The Industrial Revolution: The Great Transformation ?A "green revolution" of new crops ? New ways of utilizing land and labor o Better nutrition meant better health, stronger and taller Europeans ? Agricultural Revolution o Capitalist agriculture, born in England, spread to other areas o Powerful forces brought farmers to the marketplace ? Process of enclosure (claiming previously common land as private) was frequent o Dispossessed farmers had to supplement income with weaving, spinning, cottage labor o Agricultural revolution of 1700 meant changes in landholding, husbandry o By mid-nineteenth century, application of technology to farming increased efficiency ? Britain First o Why did Britain industrialize first? Advantages were not immediately apparent: ? Netherlands and France were just as wealthy ? Both had active scientific and intellectual life o But there were challenges in both countries: ? French people had economic obstacles that hampered industrialization ? French Revolution ironically perpetuated some traditional agricultural/commercial practices ? Netherlands had sufficient wealth but lacked natural resources (especially coal) o Moreover, Britain had several advantages to make it the workshop of the world ? Labor pool of skilled farmers who could no longer live on the land ? Large supplies of coal and iron ? Private capital resources and individual entrepreneurs ? British state was stable and fostered economic expansion ? British culture encouraged consumption and permitted social mobility ? Debt carried little social stigma compared to other societies o In England, a fortune accumulated by hard work allowed one to climb the social ladder ? Technological Advance o Cotton Textiles ? Cotton production was first industry to grow at amazing rate (tenfold in the period from 1760 to 1785) ? John Kay's flying shuttle in 1733 allowed weavers to double their output ? Hargreaves's spinning jenny (1768) let one work several spindles at once with human energy ? Richard Arkwright's spinning machine was powered by water or animals ? In 1787, Edmund Cartwright developed a power loom ? Such inventions drastically altered social conditions of the workplace ? Instead of working at home, workers were moved to factories near waterpower ? Soon thereafter, steam meant factories could be built anywhere ? Role emerged for the engineer to build machines and use new power sources o Steam Power ? Roughly the same process took place in steam ? James Watt's engine dated from 1760s but was expensive (people were cheaper) ? Costs of fuel went down thereafter, and steam revolutionized work ? Weaker, younger, and less-skilled workers could perform the basic tasks ? Engines replaced people, and workers became "hands" to work machines o The New Iron Age ?Let us take the hammer to the theories, the poetics, and the systems" o Romantics explored the inner life of the mind, the unconscious, and even its dark side ? Nature, God, History o Philosophes had viewed nature as a machine operating in perfect precision o Romantics rejected this impersonal mechanical model, seeking mystical union with living nature ? Nature stimulated creative energies of the imagination ? English romantics decried the "dark satanic mills" that bled joy from life o Many romantics viewed God as an enriching spiritual force, drawn to Christianity ?Philosophes would have seen romantics as regressing to superstition/myth o Glorification of myth and folk community is a link between romanticism and the extreme nationalism that culminated in the twentieth-century world wars o German Idealism ?Minimal sanitation ?Miners ????????..??

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