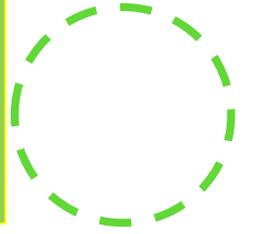


JAMAL MOHAMED COLLEGE DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH SF-MEN



SOCIAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND
INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION



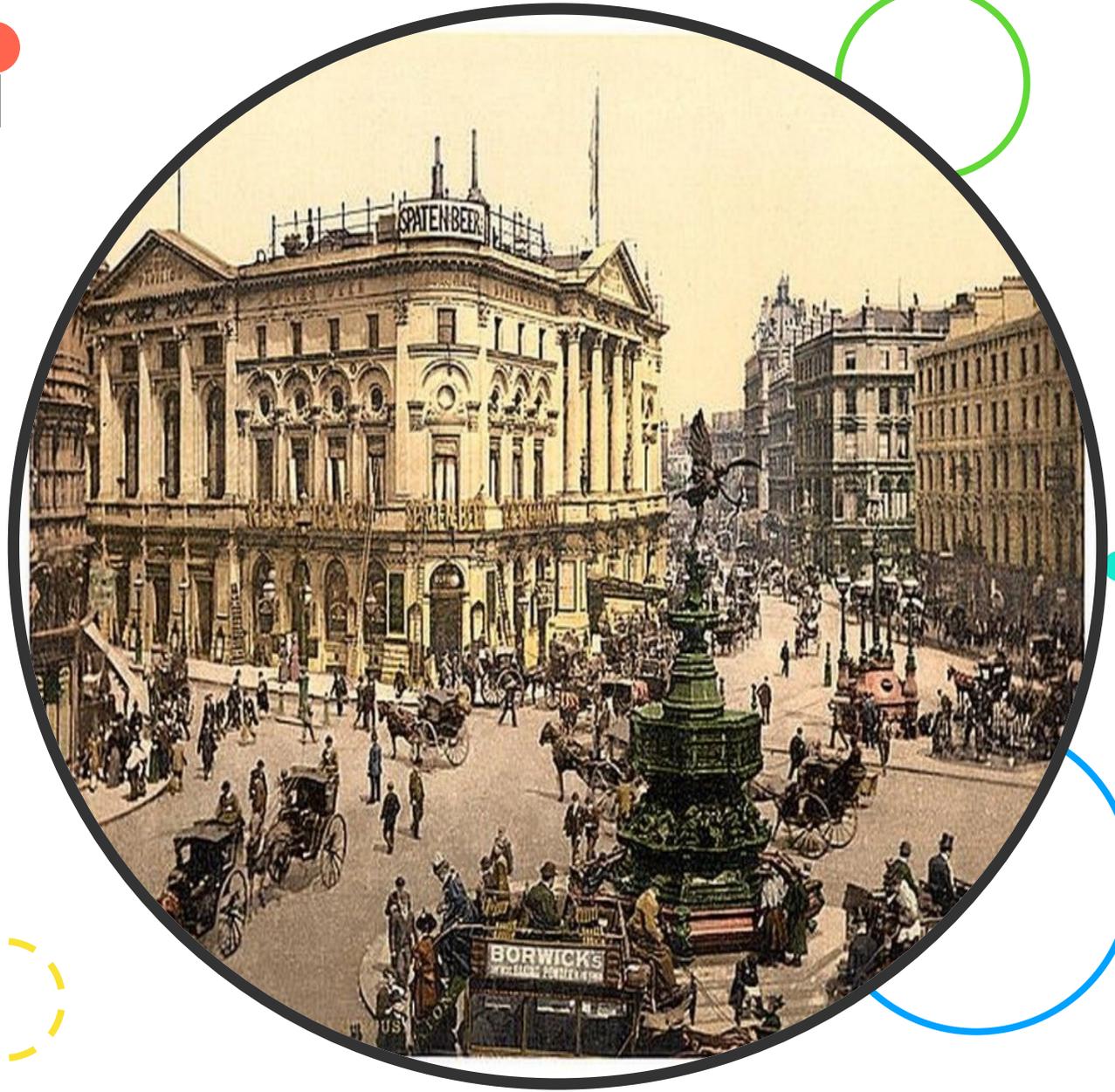
Time – The second half of the eighteenth century to the first half of nineteenth century



THE CONVERSION OF RAW MATERIALS INTO A FINISHED PRODUCTS WAS REPLACED BY MACHINES ONSTEAD OF HUMAN HANDS SO THERE IS A DRSTIC GROWTH IN THE PRODUCTION

ENGLAND INVOLVED IN MOST OF THE WARS OF 19TH CENTURY

- ❑ England was free from other country invasions.
- ❑ There was abundance of capitals through the countries invaded.
- ❑ The trading and investment made England a super capital.
- ❑ Great Britain's geographical position made its trade surplus.
- ❑ Her coastline, harbours and rivers flooded internal and international communication for trade.

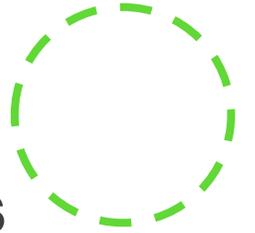


INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

IRON AND COAL

TRANSPORTATION

SEA ROUTES



1779

Worlds first Iron Bridge
River Severn.

New method to smelter Iron
and Coal

South Wales, Yorkshire and
Tyneside.

1705

Newcomen
Steam Engine.

1763

James Watt
Perfected the Steam
Engine.

Increase in production of
goods needed new broad
road ways.

1750 hundreds of road acts
passed.

Telford made miles of roads.
1815 Macadam art of road
draining.

1840 22000 miles of road
with 8000 Tollgates.

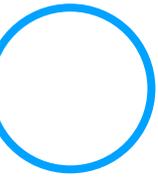
Second half of 18th
century

Constructed new artificial
waterways.

The Duke of Bridge
Water called the father of
inland navigation.

South Yorkshire and
West Midlands were
connected.

Goods were distributed in
greater quantities
overseas.





INDUSTRIALIZATION



TEXTILE INDUSTRY



SEA ROUTE



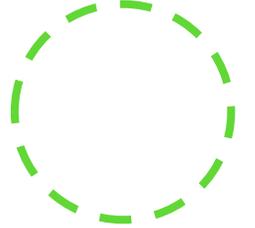
IRON AND COAL



BEFORE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

1. The textile production was a cottage industry process
2. Cottage textile industry included men women and children in production.
3. Carding was undertaken by children, women straightened and weaved fiber and wool. Men did the process of dyeing, bleaching, fulling, printing and finishing.
4. The results of this system was negative : the production consumed too much time, no new designs were made and the cost was high.

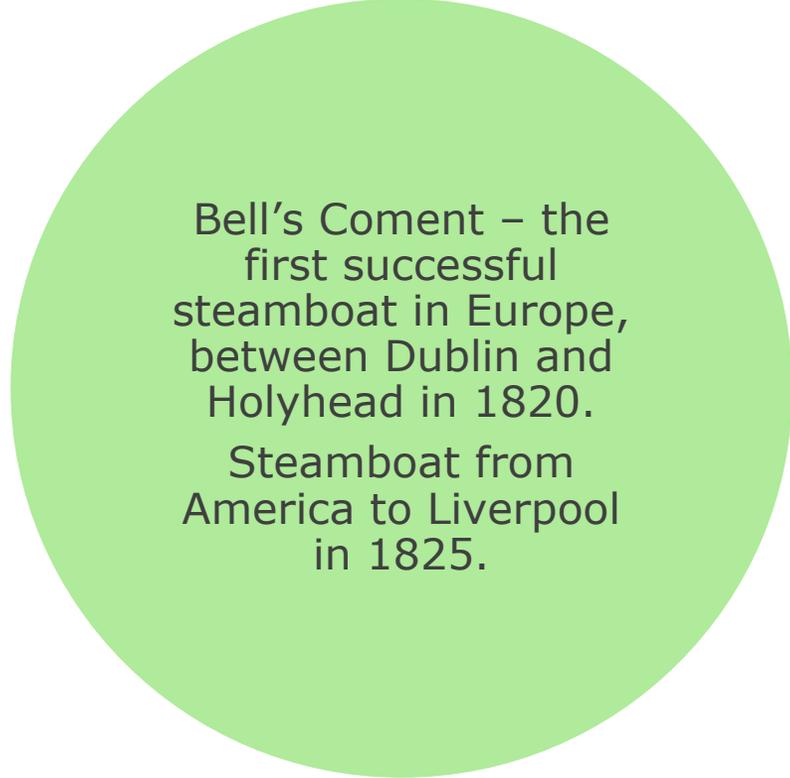




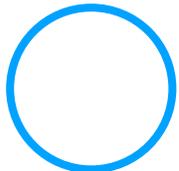
IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS



George Stephenson
invented the first
locomotive between
Stockton and
Darlington in 1825.
Kiverpool and
Manchester linked in
1830.



Bell's Coment – the
first successful
steamboat in Europe,
between Dublin and
Holyhead in 1820.
Steamboat from
America to Liverpool
in 1825.



INVENTIONS AND DISCOVERIES

Flying shuttle
John Kay 1733
Enabled cloth
in more width.
The quantity of



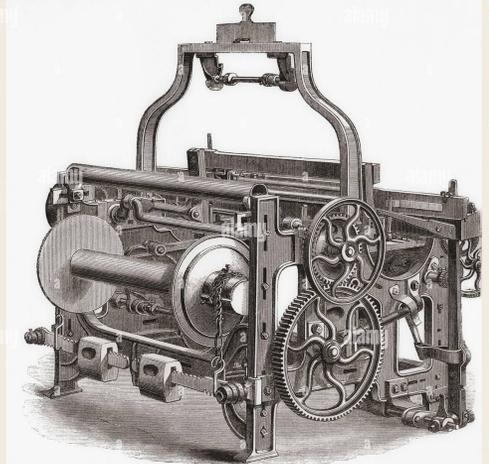
James
Hargreaves a
carpenter
spinning jenny
to speed the
making of yarn

1769
Richard
arkwright a
barber changed
and designed
the jenny to
work in water
power



1779
Samuel Crompton
combined the
jenny with and
water frame
with his mule
to prevent
frequent
breaking of
yarn

1785
The power loom
was made by
Edmund
cartwright to
increase the
speed of
weaving



RESULTS

The population of England increased to very great extent.

In 1710 population was 5.5million and in 1750 it increased to 6millions.

The people had to cluster together in smoky towns where there is a lack of sanitation.

England came to first place of workshop to produce goods in large scale.

