Revolution

What is meant by revolution?
Types of Revolution

- **Political Revolutions**
  - French Revolution 1789
  - American Revolution 1776
  - Russian Revolution 1917
  - Cuban Revolution

- **Social and economic revolutions**
  - Industrial Revolution
  - Transport Revolution
  - Agricultural Revolution
  - Digital Revolution
The Industrial Revolution in Britain c1700-c1850
What changed during the Industrial Revolution?

- Farming
- *(The Agricultural Revolution)*
- Transport and Travel
- *(The Transport Revolution)*
- Industry
- *(The Industrial Revolution)*
Before the Industrial Revolution

- Most people lived in the countryside
- Clothes, tools, furniture, and other products were made at home or in small village workshops
- A lot of farm work was done by hand or with simple tools
After the Industrial Revolution

- Most people in Britain had moved to towns and cities
- Clothes, tools, furniture and other products began to be made in factories
- Farming became much more efficient because of new techniques and farm machinery
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List of keywords/information

- **Industrial Revolution**
- **Transport Revolution**
- **Agricultural Revolution**
- Urbanisation (growth of towns and cities)
- Mechanisation (more use of machines)

**BEFORE**: craftsmen and domestic industry (work done in houses or small workshops)

**AFTER**: Industrial production in factories

**Why?**
- Faster, cheaper, more efficient, more production
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Why did the population of Britain increase so much?

- Better food supply and diet
- Better medicines
- Cleaner water supply
- Better understanding of infection and germs (people boiling water more)
- Vaccination developed by Edward Jenner (vaccinations dealt with diseases like smallpox, typhoid)
- Plague no longer around
- All these led to less infant mortality and longer life expectancy
Why did the population in Britain increase so much in the 1700s?

- People were living longer because:
  - Medical discoveries like vaccination protected people from disease
  - Plague which had killed large numbers in the Middle Ages has disappeared by 1700s
  - People died less of diseases from dirty water because of better water supply and boiling water for tea and coffee became more common
- Improvements in farming and foods from other parts of the world meant a better food supply
Edward Jenner and Vaccination

- Smallpox was a disease which killed large numbers of people in 1700s
- Edward Jenner noticed that milkmaids who milked cows didn't catch the disease
- He tried infecting a boy with cowpox to see if it protected him from smallpox
- Vaccination was used to fight other diseases like TB and typhoid
Why did the Industrial Revolution happen in Britain in the 1700s?

- Britain had a good supply of natural resources such as coal (needed for factories)
- Britain had a rising population who needed clothes, tools and other products and so there was a demand for products from the factories
- The rising population also meant there were workers for the factories
- The rising population meant that farming needed to be more efficient in order to provide the extra food that was needed
The Agricultural Revolution

- In villages called manors there were 3 big fields
- Each farmer owned some strips of land in each field
- All the farmers would work together planting, ploughing, weeding and collecting the crops
- The animals belonging to the different farmers in a village would all graze in one area called the commons
- They used '3 field crop rotation' with 1 field empty or 'fallow' each year
Problems with the 3 field open system of farming

- Diseases could spread easily through the big fields destroying crops
- Diseases spread easily between the animals as they were all grazing in the same area
- Each year one of the three fields was left fallow and not producing any food
- A lot of the seed that was scattered ended up being eaten by birds as it was dropped on the surface of the land
Charles 'Turnip' Townshend and 4 field crop rotation

- Charles Townshend experimented with rotating different crops
- He came up with a 4 field crop rotation system which meant that no field had to be left empty
Jethro Tull and the Seed Drill

- Was a machine that planted seed in the ground and prevented seed from being eaten by birds.
Land Enclosure
Land Enclosure

- Open field system had problems like disease spreading.
- Landlords decided to enclose smaller plots of land separated by walls or hedges and rent these to different farmers.
- The English Government passed laws about enclosure called the Enclosure Acts.
- Enclosure improved farming but also led to many people moving to cities as less workers were needed in the countryside.
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Improvements during the Agricultural Revolution

• Open fields are enclosed with fences/wall (by laws called the Enclosure Acts)- reduced spread of disease and conflicts over ownership of land

• Change from 3 field crop rotation to 4 field crop rotation (no field empty) [Charles 'Turnip' Townshend]- increased food produced

• Jethro Tull invented the Seed Drill (reduced seed taken by birds)
Robert Bakewell and Selective Breeding

• Robert Bakewell realised that if he only allowed large animals to breed they would produce large offspring

• The average size of pigs, cows and sheep increased massively in the 1700s
Farm machinery

- Jethro Tull developed a machine called the 'seed drill' that pushed the seed into the ground
- Wooden ploughs were replaced with metal ploughs
- Other machines made farming more efficient
Thomas Coke

- Encouraged tenants renting land from him to try new farming methods such as 4 field crop rotation and selective breeding
Arthur Young

- Wrote books about farming methods which helped to spread information and encourage farmers to change their approach
More improvements in the Agricultural Revolution

- Robert Bakewell began 'Selective Breeding': massively increased average size of sheep and cows over time
- Machinery and tools made farming more efficient
- Arthur Young's books helped spread new farming methods
- Thomas Coke encouraged his tenants to use new methods like selective breeding and 4 field crop rotation