The Industrial Revolution

A. What Was the Industrial Revolution?
   1. narrow sense
   2. broad sense

B. Two Chronological Phases
   1. Old, or First, Industrial Revolution (1750–1850)

C. Roots of Industrial Revolution
   1. Medieval Technology (water power, cam)
   2. Renaissance Spirit (innovation)
   3. Commercial Revolution (capitalization)
   4. Domestic System (textile manufacturing methods)

D. Why England?
   1. Markets — colonies (esp. India)
   2. Population — enclosure acts; skilled textile workers
   3. Natural Resources — Coal and Iron
   4. Government — move from mercantilism to laissez-faire policies
   5. Financial Institutions — banks

E. Agricultural Revolution
   1. Primitive Agricultural Methods
   2. Industrial Growth Spurs Agriculture
   3. “Scientific” Agriculture (Charles Townshend; Robert Bakewell)
   4. Effects

F. Cholera and Sewage Disposal: London as a Case Study
   1. Cholera outbreak and riots of 1831 — “anarchical, Socialist and infidel forces”
   2. William Farr, statistician; Sir John Snow, doctor; John Simon, medical officer
   3. Parliament passes emergency acts renewing and developing sewer system (1858)

G. Political Economy
   1. “Pig Philosophy”; the “dismal science”
   2. Economic Theorists