ARGUMENTATIVE TEXT ABOUT THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

The Industrial Revolution is the process that implies the substitution of the medieval regulations with the substitution of the competition of wealth. It was not only one of the main important facts of English history, but also of Europe history.

The Industrial Revolution brings to life two different systems: the Economic Science and the Socialism.

In England there were four economists who analysed different points of the Industrial Revolution. These ones were Adam Smith, Malthus, Ricardo and John Stuart Mill.

Adam Smith wrote *Wealth of Nations* in which he investigated the causes of wealth and aimed at the substitution of industrial freedom for a system of restriction.

Malthus wrote the *Essay of Population* in which he inquired the causes of poverty and found them in his theory of population.

Ricardo wrote the *Princeps of Political Economy and Taxation* in which he tried to define the laws of the distribution of wealth.

John Stuart Mill wrote the *Principles of Political Economy* in which he tried to solve the problem about how wealth ought to be distributed.

The Industrial Revolution caused the growth of population and the decline of the agriculture population because many people decided to move from the countryside to the industrial cities where they could find a new work and a better possibility of life.

During the Industrial Revolution took place an agrarian revolution and there were agriculture changes that led to this noticeable decrease in the rural population. The causes were: the destruction of the common-field system of cultivation, the enclosure of common and waste lands and the consolidation of small farms into large ones.

At the same time, there was an agriculture advance, in particular was improved the breed of cattle, was introduced the rotation of crops, was invented the steam-plough and were instituted agricultural societies.

In the manufacturing field there were some inventions that altered the character of the cotton manufacture. The inventions were the spinning-jenny, the water-frame, the self acting mule, the steam-engine and the power-loom. The new inventions permitted the growth of wages pf spinners and weaves owing to the great prosperity it brought to the trade.

In the ironing industry there was a mechanical revolution based on the pit-coal and the steam-engine used to blast furnaces.

A further growth of the factory system concerned the explosion of trade due to the development of the communications. Canal system were built as turnpike roads and railroad. These improved means of communication caused an increase in commerce, and to secure a sufficient supply of goods it became the interest of the merchants to collect weavers around them to get looms together in a work shop. An additional result was the substitution of factory system for domestic system.

The conditions in the production of wealth involved an equal revolution in its distribution. In the agriculture there was a rise in rents due to money invested in improvements, but it was far more largely the effect of the enclosure system and of the high price of corn during social revolution.

At the end there were social changes in country manufacturing life: the new class of great capitalist employers made enormous fortunes and they took little or no parte personally in the work of their factories. These changes brought, as a consequence, the disappearance of the old relationship between masters and men/workers and the workmen resort to combination.

At the end, the misery of working people often was caused by the fall of wages, the rise of price (high price of bread) and the fluctuation of trade.