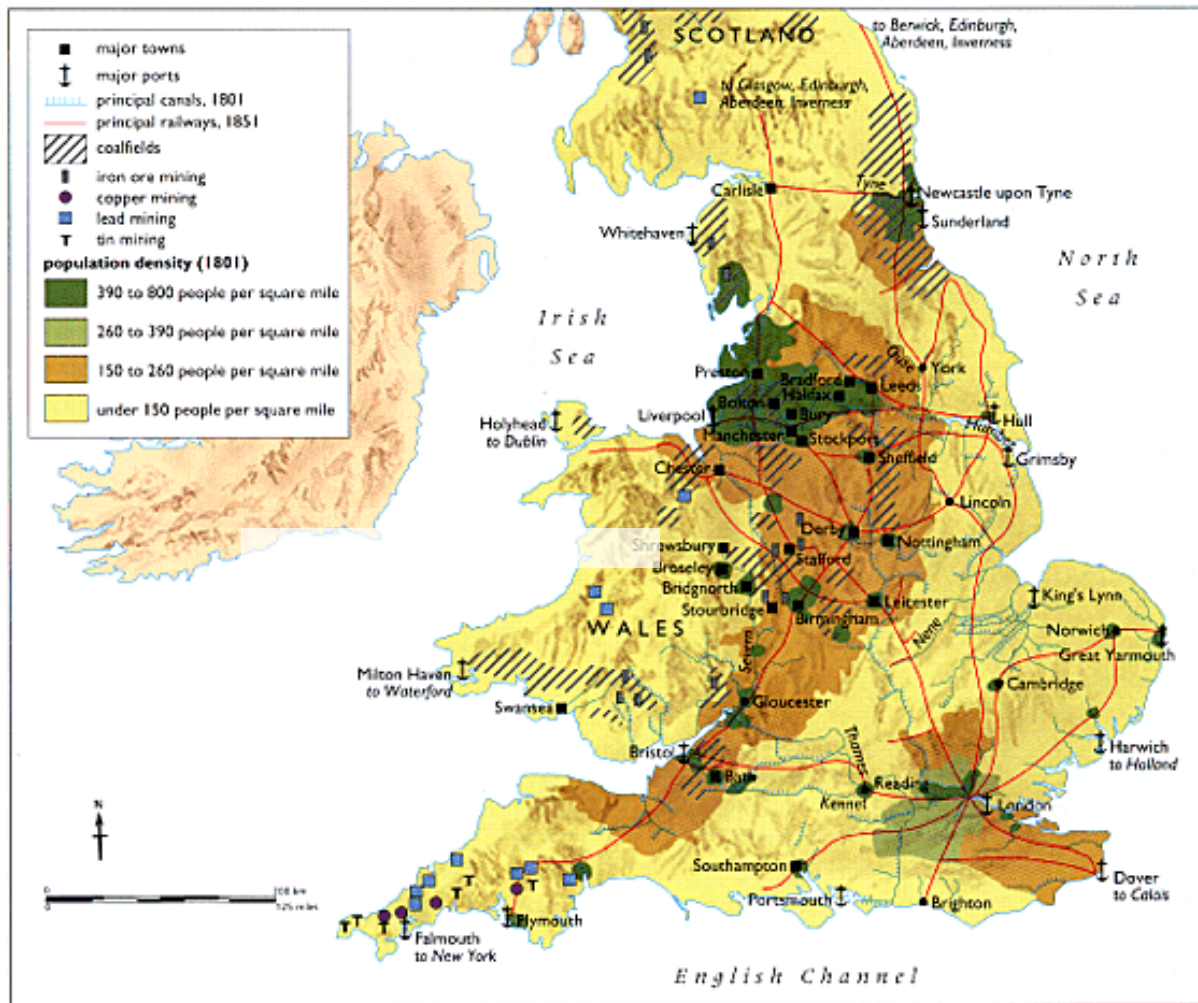
Pre-Industrial	Industrial	Post-Industrial
Pre-19 th century	19 th century	Late 20 th century
Home	Factory	No fixed location
Seasonal	Clock Time	24/7
Hand	Machines	Gadgets
Labour intensive	Capital intensive	Information intensive
Village	Towns & Cities	Borderless
Static	Mobile	Fluid
Piece goods	Manufactured goods	Services
	Industrial Revolution	

-
- ❑ Watch the video of the IR segment during the London Olympics 2012 opening ceremony.
 - a) Why do you think the IR segment is featured in the 2012 London Olympics?
 - b) Describe what you see in the IR segment
 - c) Why do you think England was the first country to industrialise in the mid 18th century? Brainstorm possible reasons

Why Was England

Different?

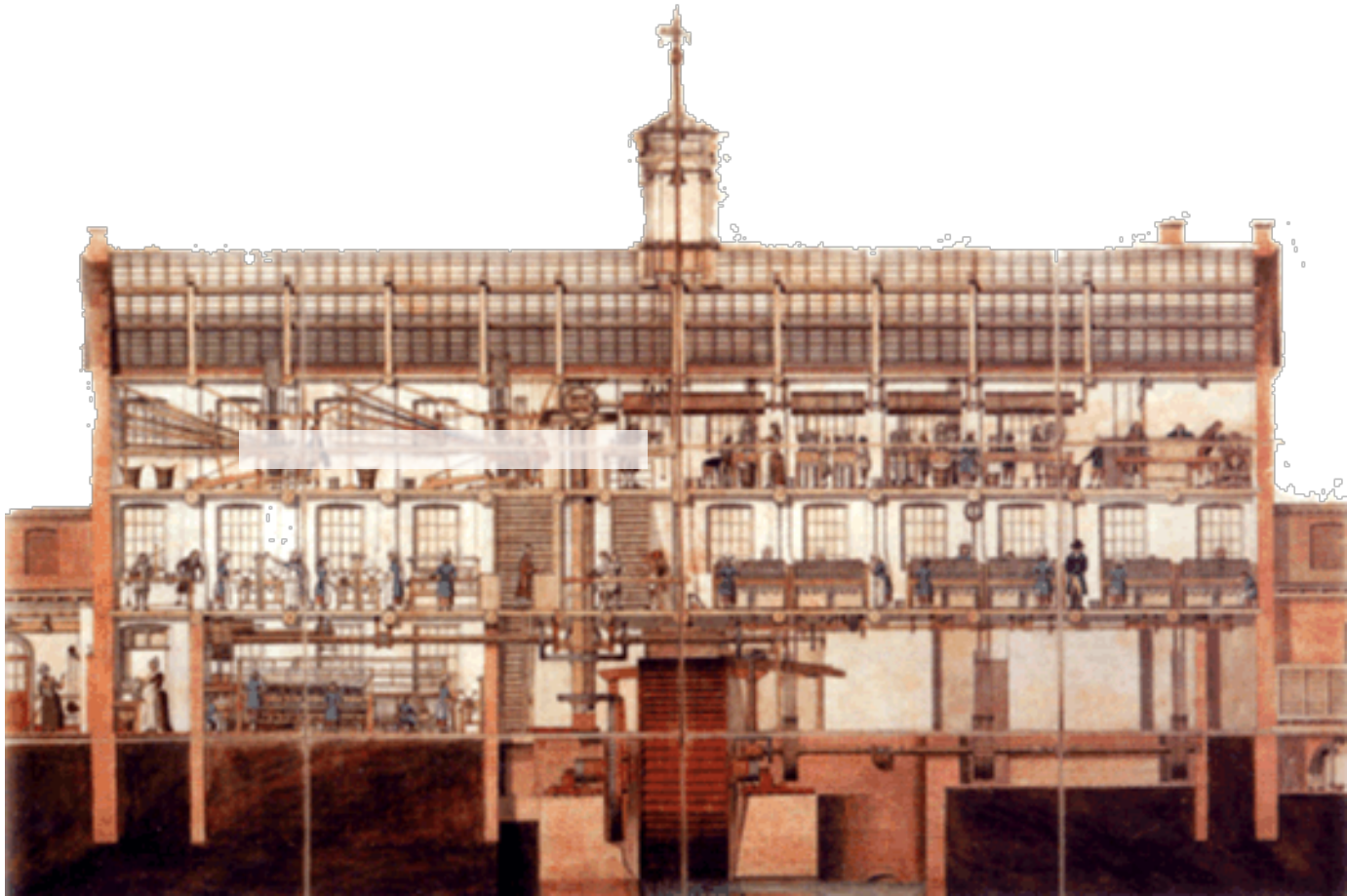
British Raw Materials



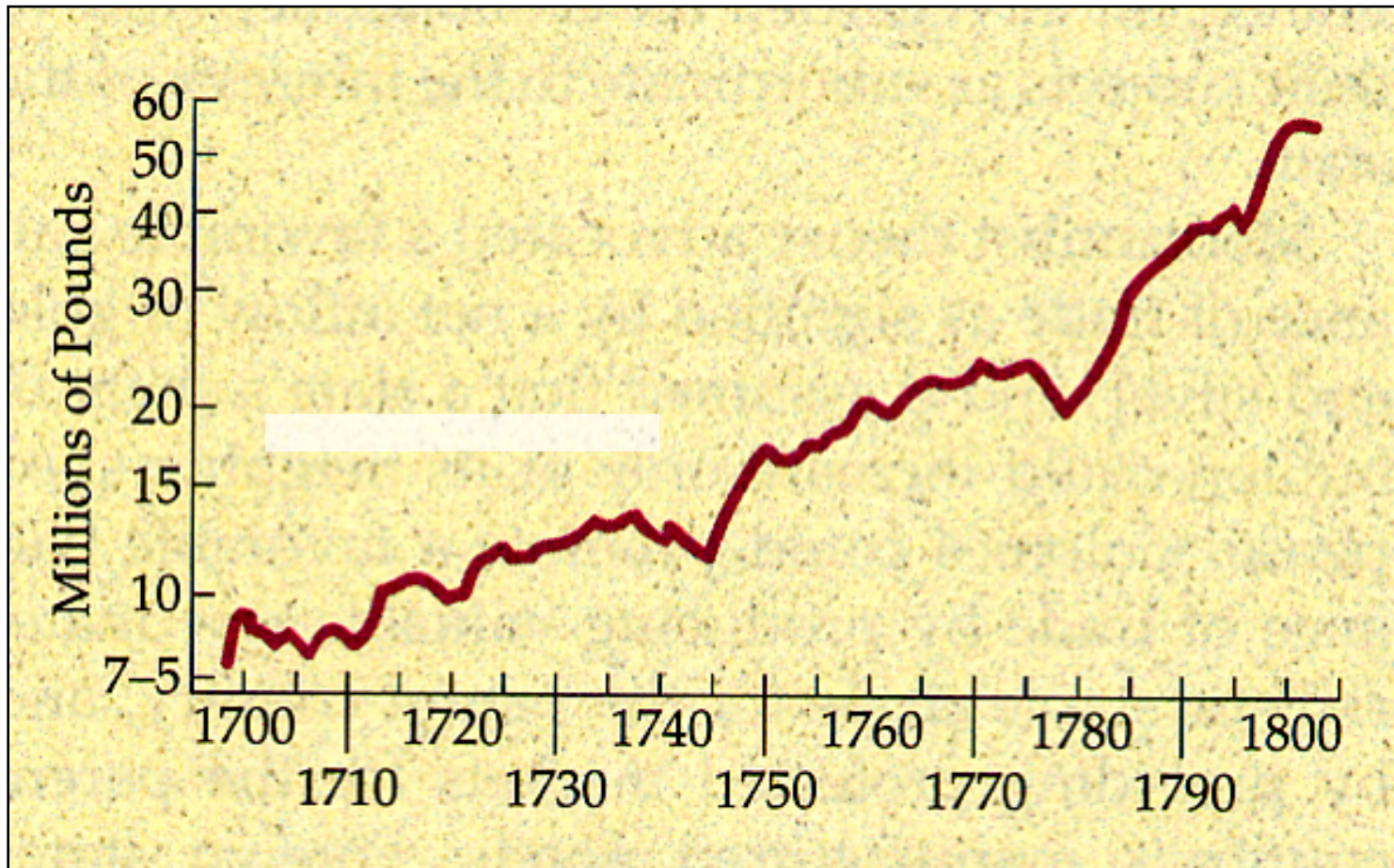
18thC British Port



A Woosted Mill in Bedworth, England, 1800



The Growth of England's Foreign Trade in the 18thC



18th C English “Nouveau Riche”: The Capitalist Entrepreneur

