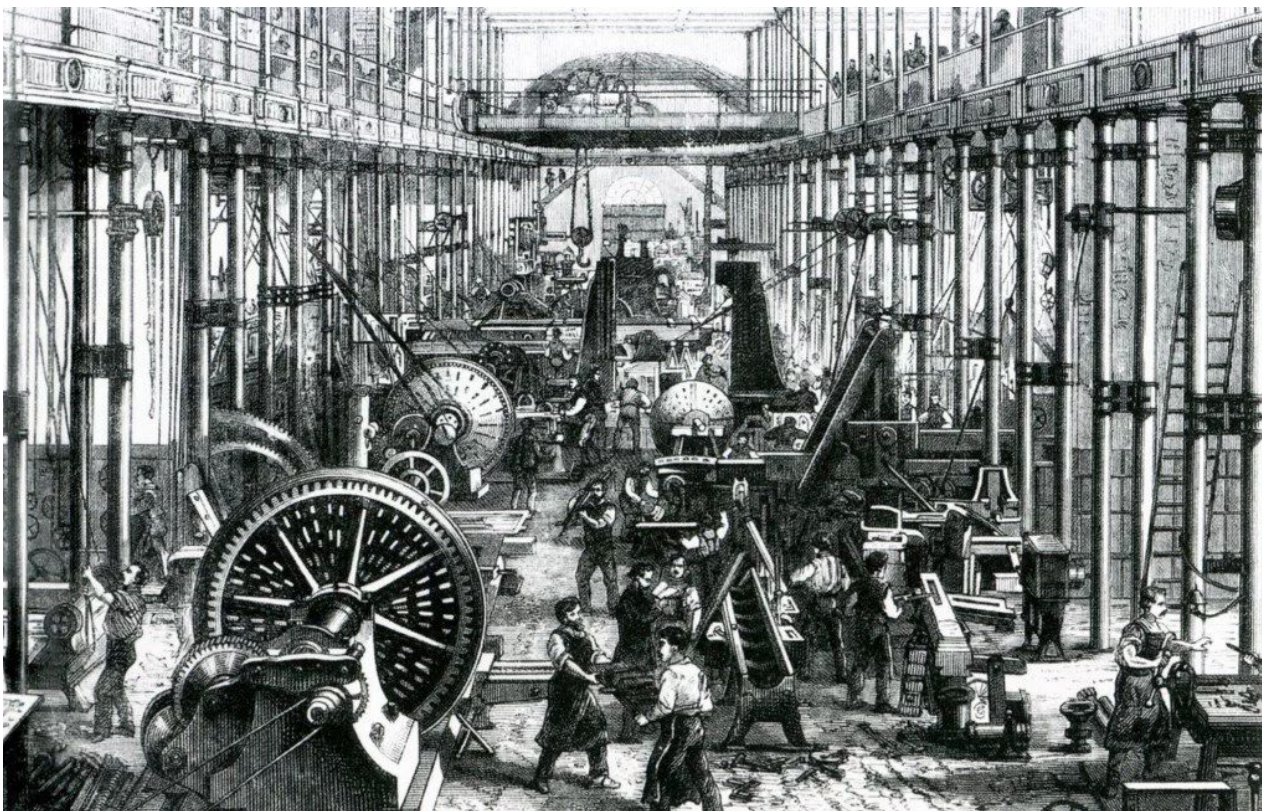


The Industrial Revolution and Its Influence on the Country



Кузьмин В.П.
2 курс, ЛМО-16

The Stages of IR

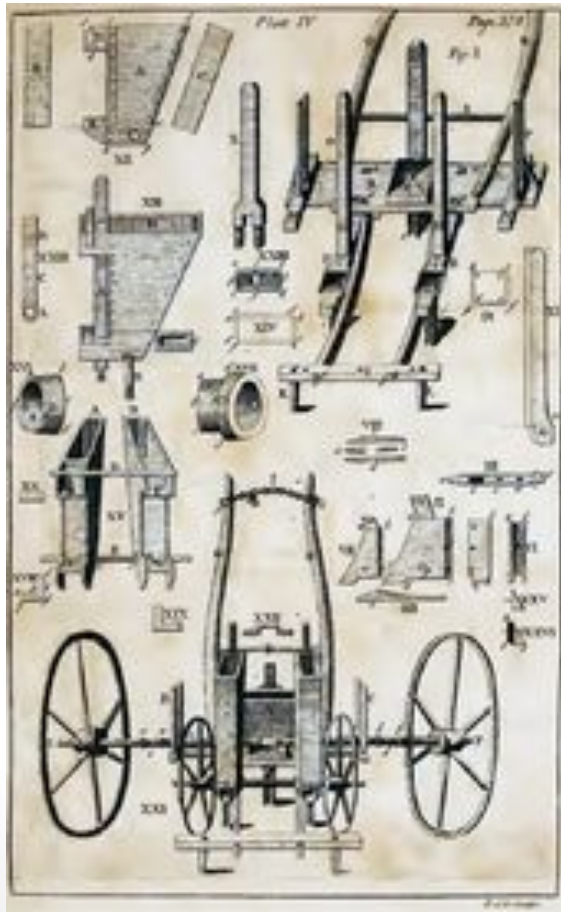
- **The First Industrial Revolution** (1770-s -1850/70-s)
 - on steam, water, iron and shift from agriculture;
- **The Second Industrial Revolution** (1870-s to 1914)
 - new technologies of electricity, development of petrol engine, oil, and greater use of cheap steel.

The reasons for IR

- **Growth in global trade;**
- **Agricultural revolution;**
 - new techniques (crop rotation, selective breeding, etc.);
 - new crops (corn and potatoes);
 - Enclosure Movement in Britain;

Agricultural Inventions

Jethro Tull's Seed drill

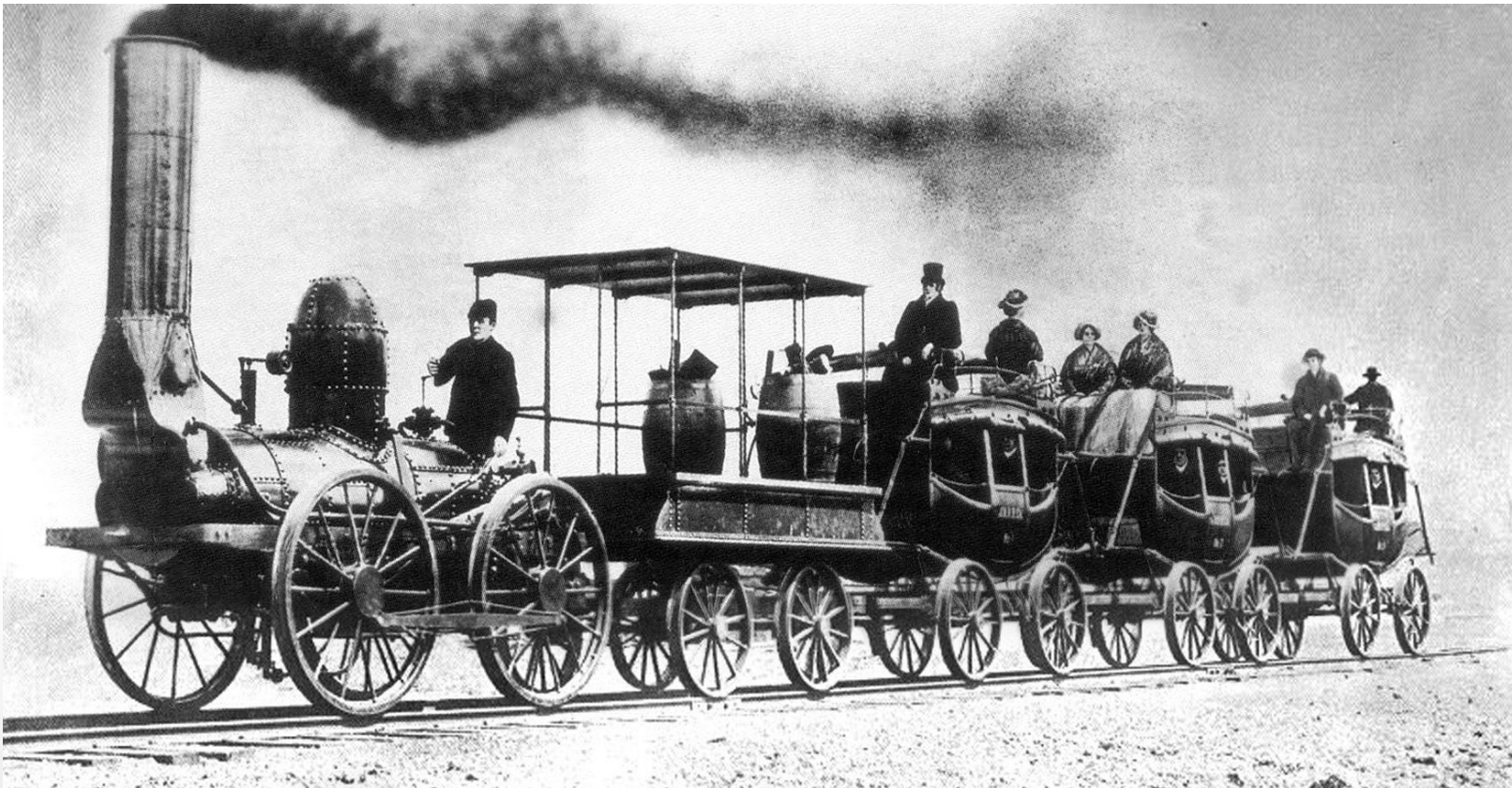


Bakewell's quick-fattening sheep for mutton



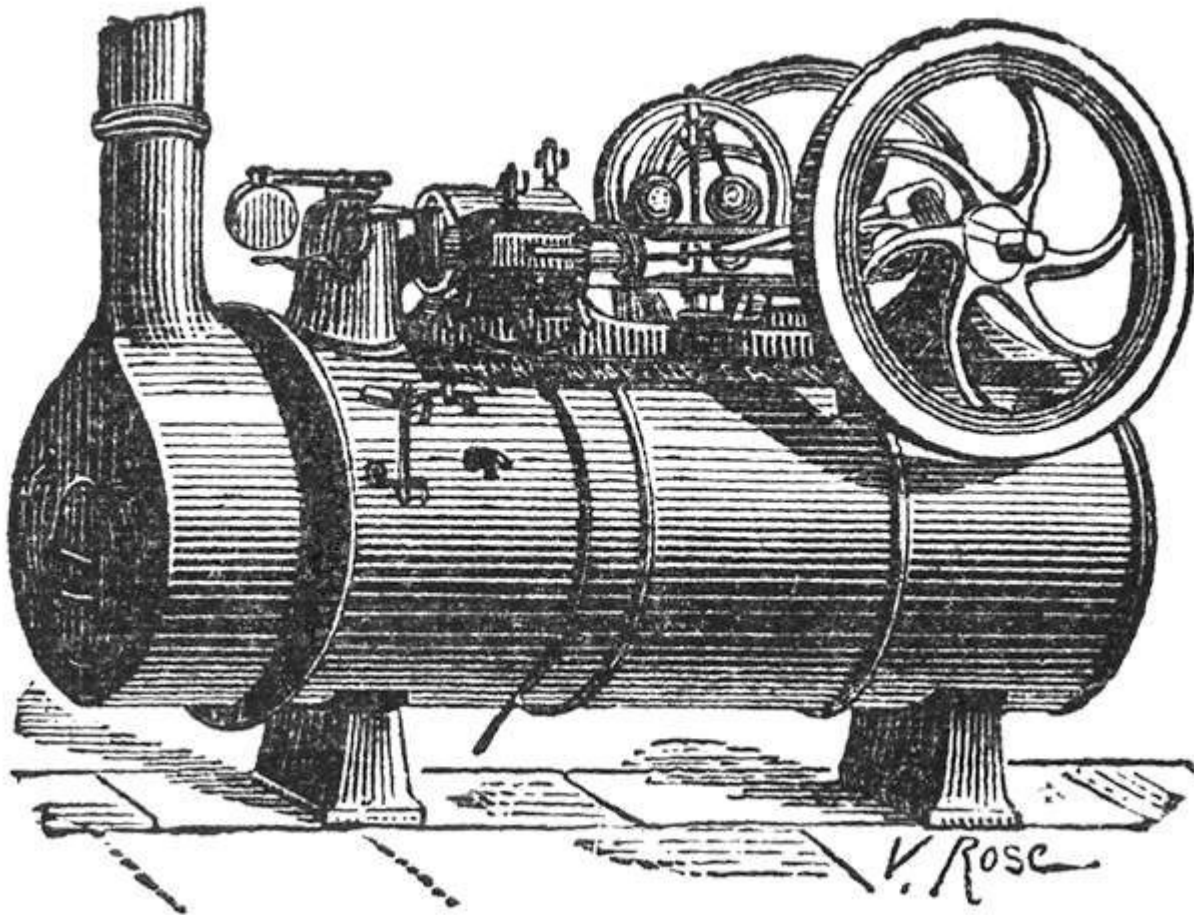
The reasons for IR

- o Increased speed of transportation;



The reasons for IR

- Application of steam engines.



Why in Britain?

- Increased Food Production;
- Population Growth;
- Financial Innovations:
 - central banks, stock markets, joint stock companies
- The Enlightenment and the Scientific Revolution

Why in Britain?

- Coal and Iron deposits;
- Navigable Rivers and Canals;
- Government Policies;
- World Trade
- The Cottage Industry

Social Changes

1. New family and class structures emerged;

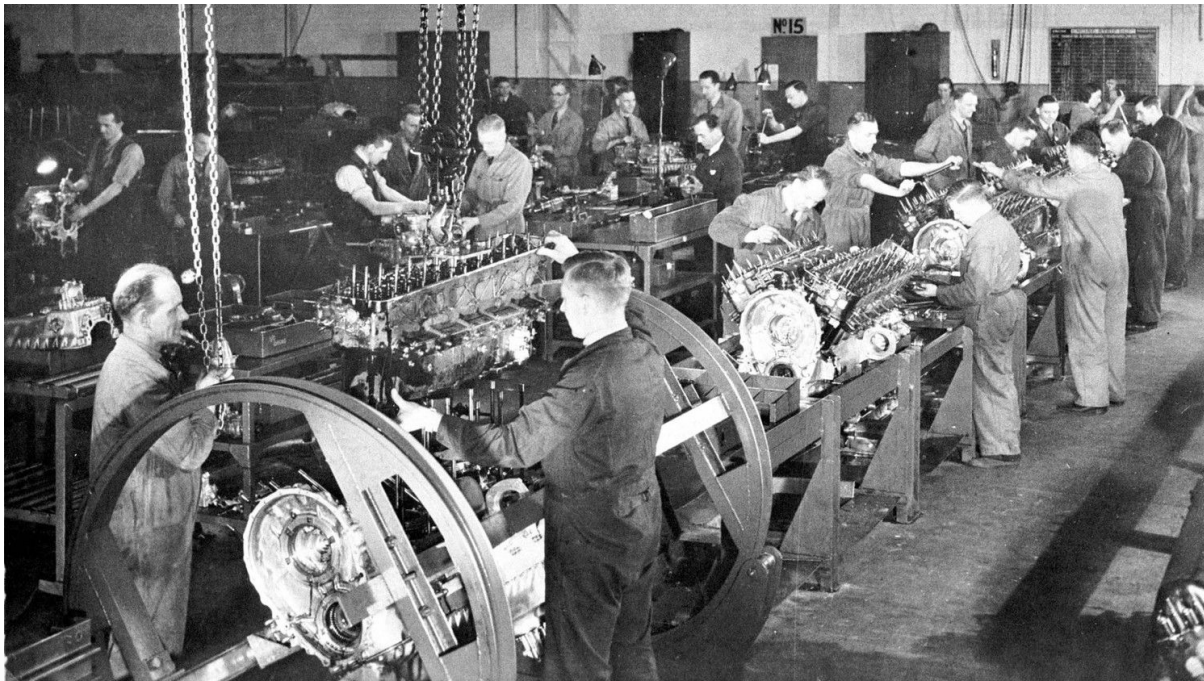
New classes: the working class and the middle class (bourgeoisie)

2. Population migration from rural areas to urban areas.



Working Class

- Introduced mechanisms of *labour supervision*;
- schools set up in collaboration with the church to inculcate values;
- the specialization of work;



The Middle Class

- entrepreneurs and professional-lawyers, notaries, physicians and teachers.
- *Wealthy bourgeoisie* – the bankers, factory & mine owners and merchants;
- *Less rich* professionals-lawyers, shopkeepers etc.



The Family

The 18th century family (pre-industrial):

- (a) kin members like widows, siblings, step children
- (b) non-kin members like servants, tutors etc.
- All family members engaged in domestic production (family economy).

In the 19th century - 'family wage economy'

- only kin members living under one roof;
- the private sphere - handled by wives/mothers;
- the public sphere of work, commerce and politics -men.

The Working Class Family

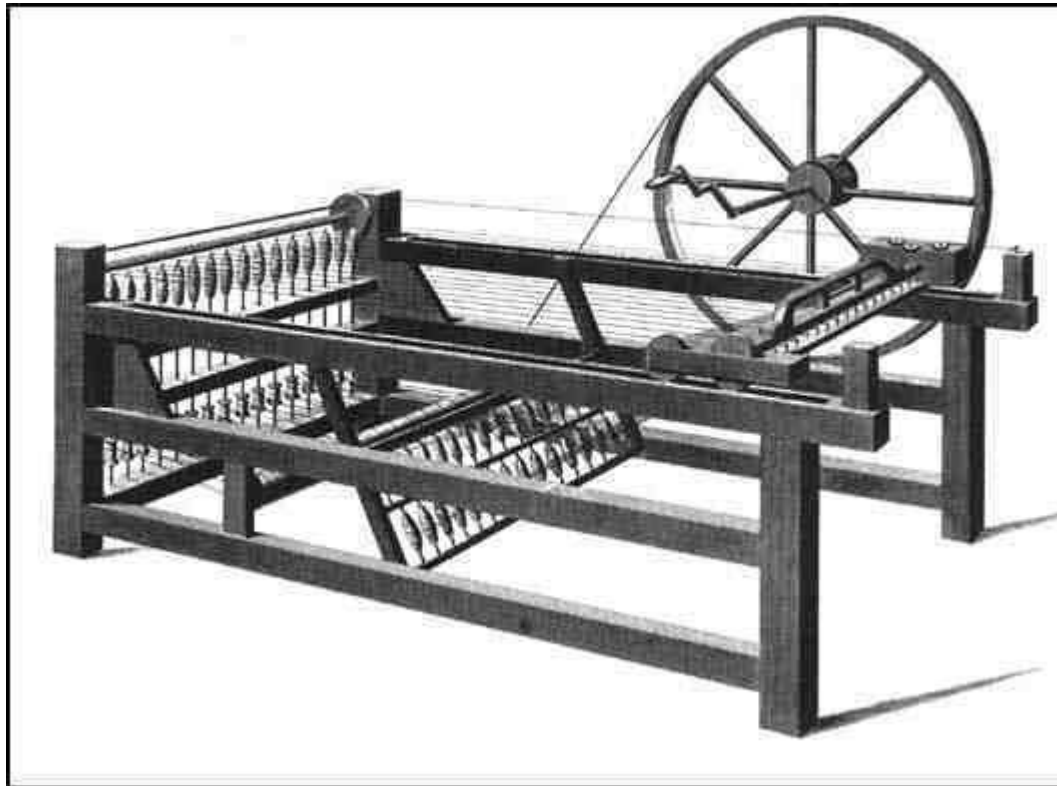
- women contributed wages to the family fund, managed the house, bore and cared for children;
- married women were not working - *the concept of a 'male bread winner'* emerged;
- children and specially daughters were an important economic recourse

The Middle Class Family

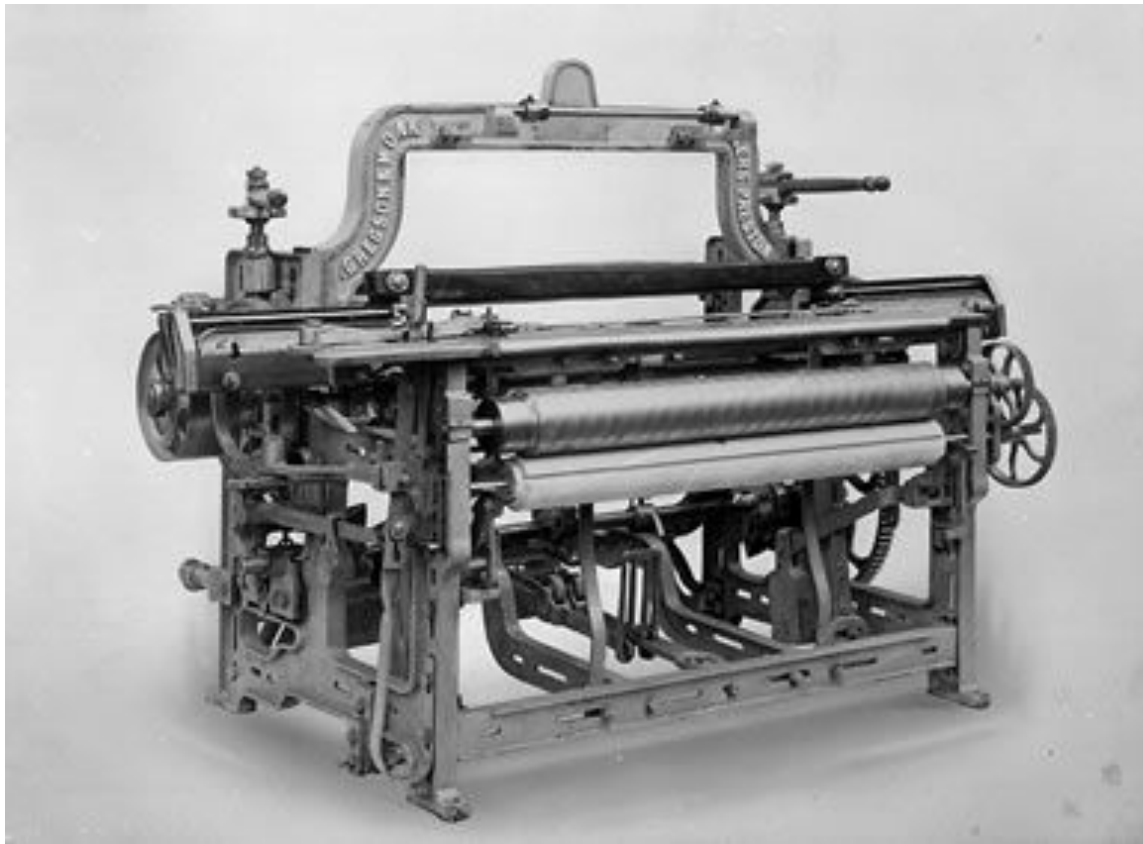
- Children and wives usually didn't work;
- The mother's role as chief organizer of the house was valued;
- private bedrooms became distanced from common spaces like the kitchen and parlour;
- family activities (playing the piano after dinner) and family holidays developed.

Inventions

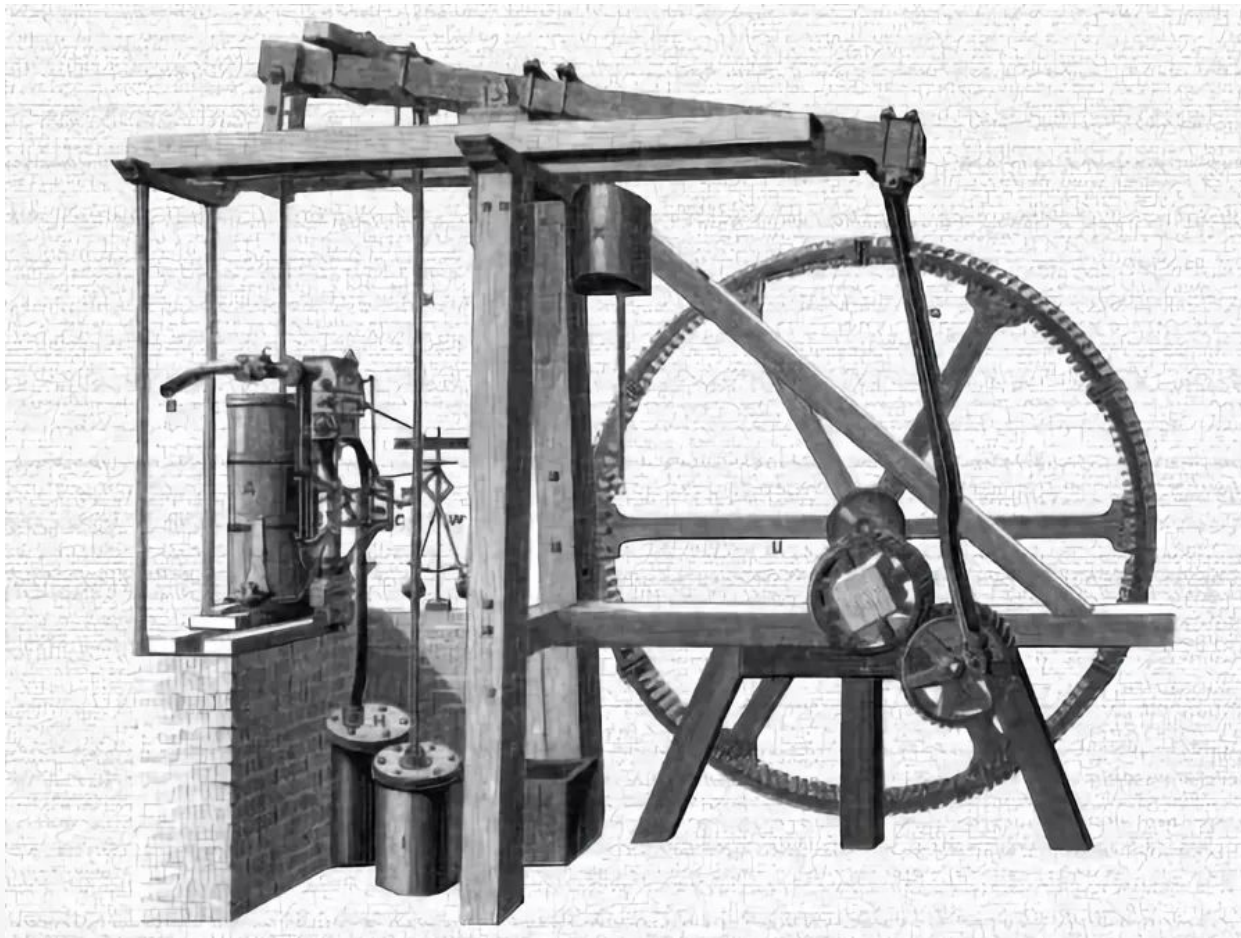
The spinning jenny, invented in 1764 by *James Hargreaves*, is a multi-spindle spinning frame, was one of the key developments in the industrialization of weaving.



Edmund Cartwright's power loom (1787) enabled mass production of cloth.



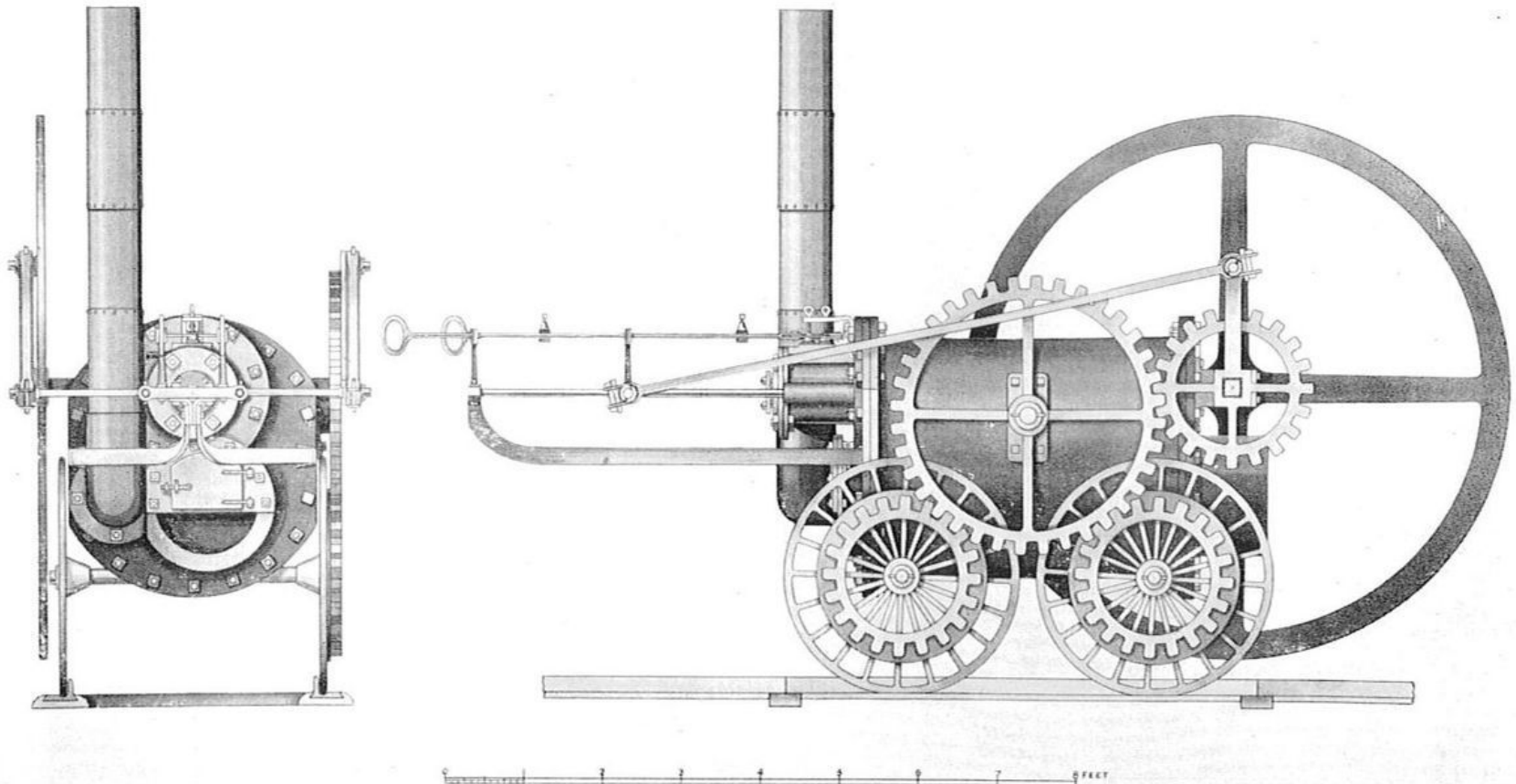
Steam engine (developed *by James Watt* in the 1760s) further transformed the cotton industry and later steam trains.



Smelting iron, pig iron. A new method of producing iron, developed *by Abraham Darby* (1678-1717).



Steam train. *Richard Trevithick* invented the first working steam train 1806.



Other countries

Belgium

- The IR was brought by William and John Cockerill by developing machine shops at Liège;
- centred in iron, coal, and textiles.

Switzerland

- the lack of raw materials was compensated specialising in niche products (silk weaving, cotton processing and engineering, clock-making)

France

- The second industrial power (by the mid 19th);
- concentrated on finished products (luxury goods like woven silk, china and leather goods).

Germany

- was outproducing Britain in steel;
- the world leader in the chemical industries;

Japan

- The inauguration of a new Western-based education system;
- Government initiative dominated manufacturing;
- Private enterprise was involved in the economy, especially in textiles.

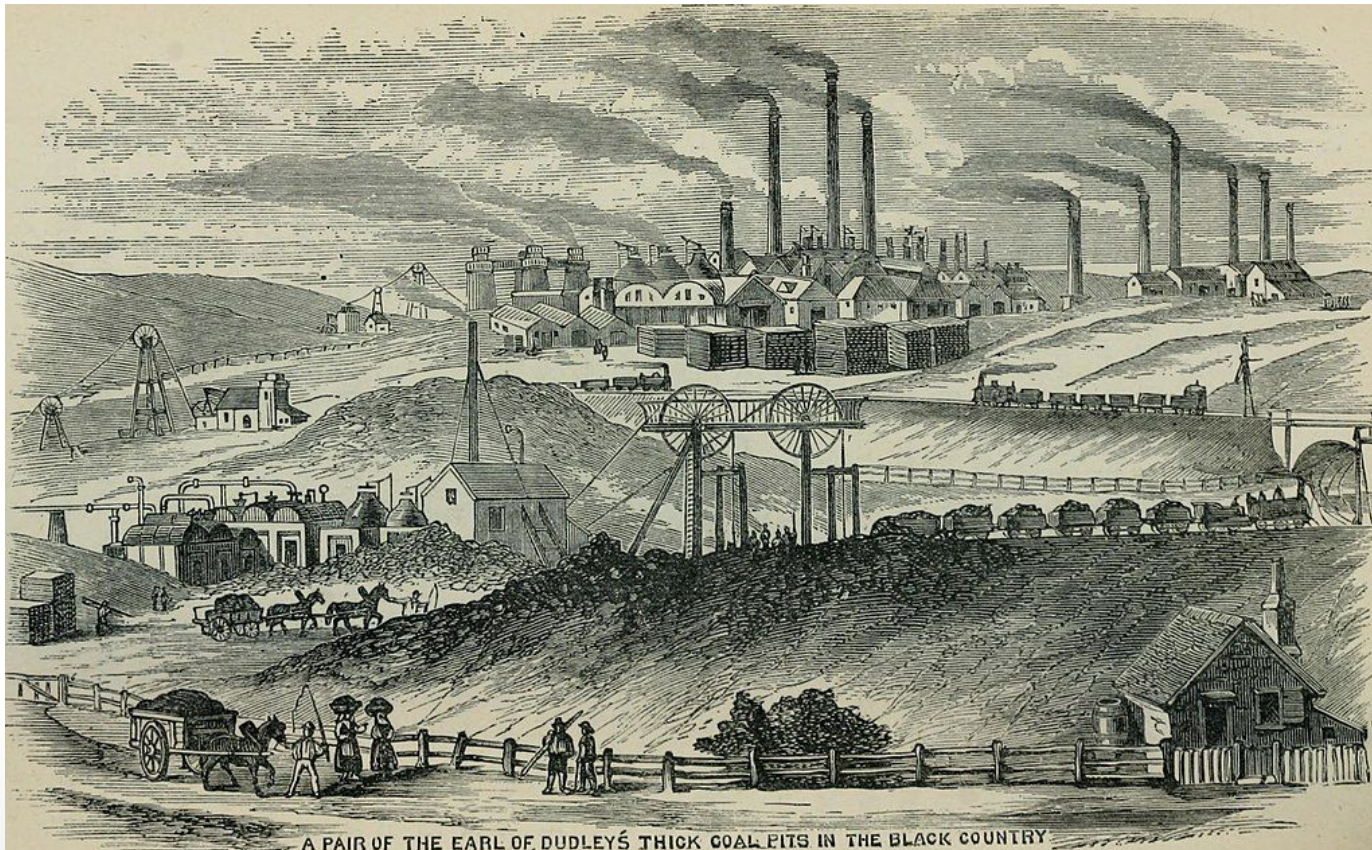
In **the USA** occurred **the Second Industrial Revolution**.
(mid-18th).

- After the Civil War;
- built on the advancements made in Britain;
- the build out of railroads;
- large-scale iron and steel production;
- widespread use of machinery in manufacturing;
- use of the telegraph;
- use of petroleum.

Problems of the IR

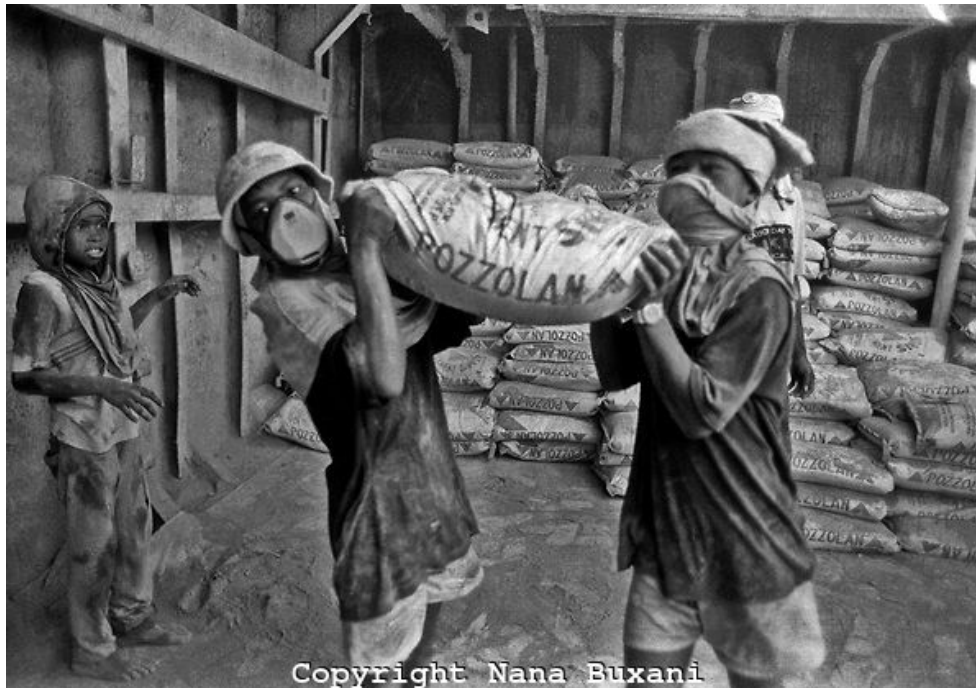
- **Great pollution**

The West Midlands became known as the **'Black Country'**.



A PAIR OF THE EARL OF DUDLEY'S THICK COAL PITS IN THE BLACK COUNTRY

- Lower worker class lifespan;
- Child labour;
- poor sanitation;
- The slave trade



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Benefits of the IR

- Higher real wages;
- Life expectancy rose;
- First government regulations;
- Education and health care;
- Movement of people;
- Wealth led to philanthropy.

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**THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION!**