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**history 2<sup>nd</sup> Kanti study sheet for the test on the 1/14/2011**

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# INDUSTRIALIZATION - PRECONDITIONS, PROCESS AND CONSEQUENCES

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INFO

This is a study sheet by Linus Metzler about Industrialization - Preconditions, Process and Consequences, which was mentioned in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Kanti at Mr. Herzog. There is no claim for completeness. All warranties are



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## STUDY PART

## FACTUAL KNOWLEDGE

## YOU CAN LIST FEATURES OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (COMPARED WITH PRE-INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION)

Before the industrialization there were guilds, which on one hand guaranteed a stable economy, but this kind of economy was too stable, which didn't enable any progress at all.

In the industrialization there were independent on own risk operating entrepreneurs which also created mass production, with many people involved, doing also "bad" work.

Pre-Industrial	Industrial
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Produce food for themselves</li> <li>• work for the nobility</li> <li>• work at home or in the own farm</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Produce more, higher production [mass production]</li> <li>• better growth</li> <li>• enclosed field system</li> <li>• more harvest and fewer farmers</li> <li>• move to city and work as workers</li> <li>• work for an entrepreneur</li> <li>• were paid and have to buy the things he needed</li> <li>• clearly structured working day</li> </ul>

## YOU KNOW THE PRECONDITIONS OF THE INDUSTRIALIZATION

- French Revolution → Rights of Men → introduction of personal freedom (peasants could leave their land)
- Proto-Industrialization → cottage industry, children's help, men could earn money; marry earlier, more children wanted → population growth
- Peasants
  - 85%
  - No power
  - Slavery/serfdom
  - Tithes
  - Too stable system made progress impossible
  - Were protected by their lords
- Nobility
  - 2-3
  - Especially in east Europe, they had many right over their peasants
  - Powerful
  - Legal immunity
  - Not homogenous (poor and rich nobles)
  - Nobility was buyable

Land was given to the oldest son (the other went to the monastery, to the city or worked as land laborers) or was split up

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## YOU KNOW THE TERM PROTO-INDUSTRIALIZATION

Proto-industrialization is the time before the industrialization, which led to the industrialization. It describes the manufacturing in the families' houses. The so-called domestic system or cottage industry. It was regionally specialized. E.g. in East Yorkshire and East Anglia the producers specialized in food and agricultural materials. This development is seen as the condition for urbanization and a development of major industrial areas. It also increased long-distance trade and therefore the transportation system. It also had cultural and demographic impacts, such as workers/peasants could have an extra income, which they could do in the evening and the whole family. It also enabled mass production.

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## YOU KNOW THE SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, POLITICAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC IMPACTS

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### SOCIAL

- Ireland was planting potatoes (3 times more harvested food than before), but when the harvest failed, many people died or emigrated

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### DEMOGRAPHIC

- Increasing population
- Europe's population doubled from 1750 to 1850
- Less deaths from famines (although there were some in Ireland), epidemics and wars
- More food needed
- Many active citizens
- Severe congestion on the countryside
  - Smaller land portions → landless peasants
- Overpopulation
  - Rural poverty which led to migration from the countryside to the cities → urbanization

### Social classes

- Upper middle class: industrial entrepreneurs
  - most were bourgeoisie
- Middle class: banker, mechanics...
  - didn't change much for them
- Workers: lived in cities, from peasant families
  - worked hard and much, dangerous work
  - very difficult life (didn't produce what they need)

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### POLITICAL

- Social classes lost/gained power
  - Middle class (entrepreneurs) gained power
  - [new] working class had no political power at the beginning but organized itself in parties and were fighting for their rights and benefits
    - Rise of modern democracy
- Old-fashioned nobility lost their influence
- "The earlier *absolute* monarchy was abolished, the sooner industrialization was 'introduced'"

## ECONOMIC

- Cottage industry became factories
- Introduction of working hours
- Natural energy sources → steam engine
- Transportation system
- Inventions
  - “Flying Shuttle”
  - Spinning machine
- Steam engine → weather independent
- “Spinning Mule”
- Big enterprises which produced in masses required large markets



## YOU KNOW THE TERMS „AGRARIAN REVOLUTION” AND “DEMOGRAPHIC REVOLUTION”

### AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION

- Moving from the open-field-system to the closed-field-system which was more efficient
- Introduction of the crop-rotation system
- Introduction of new plants such as potatoes and maize
- Increasing number of livestock

These developments led to

- Amount of harvested food increased (higher productivity)
- Fewer farmers

### DEMOGRAPHIC REVOLUTION

- More kids, which were “used” to yarn or weave

This development led to

- Population growth, which also produced more consumers and producers (linked to the agricultural revolution)

### UNDERSTANDING

## YOU UNDERSTAND THE IMPORTANCE OF THE AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT FOR THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

Without the idea of “freedom” nobody ever could have made the first step to take the risk and build a factory.

- Freedom of residency vs. manorialism<sup>1</sup>
- Freedom of trade vs. guilds

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**YOU CAN EXPLAIN WHY CERTAIN DEVELOPMENTS WERE IMPORTANT FOR THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION TO START**

*See inter alia titles about "enlightenment", "agrarian revolution", "demographic revolution"*

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**YOU CAN EXPLAIN THE ROLE OF PROTO-INDUSTRIALIZATION FOR THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT**

**MISSING**

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**YOU CAN EXPLAIN WHY BRITAIN WAS AHEAD OF OTHER NATIONS**

- Short distances between the centers
- Good transportation system
- As they are an island, they have many harbors
- Central bank, which could give credits to use them as capital; also checks were in use
- Big resources of coal and iron
- Economy friendly laws, which allowed to open up private enterprises which weren't controlled by guilds (free market)
- They entrepreneurs were willing to take risks (caused by the reformation)
- Due to the fact they were a colonial empire, they could sell products on a large market, which also produced resources
- Innovative
- Small country
  - the size as such is not relevant, but the transportation facilities
- Relatively rich

These points are reflected in the following aspects

- Machines in textile production (cotton was produced inter alia in India)
- Steam engines, which increased productivity, were used in locomotives, which allowed faster transportation and geographic mobility

**+BOOK**

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**YOU CAN OUTLINE WHAT MADE THE SPREAD OF INDUSTRIALIZATION TO OTHER COUNTRIES POSSIBLE**

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**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

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<sup>1</sup> No, that's not „shopping in Manor" xD – that's the seigniorial system in France [peasant – landlord relationship]

- With the railroad construction they had an economical boost, also because there were many jobs created
- Copied ideas/machines from GB (although they had a war, they liked each other)
- Factory families; families in which every member of the family worked; they were also quite large
- Machines for untrained workers, also slaves
  - More workers, but no education needed
- Very risk-friendly people

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## EUROPE – MAINLAND

Although GB actively prevented the spread of their ideas to Europe, especially by prohibiting entrepreneurs to immigrate to Europe, some entrepreneurs made it to Europe, and began to spread their knowledge. At the beginning, there were only obsolete and unprofitable machines, but soon they developed state-of-the-art-machines.

- Technical schools
- High tariffs
- Copied from GB
- Government improves infrastructure
- Government helped in financial questions

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## YOU CAN EXPLAIN HOW THE AGRARIAN AND THE DEMOGRAPHIC REVOLUTION ARE CONNECTED

Without a population growth, the agricultural revolution would have become needless, because nobody would have ate it. And due to the demographic revolution, the number of non-self-subsistent people grew, and of course these people also needed something to eat.

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## YOU UNDERSTAND THE ROLE OF THESE REVOLUTIONS FOR THE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND VICE-VERSA

If there wouldn't have been any peasant's children who had to move to away from home (to cities), there would have never been a need for more efficient agricultural production.

And without the demographic changes there wouldn't have been any workers, who could work in factories. And also no consumers, because the peasants just had no money to buy something.

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## YOU CAN EXPLAIN WHY CERTAIN CHANGES WERE THE RESULT OF THE INDUSTRIALIZATION

- First textile factories
  - River as energy source
  - International demand
  - Wool → cotton; produced in colonies
  - Produced in GB – sold in colonies
- After the steam engine was developed, many more factories
  - Transportation
    - Water
    - Road

- Rail road
- To many people
  - Hot, unsafe, dirty working places
  - Long working hours; clearly structured
  - Also women and children
- ...

## INTERPRETATION

*These three titles are IMO closely related to eachother. The lists are not complete lists – if you have additional points, please tell me them!*

### YOU CAN EVALUATE THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE INDUSTRIALIZATION FOR THE WORLD OF TODAY

- Moving from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to the 3<sup>rd</sup> industry sector (in western countries)
  - No more self-subsistence
- Urbanization
- Energy problem
- Worldwide trade
- Wealth
- Huge difference between industrialized and non- industrialized countries
  - In terms of money, wealth, influence in world politics
- ...

### YOU CAN DISCUSS POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE ASPECTS OF THE INDUSTRIALIZATION

Positive	Negative
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• high progress</li> <li>• economic freedom</li> <li>• better infrastructure</li> <li>• no guilds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• pollution</li> <li>• overpopulation</li> <li>• bad conditions in some places</li> </ul>

### INDUSTRIALIZATION: GLOBAL BLESSING OR CURSE?

#### BLESSING

- You no longer have to produce directly what you eat
- Less hard work

#### CURSE

- For countries without the industrialization it's very difficult to industrialize today
- Environment pollution
- Higher demand of energy



- Progress which also created knowledge
- Long-range: wealth
- Medical progress
- ...
- Exploitation
- Boring kind of work
- 
- ...

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## ATTACHEMENTS

- See Ronja's summary! [also used as source]