

The Chief Features of the Industrial Revolution

ACTIVITIES

- (par. 1) The Industrial Revolution is the substitution of competition for the mediaeval regulations which had previously controlled the production and distribution of wealth. led to growth of two systems of thought:

1) Economic science

2) Socialism

a) Adam Smith
b) Malthus
c) Ricardo
d) John Stuart Mill

- (par. 2-3) Facts of Industrial Revolution.

1) the far greater rapidity which marks the growth of population
2) the relative and positive decline in the agricultural population.

- (par. 4) Decrease in rural population causes:
 - 1) the destruction of the common-field system of cultivation;
 - 2) the enclosure, on a large scale, of common and waste lands;
 - 3) and the consolidation of small farms into large.

- (par. 5) Agricultural advance.
cause — more scientific approach:

e.g.

improved the breed of cattle
rotation of crops
the steam-plough
agricultural societies

- (par. 6-7) Growth of industry.

causes;

1) mechanical inventions in textile industry

e.g.

the spinning-jenny
the water-frame
Crompton's mule
the self-acting mule

most important:

steam engine
the power-loom

2) mechanical revolution in iron industry

e.g.

smelting
the application of the steam-engine to blast furnaces

3) improved means of communication

e.g.

canal system
roads
railroad

results:

- 1) change from independence to dependence.
- 2) substitution of factory system for domestic system.

- (par. 8) Revolution in distribution of wealth:

rise in rents caused by

1) to money invested in improvements
2) the effect of the enclosure system
3) of the consolidation of farms
4) high price of corn

social changes in country life:

- (par. 9) Social changes in manufacturing world: The farmers shared in the prosperity of the landlords; for many of them held their farms under beneficial leases, and made large profits by them.

consequences:

- 1) great social revolution,

2) a change in the balance of political power

3) class conflict.

- (par. 10) Misery of working people often caused by:

1) the condition of the labourer was an exactly opposite and most disastrous one
2) the rise of prices, especially from the high price of bread before the repeal of the corn-laws
3) and from those sudden fluctuations of trade

Conclusion:

The effects of the Industrial Revolution prove that free competition may produce wealth without producing well-being. We all know the horrors that ensued in England before it was restrained by legislation and combination