

Causes: Industrial Revolution

World Civ - 2018

But First - What IS the Industrial Revolution?



- The Process of mechanizing manufacturing
- Starts in:
 - ◆ Late 18th century
 - ◆ Great Britain

But First - What IS the Industrial Revolution?



- Spreads to the European Continent after the Fall of Napoleon
- Changed:
 - ◆ The Economy
 - ◆ Social Structure
 - ◆ Demographic Patterns
 - ◆ The Way People Lived

Causes of the Industrial Revolution Matrix

Directions: in each box on the Matrix, use your textbook (page 582) to summarize each cause or contributing factor of the Industrial Revolution.

Causes of the Industrial Revolution Matrix

Now - check your answers against the information in this PowerPoint - Make sure you have plenty of details for each cause.

Cause 1: The Agricultural Revolution



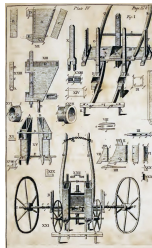
Nitrogen Replenishing Crops: allowed farmers to use land more effectively year after year.

Cause 1: The Agricultural Revolution



Selective Breeding: Breeding animals for certain characteristics that are desirable.

Cause 1: The Agricultural Revolution



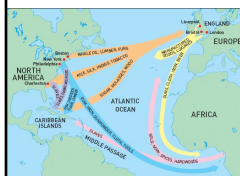
New Technology: seed drill, swamp draining, etc.

Cause 1: The Agricultural Revolution



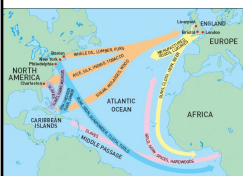
Enclosure: legal process enclosing a number of small landholdings to create one larger farm, restricted to the owner. Allowed farmers to limit breeding & grazing.

Cause 2: The Supply of Markets



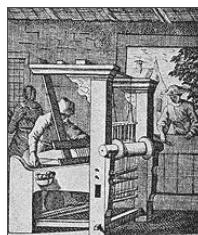
Britain had a growing empire (they controlled shipping in the Americas, India, and Egypt at this time), which opened up many markets to sell manufactured goods.

Cause 2: The Supply of Markets



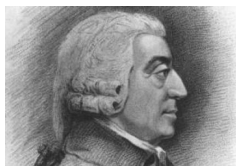
The colonies supplied an abundance of raw materials and cash crops (like sugar and tobacco) that fueled the factories in Britain.

Cause 3: The Cottage Industry



Farm families would get paid by capitalists to spin raw wool and cotton into thread and then weave them into cloth. Many families began to depend of wage labor to make ends meet.

Cause 4: Capitalism & Entrepreneurs



Adam Smith's book The Wealth of Nations, argued that the government should stay out of the way and let individuals make economic choices (laissez faire)

Cause 4: Capitalism & Entrepreneurs



This popularized the belief that the economy would benefit from competition, that those willing to take a risk (entrepreneurs) would reap the benefits (\$\$\$\$\$).

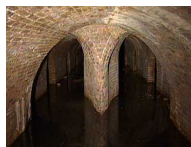
Cause 5: Population Boom



New farming techniques & crops contributed to a population explosion during the 18th century.

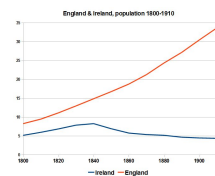


Cause 5: Population Boom



New technology in sanitation & medicine led to a drop in the mortality rate across most of Europe.

Cause 5: Population Boom



Growth in population led to an increase in labor supply and lower wages.

Cause 6: Natural Resources



Great Britain had a high availability of natural resources necessary to fuel an industrial revolution.

Cause 6: Natural Resources



Coal and Iron were easy to get to and plentiful - The geography of the Isles allowed for easy transportation over waterways.

Crash Course: Industrial Rev.



Watch the video and answer the questions.