

Chapter XVIII

I. Introduction

A. Mahatma Gandhi criticized industrialization as _____.

1. Few people have agreed with him
2. Every kind of society has embraced at least the *idea* of industrialization since it started in Great Britain in the late eighteenth century

B. The Industrial Revolution was one of the most significant elements of Europe's _____.

1. Initial industrialization period was 1750–1900
2. Drew on the Scientific Revolution
- 3.
4. Pushed Europe into a position of global dominance
- 5.

C. We don't know where we are in the industrial era—at the beginning, in the middle, or at the end.

II. Explaining the Industrial Revolution

A. At the heart of the Industrial Revolution lay a great acceleration in the rate of technological innovation, leading to enormous increases in the output of goods and services.

The global context for the Industrial Revolution lies in a very _____ in human numbers from about 375 million people in 1400 to about 1 billion in the early nineteenth century.

Accompanying this growth was the utilization of _____, which made unprecedented proportions of energy available for human use. Access to this new energy gave rise to an enormously increased output of goods and services.

1. Use of new energy sources (steam engines, petroleum engines)
2. In Britain, output increased some fiftyfold in the period 1750–1900
3. Based on a “culture of innovation”
4. Before 1750/1800, the major Eurasian civilizations were _____.
5. Greatest breakthrough was the steam engine
 - a. Soon spread from the textile industry to many other types of production
 - b. Agriculture was transformed
6. Spread from Britain to Western Europe, then to the _____, _____, and _____.

B. Why Europe?

1. Many scholars have debated why industrialization appeared first in Great Britain, and why it started in the late nineteenth century
2. That view has been challenged by:
 - a. The fact that other parts of the world have had times of great technological and scientific flourishing
 - b. The fact that Europe _____ as late as 1750**
 - c. The rapid spread of industrial techniques to much of the world in the past 250 years
3. Contemporary historians tend to see the Industrial Revolution as a rather quick and unexpected eruption in the period 1750–1850
4. Why it might have occurred in Europe
 - a. some patterns of European _____
 - b.**
5. Other societies developed market-based economies by the eighteenth century (e.g., Japan, India, and China)
 - a. But Europe was at the center of the most varied exchange network
 - b. Contact with culturally different peoples encouraged change and innovation
 - c. The Americas provided silver, raw materials, and foods

C. Why Britain?

1. Britain was the most _____ of Europe's larger countries
 - a. Small farmers had been pushed out (enclosure movement)
 - b. Market production fueled by a number of agricultural innovations
 - c. Guilds had largely disappeared
2. Ready supply of industrial workers with few options
3. British _____ were interested in commerce
4. British commerce was _____
5. British political life encouraged commercialization and economic innovation
 - a. Policy of _____ (established 1688) welcomed people with technical skills regardless of faith
 - b. British government imposed tariffs to _____ its businessmen
 - c. It was easy to form companies and forbid workers' unions
 - d. Unified internal market, thanks to road and canal system
 - e. _____ protected inventors' interests
 - f. Checks on royal authority gave more room for private enterprise

6. *Emphasis of the Scientific Revolution was different in Great Britain*

- a. On the continent: logic, deduction, mathematical reasoning
 - b. In Britain: _____ and _____, measurement, mechanical devices, practical applications
 - c. In Britain, artisan/craftsman inventors were in close contact with A _____ and _____
 - d. The British Royal Society (founded 1660) took the role of promoting “ _____ ”
7. Britain had plenty of _____ and _____, often conveniently located
8. Britain was not devastated by the Napoleonic wars
9. Social change was possible without _____.