The Industrial Revolution
Urban-Industrial Revolution

• Industrial revolution brought change:
  – Ways of making a living (economic change)
  – Ways of living (social and cultural change)

• Emergence of urban living on a global scale
Industrial Revolution?

- Gradual economic change from Medieval onwards
- Most of the “Industrial Revolution” built on
  - workshops, not factories,
  - hand tools not high-tech machinery
  - water & wind power not steam
Changes in Farming

- Expansion of cash economy, development of rural land market
- Common land rights are extinguished
- Farmland reorganized into larger, commercial farms
- Improvements in crop & animal breeding, scientific farming
Changes in Farming

• Poorer people pushed off the land
  – can’t afford the land
  – can’t compete commercially
  – lost traditional common land
  – remain to work for a wage
  – head to the cities
  – emigrate
Industrial Revolution

• Develops in Britain first (by 1800)
• Then NE France, Belgium, Rhineland (by 1850)
• Then Eastern USA, Japan (by 1870)
• Then Russia (c 1900)
• Global: after 1945
Changes in Farming

• Commercial farming brings prosperity to landowners in areas with better growing conditions (S, SE England, East Anglia)

• Farmers in poorer growing conditions can’t compete (N & W England)
  – take up craft industries to survive
Urbanization

• Some old Medieval cities bypassed
  – Traditional craft activity stifled by restrictive guilds
• Much new industry migrates to the countryside, away from old craft centres
Rural Industry

- Emerging industrial urban centres co-ordinate networks of rural craft workers
  - “Putting-out” system
- Merchants co-ordinate industrial activity in a rural context
  - Later bring it into factories
Proto-Industrialization

• Industrial development in rural areas based on craft industries
  – Textiles, skilled metal-working
  – Small, rural merchants and craftsmen with capital, technical skills
  – Merchants outside traditional rural Anglican power structure
  – Outside the guild restrictions of the old Medieval towns
Creating the Factory System

• Putting-out System inefficient
  – Slow, workers operate unsupervised
  – Hand-powered
  – Quality control issues
  – Workers have to be skilled
Factory System

• Centralised production
• Oversee quality, efficiency, speed
• Can be mechanised
  – Water, steam
• Conflict with skilled labour traditions
  – Challenge wages, skills, apprenticeship regulations
Northern England

• Where textile industry
  – first industrialised
  – Developed the factory system

• Where industrial cities first developed
  – Emergence of industrial class system
  – “New men” and industrial workers
  – New industrial landscapes
Industrial Urbanization

- New urban centres emerge:
  - Manchester
  - Liverpool
  - Birmingham
  - Berlin
  - Chicago

- Based on industry
- Shock cities
Industrial Society

- Urban, significant migration, people being uprooted
- Industrialists become rich & powerful.
  - “New Men” conflict with traditional agrarian leadership
  - eventual alliance with them
- Lots of social climbing & falling
Industrial Middle-Class

• Industrial revolution creates “New Men” or “Manchester Men”
  – Industrialists etc.,
  – Dissenters
  – Develop new social institutions, practices, politics
  – Science & technology
Industrial Society

• New urban identities
  – Specialised urban jobs, trades
  – Cosmopolitan mixing in cities
Industrial Society

- **Industrial Capitalism (Karl Marx):**
  - Workers vs. Capitalists
Industrial Society

- Industrial Society (Max Weber):
  - Brainworkers vs. Manual Workers
  - Owners vs. Non Owners
Learning

• Agrarian:
  – Learn your trade through apprenticeship, childhood

• Industrial
  – Learn through schooling
Social Contrasts

• Industrialisation creates huge gaps in wealth
• Emergence of urban poverty on a huge scale
• London had flourishing used goods markets
Agrarian Work Regime

- Regulated by tradition, daylight, social custom
Industrial Work Regime

- Regulated by clocks
- Set by the needs of industry
- Using artificial lighting
- Abandonment of social custom, tradition
Growth of European Empires

• Improvements in navigation, seafaring, metallurgy, firearms
• Europeans aggressive creators of global trading networks
• Global wealth transferred to Europe
• Orchestrated by European cities
However

• Industrial cities had poor living standards
  – horrible hygiene
  – polluted water, air
  – adulterated food
  – expensive shelter
  – crowds