The Industrial Revolution
The causes of radical changes in nineteenth century England and in the western world



SUBTITUTION



Mediaeval regulations

Competition

KEYNOTE

Economic science Socialism

Growth of two great system of thought

Four English economists

- ADAM SMITH: Wealth od nations
- MALTHUS: Essay on Population
- RICARDO: Principles of political Economy and Taxation
- > JOHN STUART MILL: Principles of Political Economy

FACTS OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

→ Enclosure

1) Growth of population

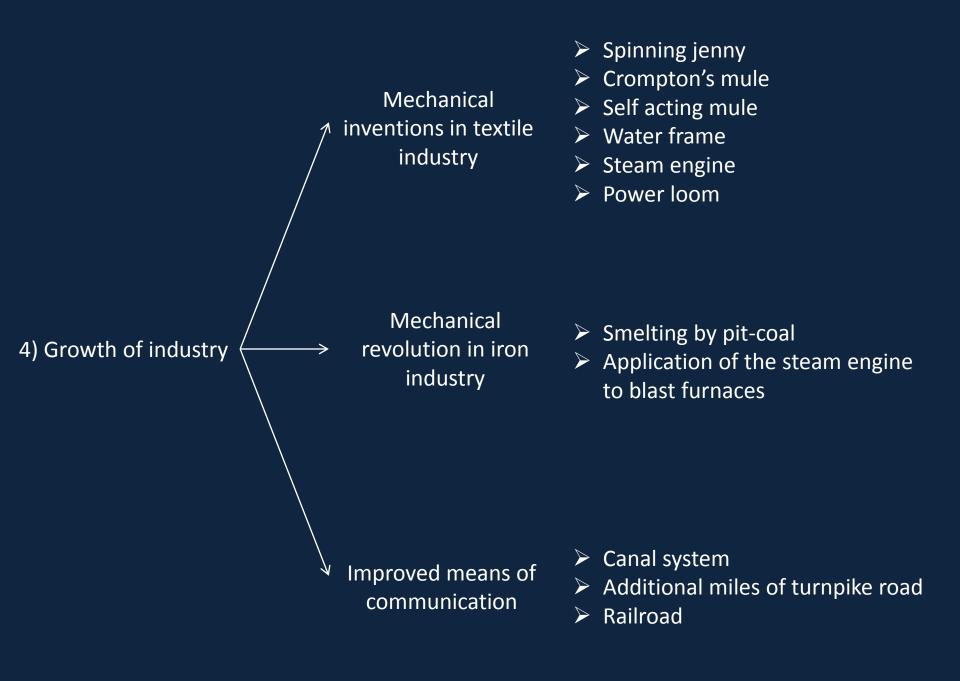
2) Decline in the agricultural population

Destruction of common field system of cultivation

Consolidation of small farms into large

3) Agricultural advance

Breed of cattle
 Rotation of crops
 Steam plough
 Agricultural societies



RESULTS OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

The effects of the industrial revolution prove that free competition may produce wealth without producing well-being.

- 1) Increase in commerce
- 2) Substitution of factory system for domestic system
- 3) Rise in rents

 caused by

 Consolidation of farms

 High price of corn
- 4) Social changes in manufacturing world: capitalists made great fortunes, the old relations between masters and men disappeared, a "cash nexus was substituted for the human tie, growth of class conflict.

Rising of new industrial countries \longrightarrow Competition \longrightarrow Exploitation of Indian raw material

Effect: OVER PRODUCTION \longrightarrow DISTANT MARKET \longrightarrow COLONIZATION

