

A collection of historical artifacts is arranged on a light-colored surface. In the top left, a portion of a chessboard with a checkered pattern and several chess pieces is visible. Below it, a blue ribbon with a circular emblem is attached to a silver medal. To the right, a red ribbon with a similar emblem is attached to another silver medal. In the bottom left, a circular compass with a white face and black markings is shown. A pair of gold-rimmed glasses with thin temples lies across the center of the image. The text 'Industrial revolution in France' is overlaid on the right side of the image.

Industrial

revolution in France

Emine Iminova. 101 | E

Industrial revolution
(industrial and technological
revolution) - is the system of
economic and socio
political changes through
transition from manual labor
to machinery.



Industrialization - is the process of creating large-scale machine production in all sectors of the economy and, above all, in the industry.



A collage of historical artifacts including a compass, a medal, and a pocket watch.

Features of the Industrial Revolution in France

- ◆ prolonged nature;
- ◆ "survivability" of small production, which is more difficult to mechanization;
- ◆ a large proportion of French industry had traditionally been geared to the manufacture of luxury goods;
- ◆ there were not such forms and extent of proletarianization of peasants and artisans in France;



- ◆ agriculture in France was the main sector of the economy;
- ◆ cessation of importation of British equipment, and the French invention significantly lagged behind the British;
- ◆ Limited use of capital in industry.



Stages of the Industrial Revolution in France

Stages

Contents

1815-1830

Creating internal and external prerequisites for the start of the industrial revolution

1830-1840

The use of steam engines in the textile industry

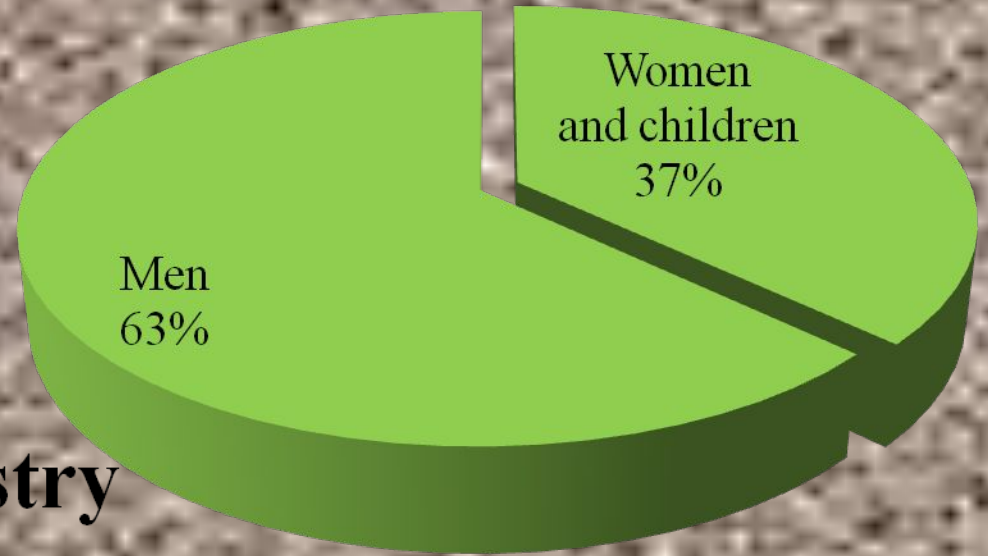
1840-1860

The emergence of paper and cotton manufacturing machinery, technologies in the metallurgical industry, machine building and transport development

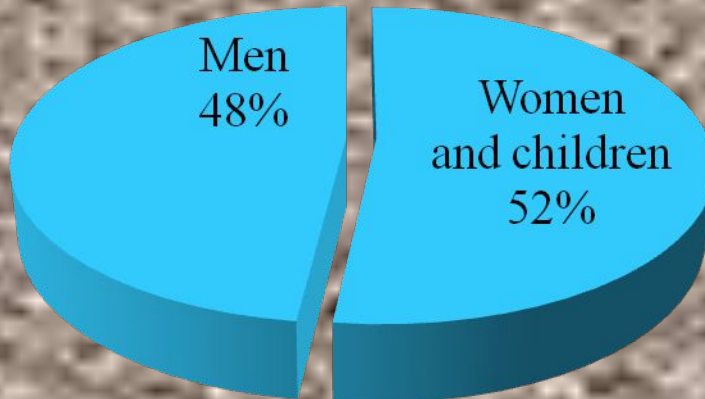
From 1812 to 1850, almost 40 years, industrial production is increased only in 2 times, and over the next 20 years, to 1870. - in 3 times. In the middle of the XIX century France ranked the second place in the world (after England) in volume of industrial production,. At the World Exhibition in 1851 in London French technique was on the second place in number of awards after England.



Food processing industry



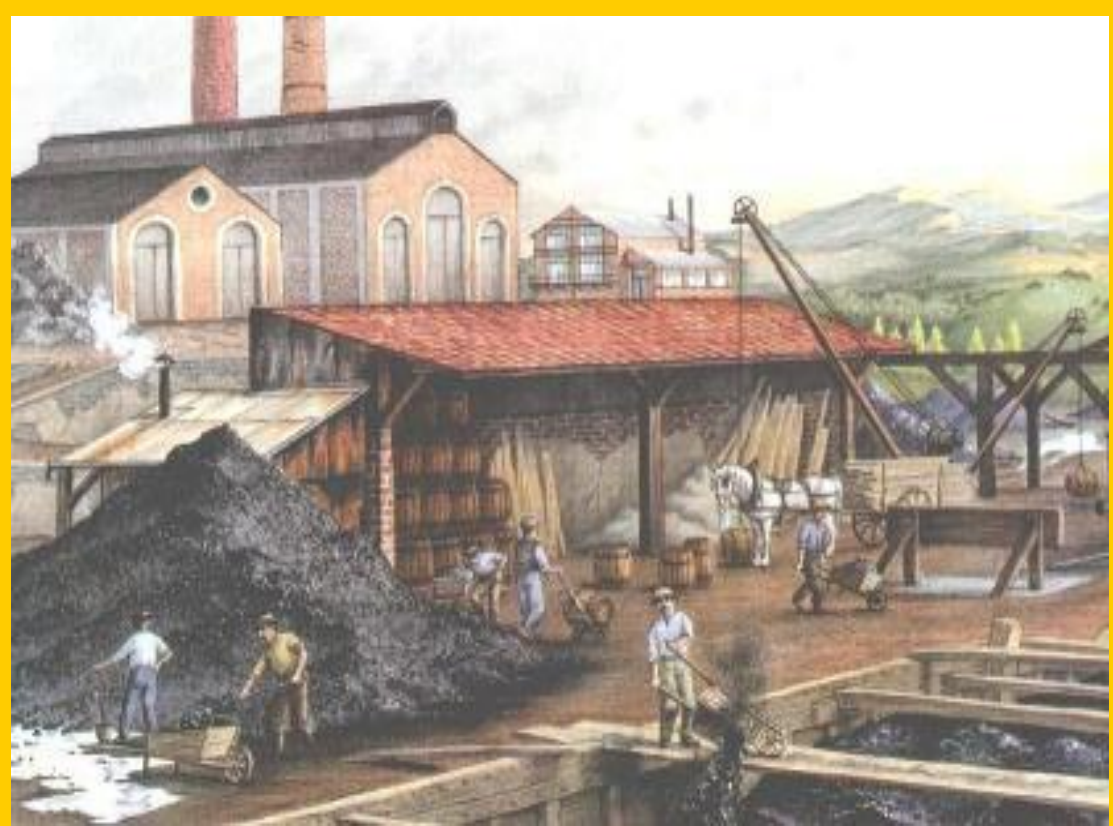
Cotton industry



Hosiery Industry



**Coal mining in
France.**



Positive changes have occurred in the economy, the industrial revolution was completed, quickly developed an internal and external trade, which experienced a genuine flowering. For 10 years the rail network grew from 148 up to 1535 km.

The growth of social contradictions.



**King Pear.
Caricature of
Louis-Philippe.**

But economic growth, had not brought improvement of the people. King was on the side of only one part of the financial bourgeoisie. Therefore, many entrepreneurs had been displeased with that.

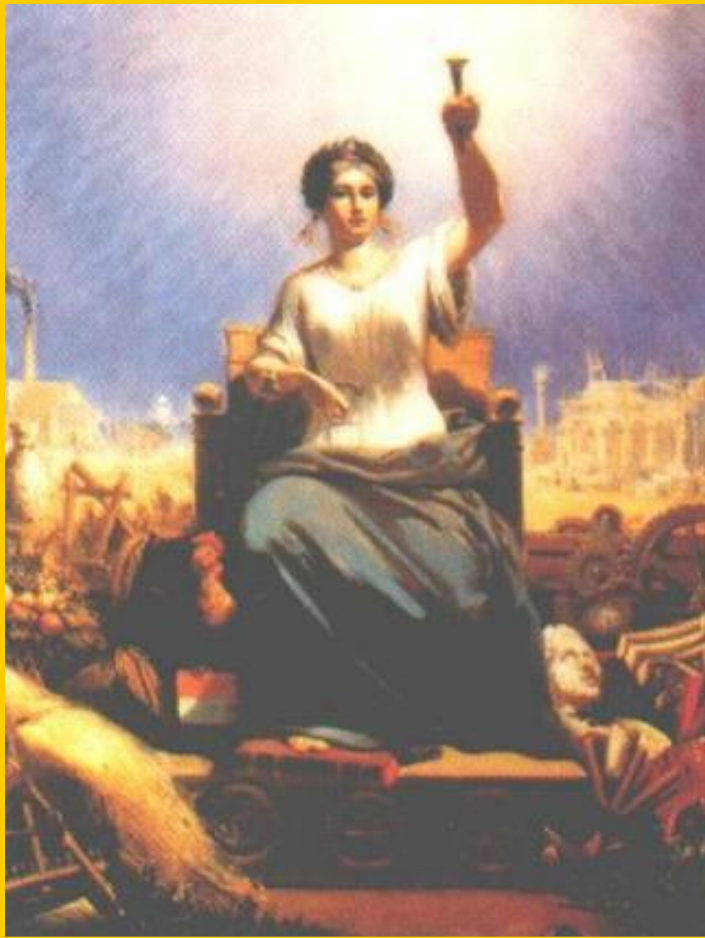
The growth of social contradictions.

Moving
peasant's family
to the city.



Workers, which recruited from the impoverished peasants were paid a little. Began a lot of strikes across the country. In 1831 and 1834 there was an uprising of weavers in Lyon. In 30-ies. Auguste Blanqui created a number of societies but they were defeated.

New trends in the economic development of France



**France
illuminates the world.**

In 1871-1913 industrial production in France was tripled. There was a concentration of production and capital. Every year France exported 1, 5 billion francs and became Europe's largest lender. In France was growing influence of financial industrial oligarchy.

