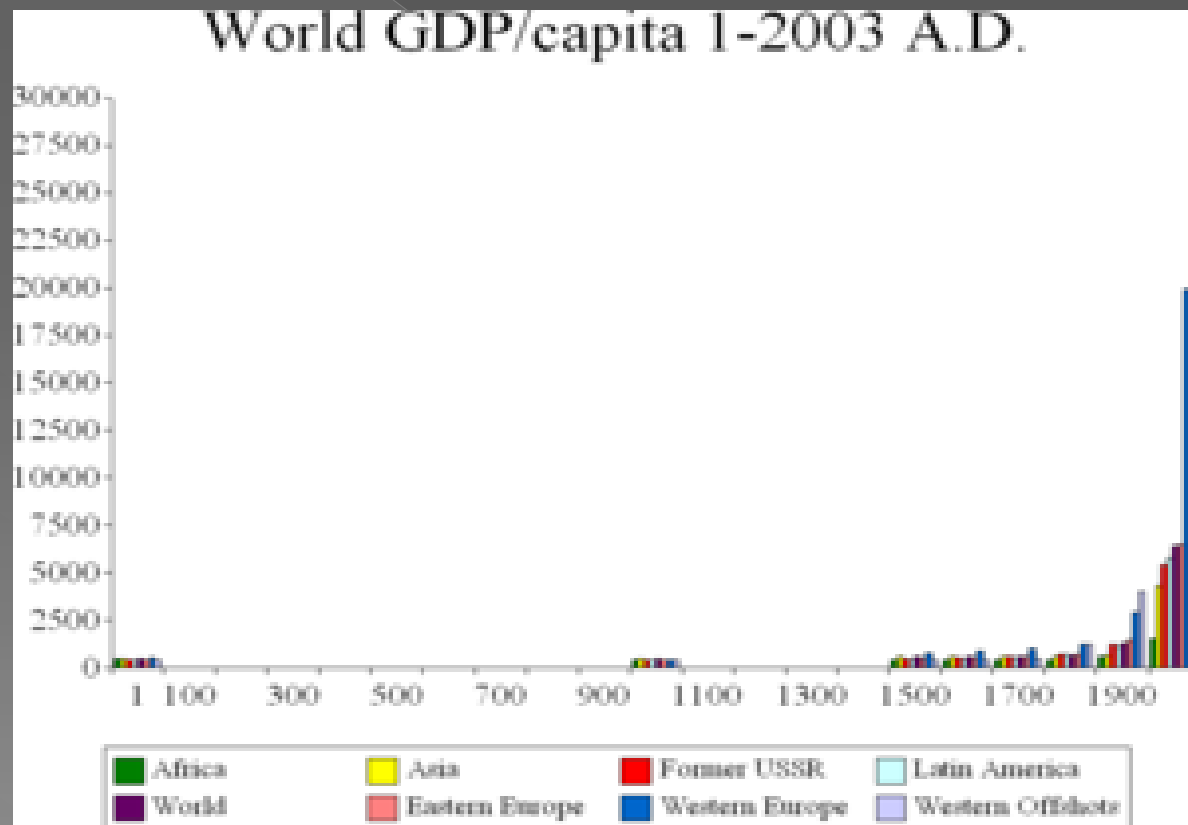


The Industrial Revolution

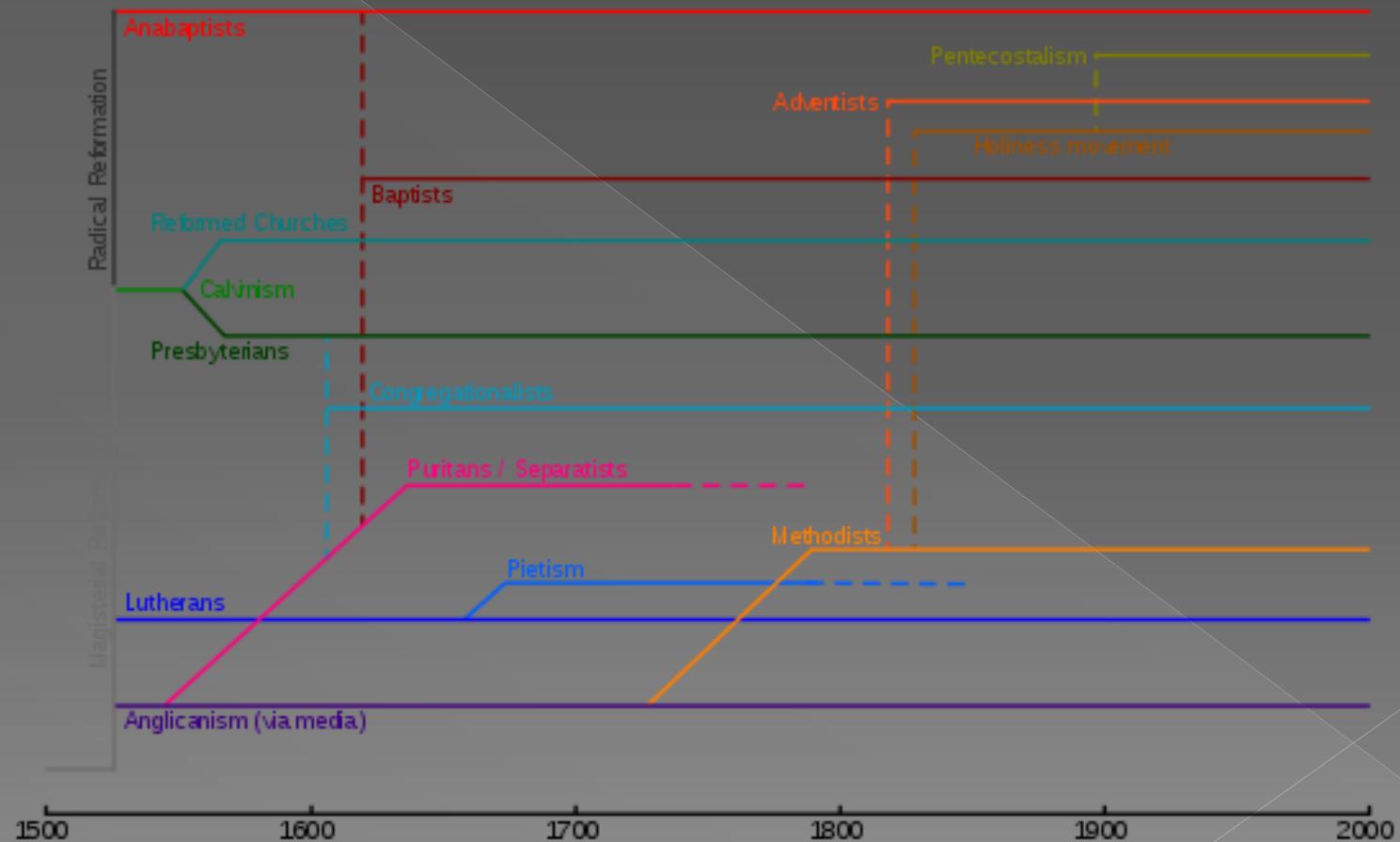
● 1760-1900



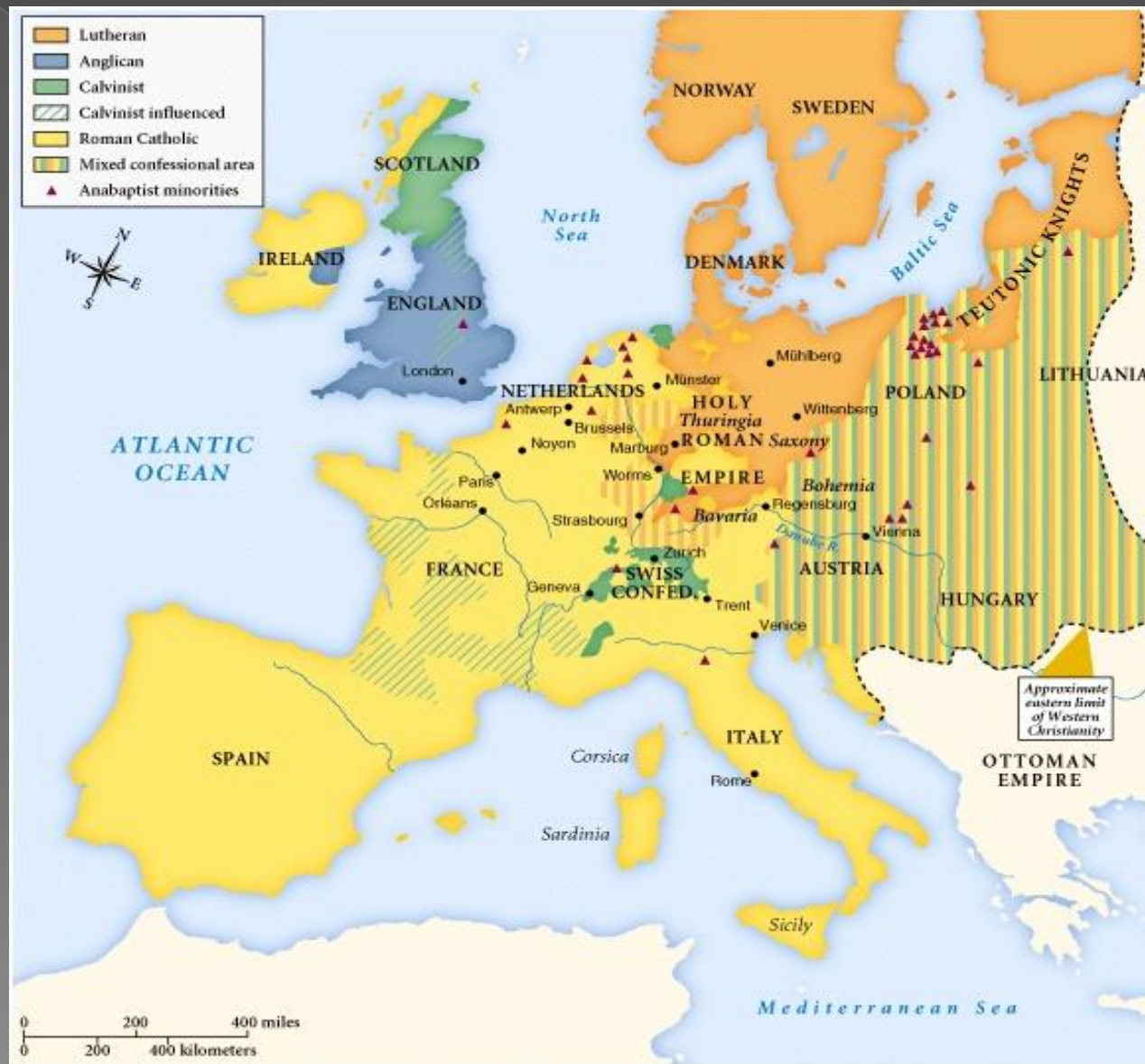
The Rise of the “Protestant Ethic”



The Branches of Protestantism



The Religious Map of Europe: 1560

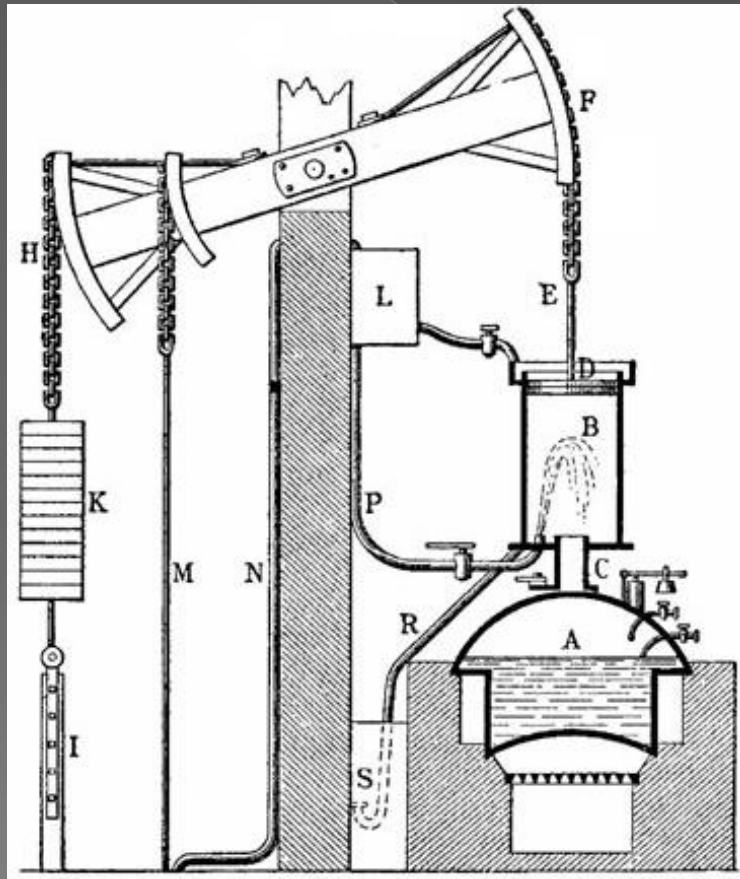


The Enclosure Movement



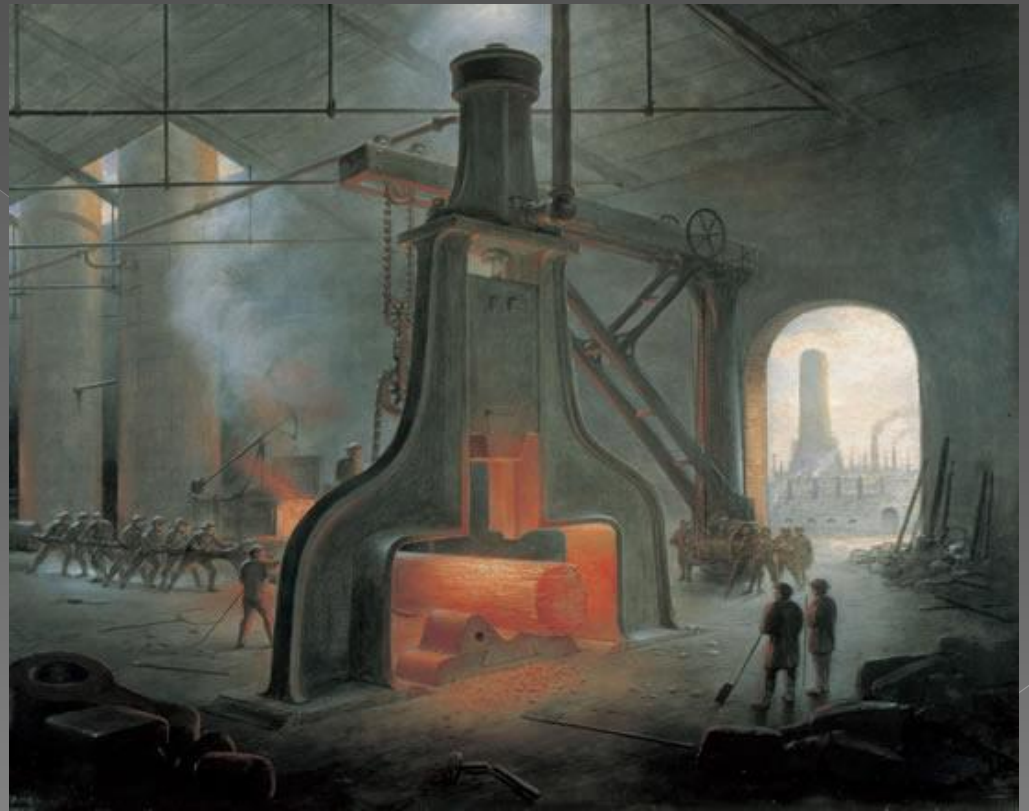
- Tragedy of the commons?
- Or theft of public land?

Steam Power



The Rise of Factories

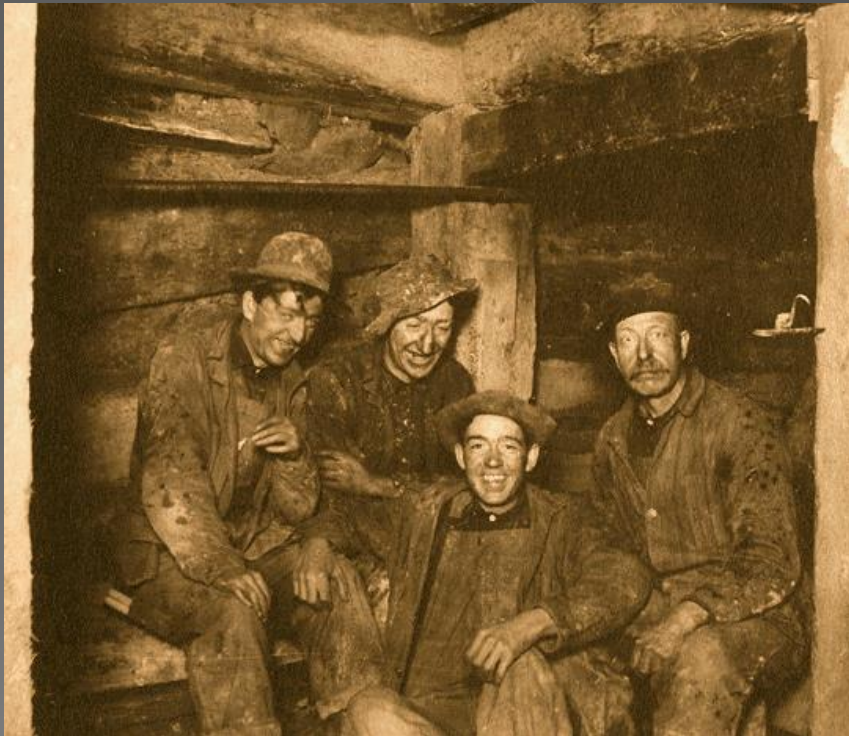
- The first modern factories arose in the mid-1700s.



The Rise of Factories

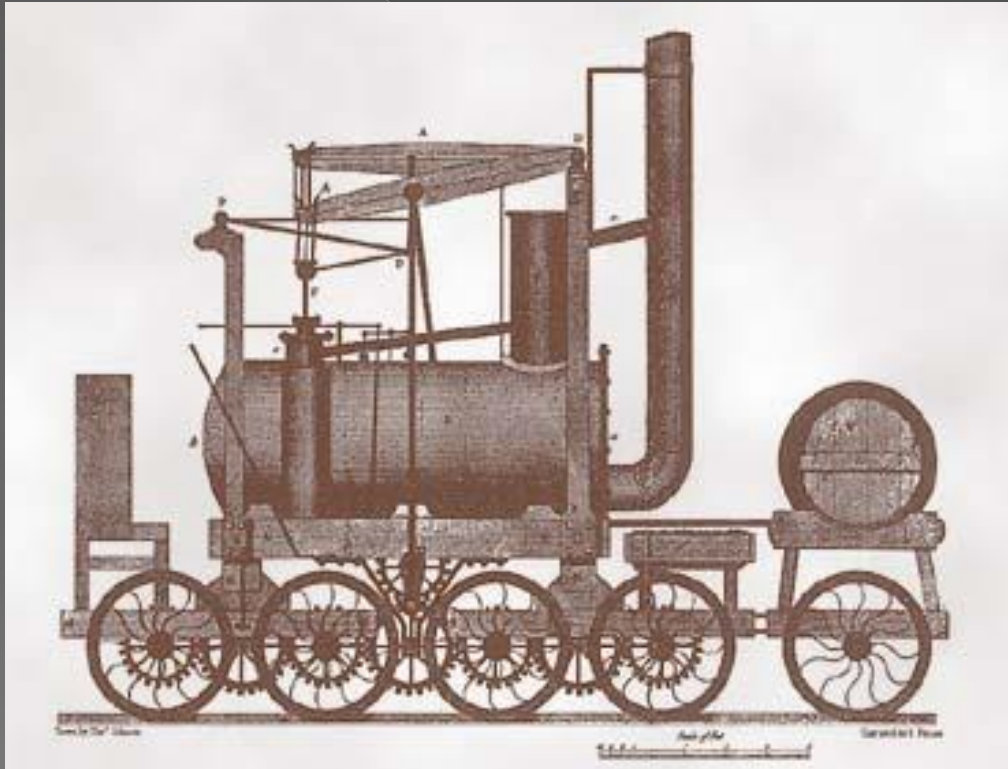


Mining



- Between 1760 and 1815, annual coal output in Britain increased from 6 ½ million tons to 16 million tons.

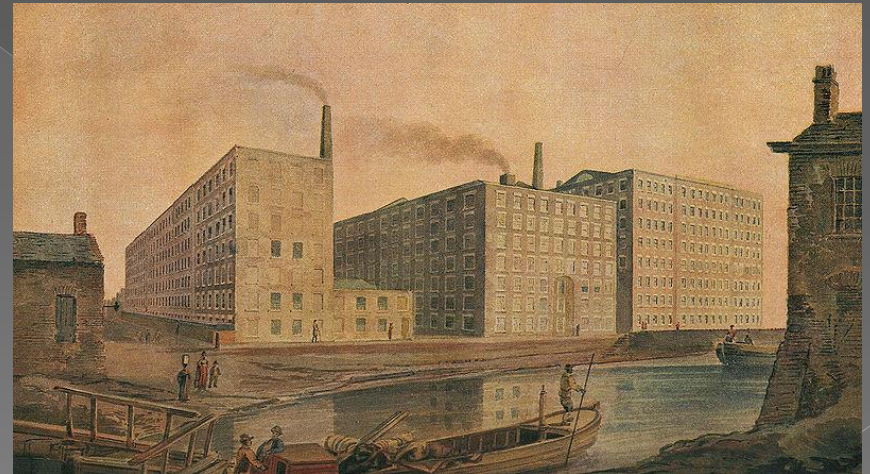
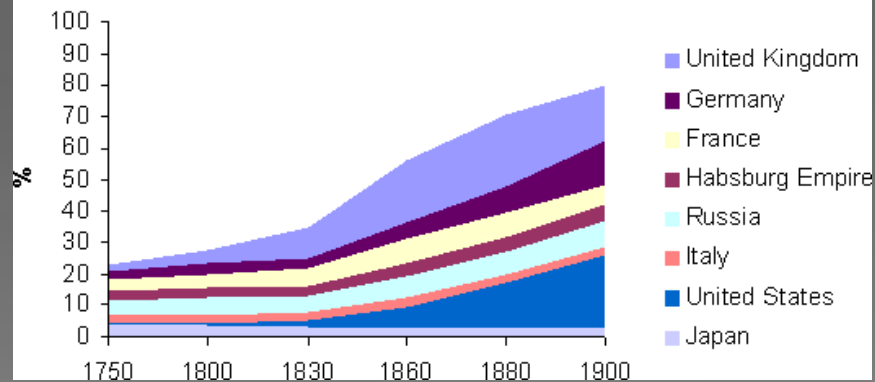
Railroads



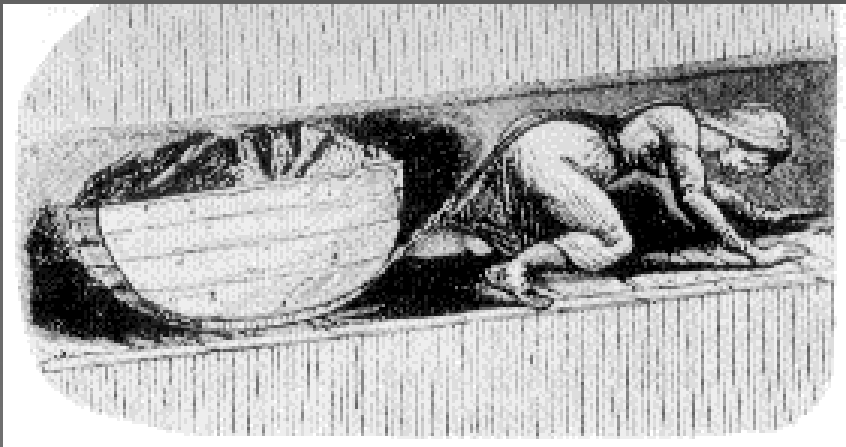
Industrial Cities

- Manchester
- Birmingham

**Relative Share of World Manufacturing Output,
1750-1900**



Child Labor

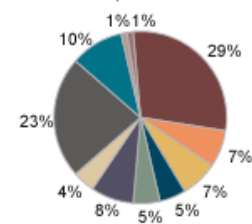


- In the late 1700s, almost two-thirds of workers in cotton mills were children.
- Children were paid less than adults although their productivity was roughly equal.

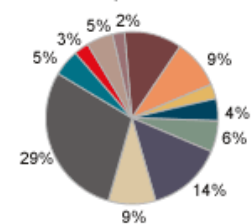
The Progress of Industrialization

UK occupations 1841 and 1911

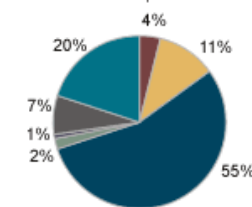
Men's occupations 1841



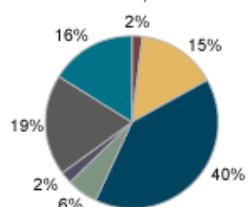
Men's occupations 1911



Women's occupations 1841



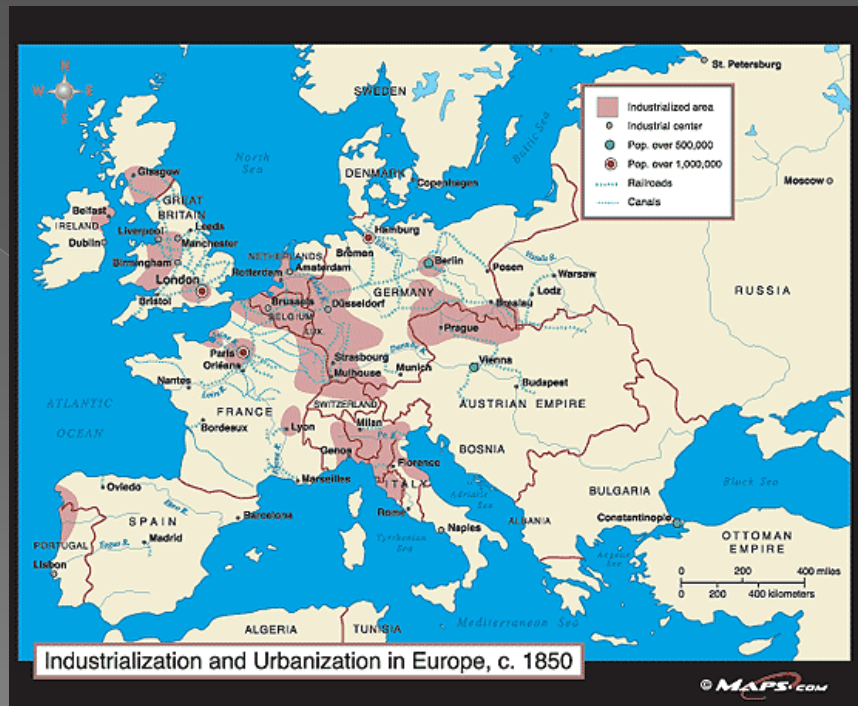
Women's occupations 1911



Key

- Agriculture
- Building and construction
- Clothing
- Domestic
- Food, drink and tobacco
- Metal manufacture
- Mining and quarrying
- Other occupations
- Textiles
- Transport: railways
- Transport: roads
- Transport: sea, canals and docks

Source: Mitchell & Deane, *Abstract of British Historical Statistics*. CUP, 1962



Technological Optimism



- Crystal Palace – Great Exhibition of 1851.
- The nobility lost power to industrialists and businessmen.
- Whig history – progress, ever upward!

Critiques of Optimism

- Engels:

- > Processing was once carried on in the home.
- > The “crushing power of competition” stopped that.
- > The cottage producer had plenty of leisure.

