



Why Did Industrialization Begin in England First?

What was the Industrial Revolution?

- The Industrial Revolution was a fundamental change in the way goods were produced, from human labor to machines



England: Birthplace of the Industrial Revolution

- No concrete start date for the Industrial Revolution
- Marked by gradual, slow changes
- After 1750 – these changes were noticeable first in England

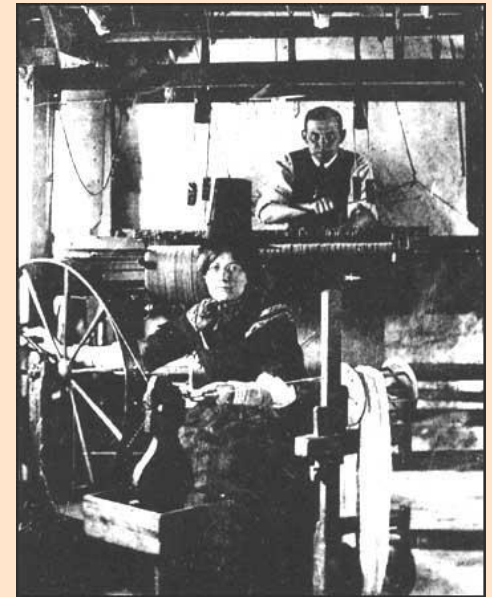


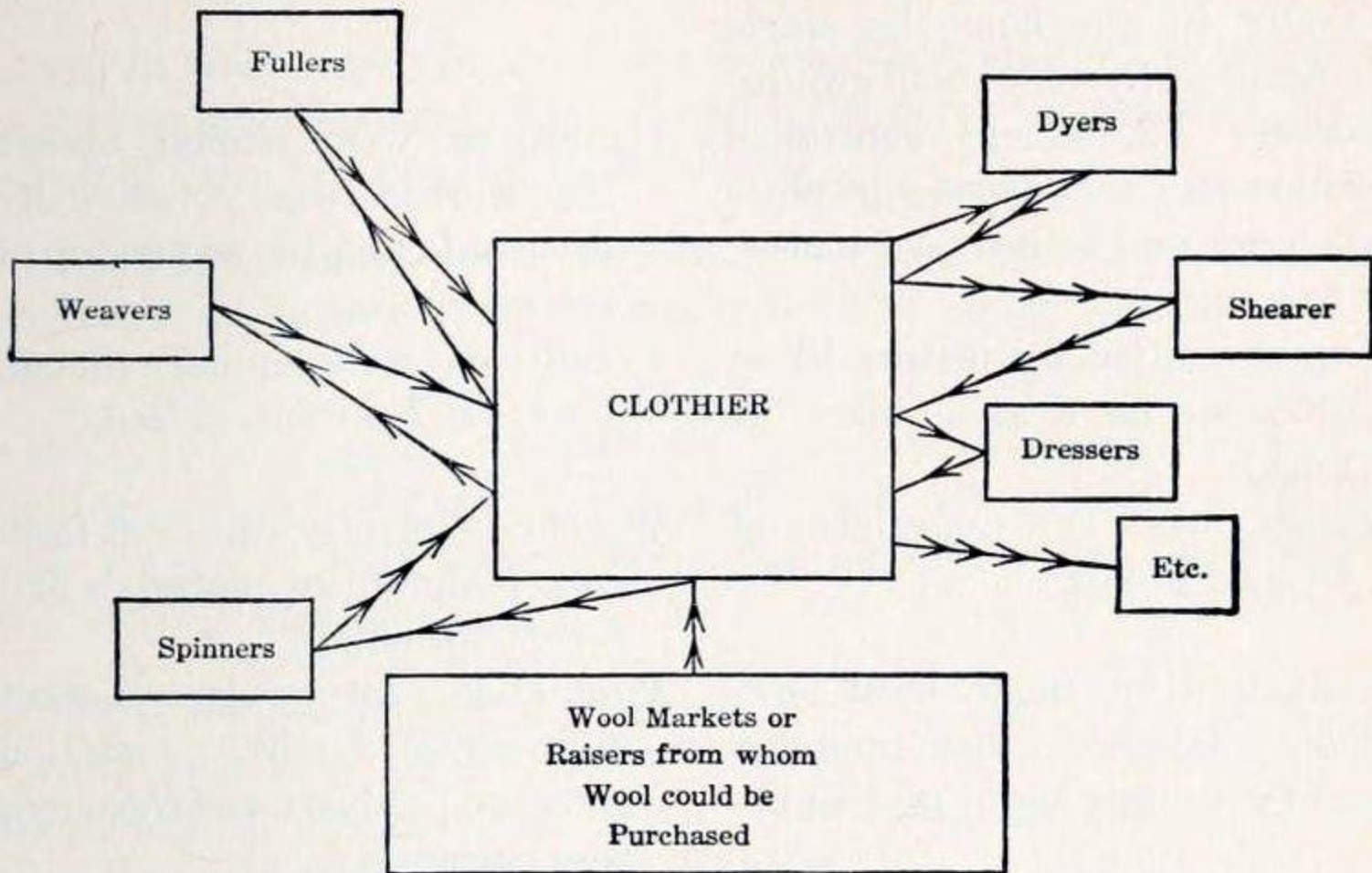


Development of the Domestic System of Production

- ◎ Domestic system of production – system
 - People worked out of their homes
 - Set their own hours
 - Were paid by how much they produced

- ◎ Domestic system could not keep up with demand





ORGANIZATION FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF WOOLEN CLOTH UNDER THE DOMESTIC SYSTEM

Factory Production

-) Concentrates production in one place [materials, labour].
-) Located near sources of power [rather than labour or markets].
-) Requires a lot of capital investment [factory, machines, etc.] more than skilled labor.





The Factory System



Woman at Work in a 19th century Factory



- ❑ Rigid schedule.
- ❑ 12-14 hour day.
- ❑ Dangerous conditions.
- ❑ Mind-numbing monotony.



Why the Industrial Revolution Started in England



Capital for
investing in the
means of
production

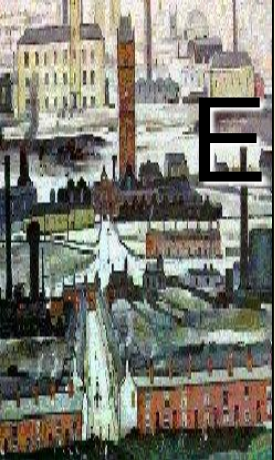
Colonies and
Markets for
manufactured
goods

Raw materials
for production

Labour

Merchant
marine

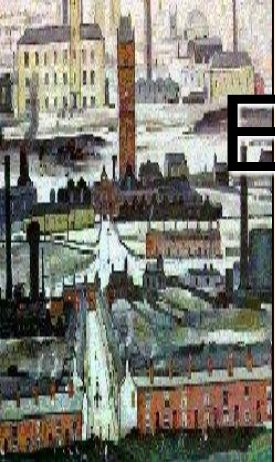
Geography



England's Resources: Capital

- Mercantilism made many English merchants very wealthy
 - Had money to invest
 - Buildings
 - Machines
 - Raw materials



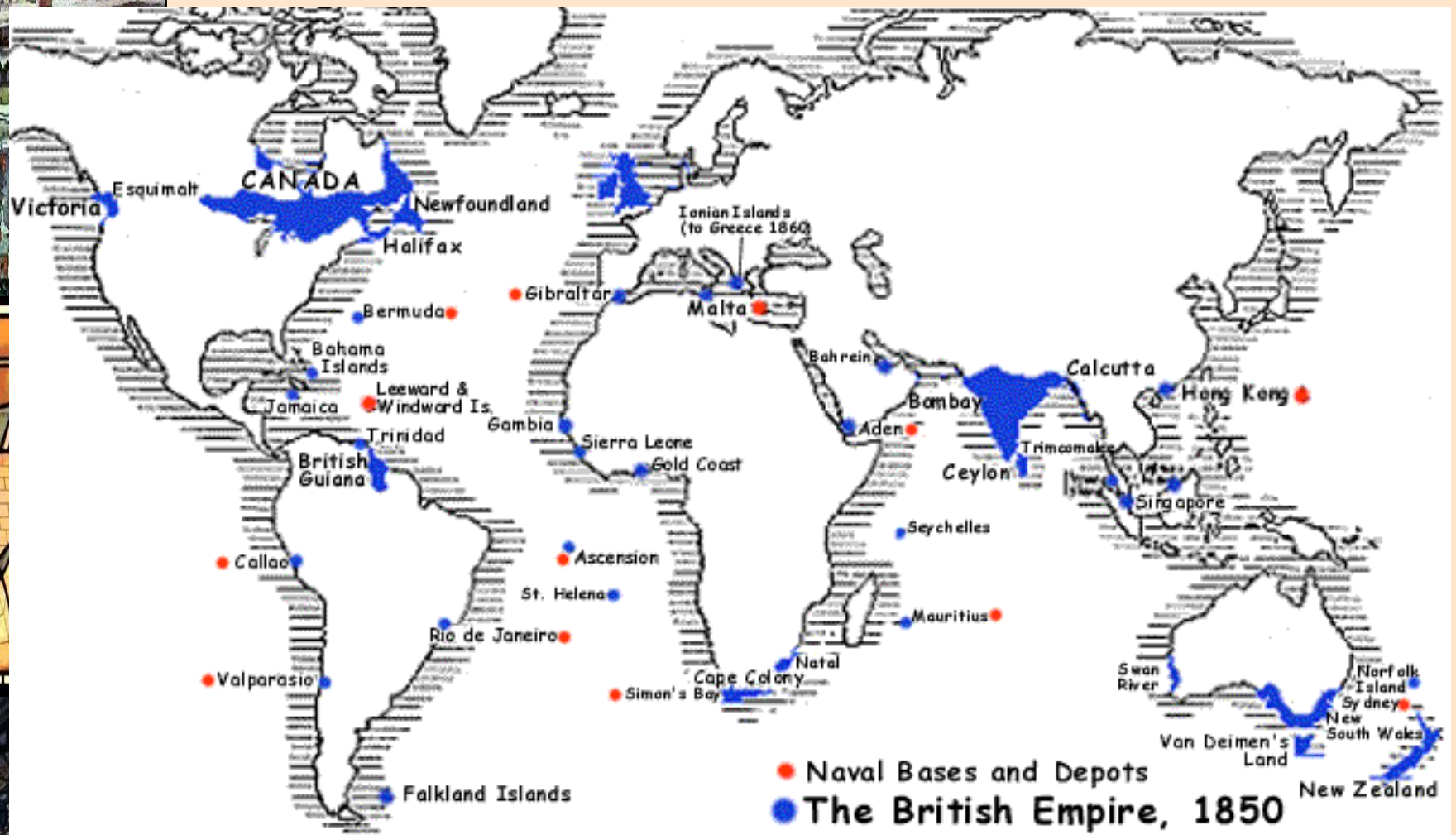


England's Resources: Colonies and Markets



- ◎ England had more colonies than any other nation
- ◎ Markets
- ◎ Access to raw materials





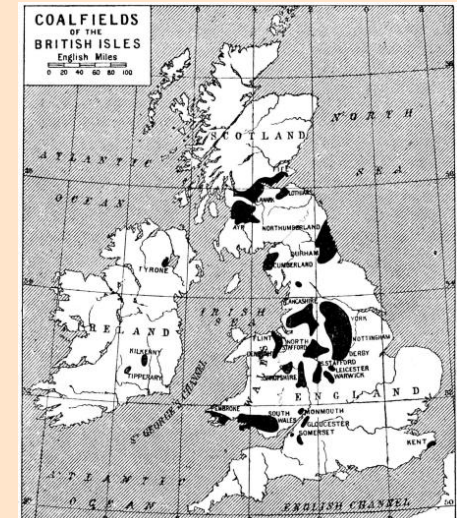
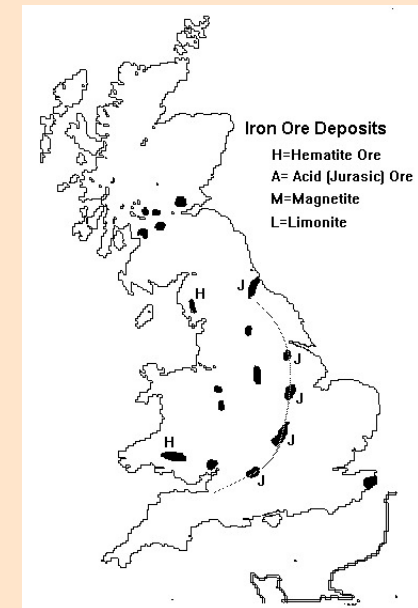
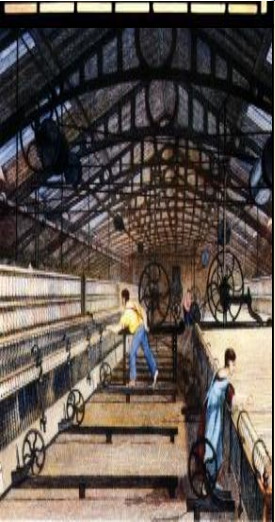
England's Resources: Raw Materials

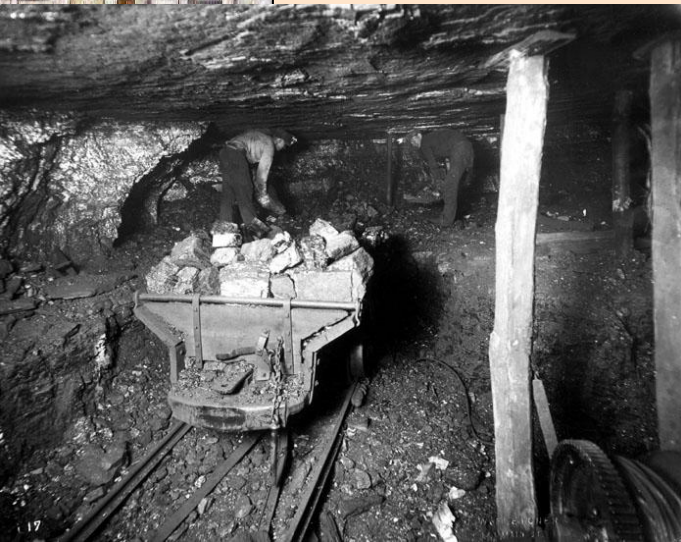
- ◎ England itself possessed the necessary raw materials to create the means of production

- ◎ Iron – basic building block of large machines, railroad tracks, trains, and ships

- ◎ Coal – vast coal reserves powered steam engines

- ◎ Wool





Coal Mining in Britain: 1800-1914



1800	1 million ton of coal	50, 000 miners
1850	30 million tons	200, 000 miners
1880	300 million tons	500, 000 miners
1914	250 million tons	1, 200, 000 miners

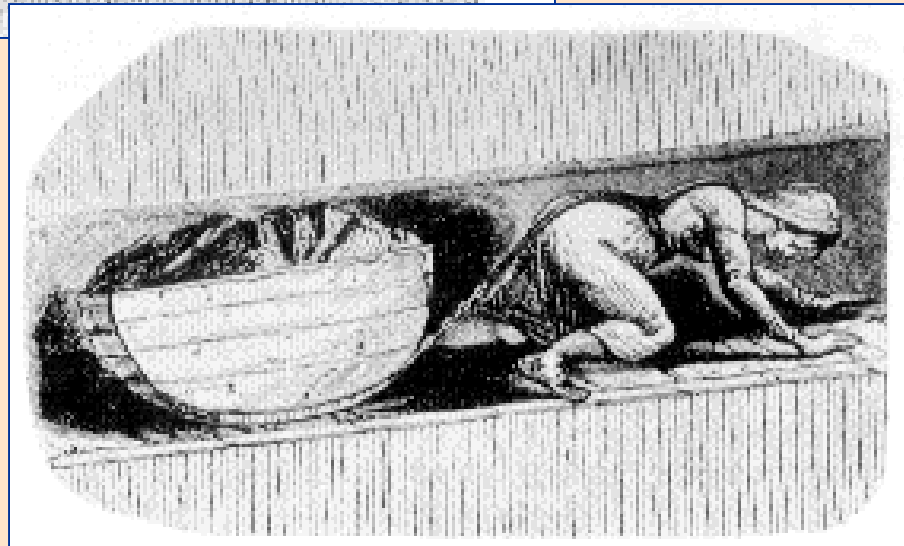
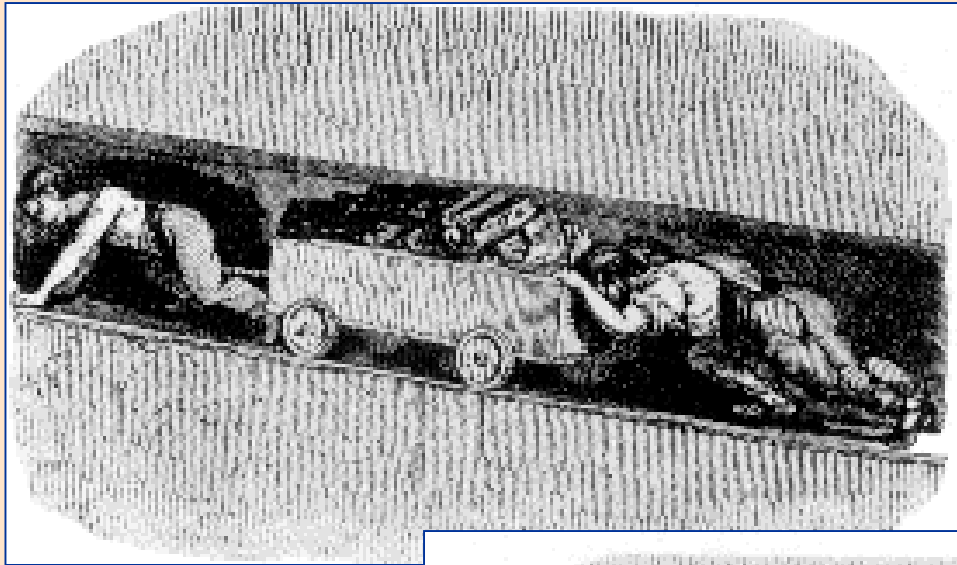


Young Coal Miners

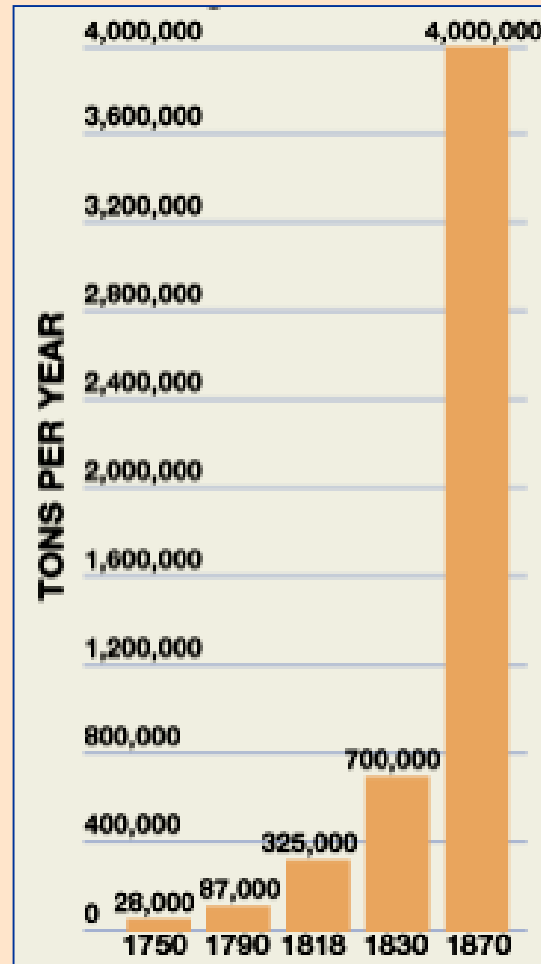
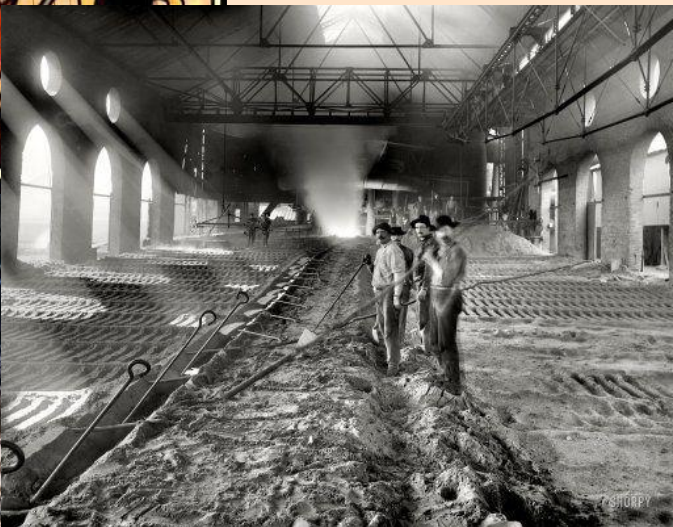


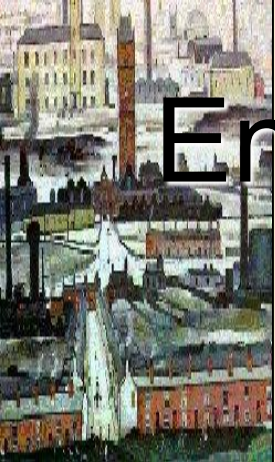
Child Labor in the Mines

Child
"hurriers"



British Pig Iron Production





England's Resources: Workers

◎ Agricultural Revolution

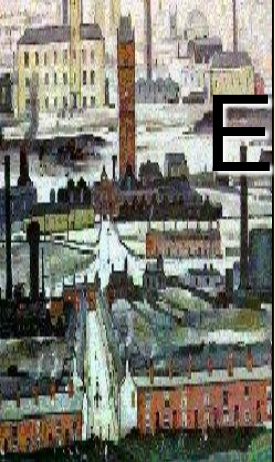
- ◎ More food available
- ◎ Fewer farmers needed
 - ◎ Freed up to be labour



◎ Enclosure Acts –

- ◎ many small farmers lose their lands
 - ◎ Freed up to be labour

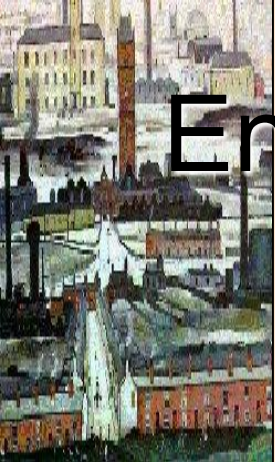




England's Resources: Merchant Marine

- World's largest merchant fleet
- ships could bring raw materials and finished goods to and from England's colonies





England's Resources: Geography & Politics

- ⊙ Government stable
- ⊙ Great Britain - did not suffer fighting on its land during the wars of the 18th century (Napoleonic Wars)
- ⊙ No internal trade barriers
- ⊙ Island has excellent harbors and ports
- ⊙ Island has many rivers and streams
- ⊙ Natural reserves of coal and iron
- ⊙ Damp climate benefited the textile industry (thread did not dry out)





Share in World Manufacturing Output: 1750- 1900

