

Document Based Essay

Context: Throughout history, there have been major political, economic and technological revolutions. The Industrial Revolution refers to the greatly increased output of machine-made goods that began in England in the 1700s in the textile industry.

.Task: Using your knowledge of social studies, write a well organized essay in which you:

- Discuss the environmental, economic, and political factors that contributed to the start of the Industrial Revolution in England.

In your essay be sure to:

- Develop all aspects of the task
- Support the theme with relevant facts, examples and details
- Use a logical and clear plan of organization, including an introduction and a conclusion that are beyond a restatement of the theme.

Document 1

The Agricultural Revolution in Britain

... The English Revolution of 1688, confirming the ascendancy [rise] of Parliament over the king, meant in economic terms the ascendancy of the more well-to-do property-owning classes. Among these the landowners were by far the most important, though they counted the great London merchants among their allies. For a century and a half, from 1688 to 1832, the British government was substantially in the hands of these landowners—the “squirearchy” or “gentlemen of England.” The result was a thorough transformation of farming, an Agricultural Revolution without which the Industrial Revolution could not have occurred.

Many landowners, seeking to increase their money incomes, began experimenting with improved methods of cultivation and stock raising. They made more use of fertilizers (mainly animal manure); they introduced new implements (such as the drill seeder and horse-hoe); they brought in new crops, such as turnips, and a more scientific system of crop rotation; they attempted to breed larger sheep and fatter cattle. An improving landlord, to introduce such changes successfully, needed full control over his land. He saw a mere barrier to progress in the old village system of open fields, common lands, and semicollective methods of cultivation. Improvement also required an investment of capital, which was impossible so long as the soil was tilled by numerous poor and custom-bound small farmers. . . .

Source: R. R. Palmer, et al., *A History of the Modern World*, 9th edition, McGraw-Hill

What were **two** changes in the methods of food production that occurred during the Agricultural Revolution in Britain, according to the authors of *A History of the Modern World*?

1. _____
2. _____

Document 2

Enclosing or fencing together all of a farmer’s land began during the 16th century with the mutual agreement of the landowners. During the 18th century, enclosures were regulated by Parliament.

SELECTED IMPACTS OF THE ENCLOSURE ACTS

Positive Effects

- Less land wastage—boundaries between strips could now be farmed
- Land of a good farmer no longer suffered from neglect of neighboring strips
- Animal diseases were less likely to spread to all village animals. Separate fields for animals made selective breeding possible

Negative Effects

- Eviction of farmers (known as customary tenants) who failed to prove legal entitlement to land their families had worked for generations
- Poor farmers, allocated small plots of land, were unable to compete with large landowners. Many lost their land when their businesses failed

Source: “Enclosure Acts: Great Britain (1700–1801),” World History on File, Facts on File (adapted)

According to Facts on File, what were **two** effects of the Enclosure Acts?

1. _____
2. _____

Document 3

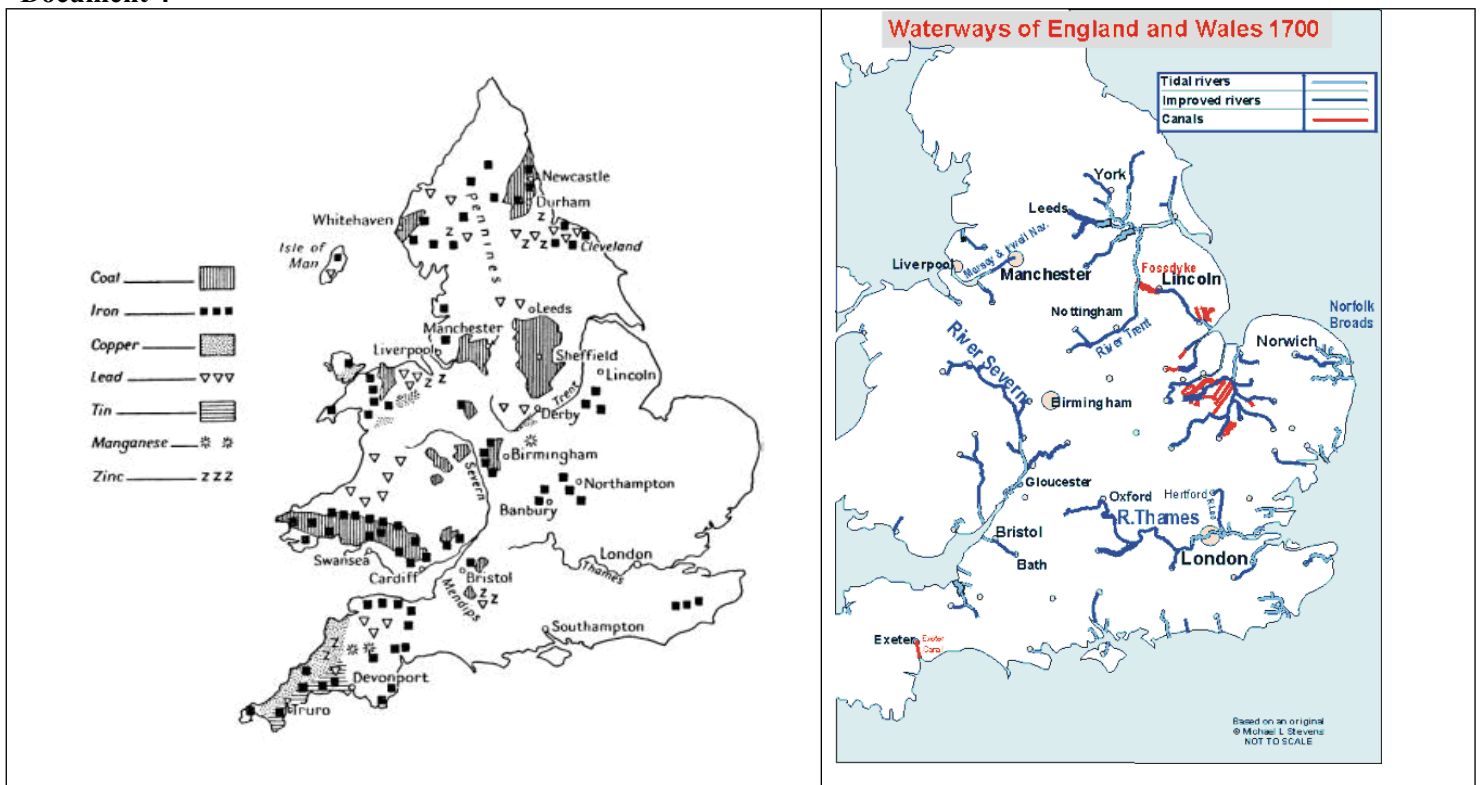
When one realizes the thousands of internal tariffs that obstructed [slowed down] traffic in Germany up to 1834 and the innumerable tolls and charges that hindered trade in France before 1789....it is clear that the political and economic freedom in England was one of the causes of her industrial expansion.

Source: The Industrial and Commercial Revolutions in Great Britain During the Nineteenth Century by L.C.A. Knowles (E. P. Dutton & Co. 1921)

What were two reasons cited by Knowles to explain industrialization in England?

1. _____
2. _____

Document 4



According to the maps, name two resources that England had that were needed for industrialization.

1. _____
2. _____

Document 5

. . . Steam-engines furnish the means not only of their support but of their multiplication. They create a vast demand for fuel; and, while they lend their powerful arms to drain the pits and to raise the coals, they call into employment multitudes of miners, engineers, ship-builders, and sailors, and cause the construction of canals and railways: and, while they enable these rich fields of industry to be cultivated to the utmost, they leave thousands of fine arable fields free for the production of food to man, which must have been otherwise allotted to the food of horses. Steam-engines moreover, by the cheapness and steadiness of their action, fabricate [produce] cheap goods, and procure [acquire] in their exchange a liberal supply of the necessaries and comforts of life, produced in foreign lands. . . .

Source: Andrew Ure, *The Philosophy of Manufactures: or, an Exposition of the Scientific, Moral, and Commercial Economy of the Factory System of Great Britain*, A. M. Kelley

According to this document, what are **two** ways that steam engines helped the economy in Great Britain?

1. _____
2. _____

Document 6

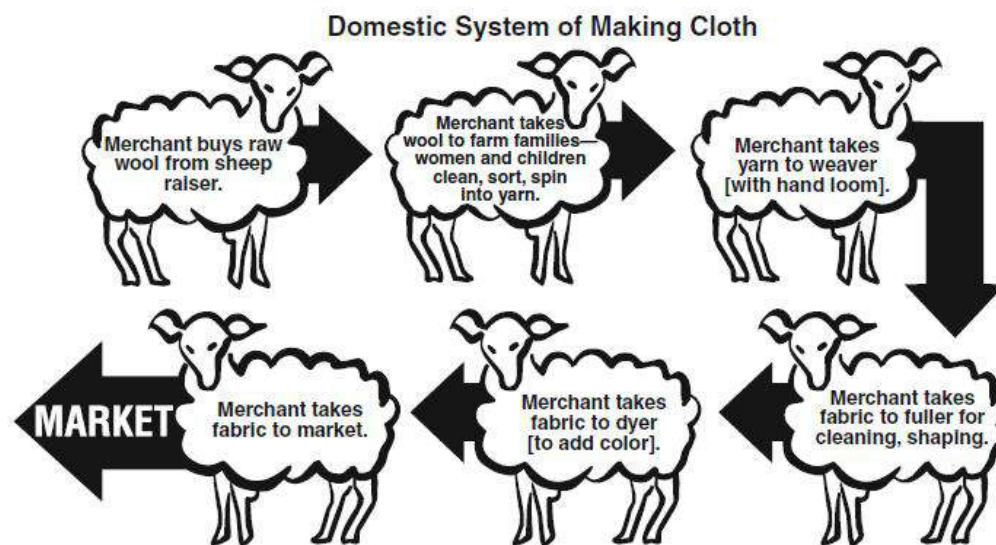
Changes in textile machinery

| Inventor | Invention | Importance |
|-------------------|----------------|---|
| John Kay | Flying shuttle | Increased speed of weaving |
| James Hargreaves | Spinning jenny | Spun 8-10 threads at a time; used at home |
| Richard Arkwright | Water frame | Large spinning machine driven by water in factory |
| Edward Cartwright | Power loom | Water powered; automatically wove thread into cloth |
| Eli Whitney | Cotton gin | Separated seed from raw cotton |

Name three inventions that were important in increasing textile production.

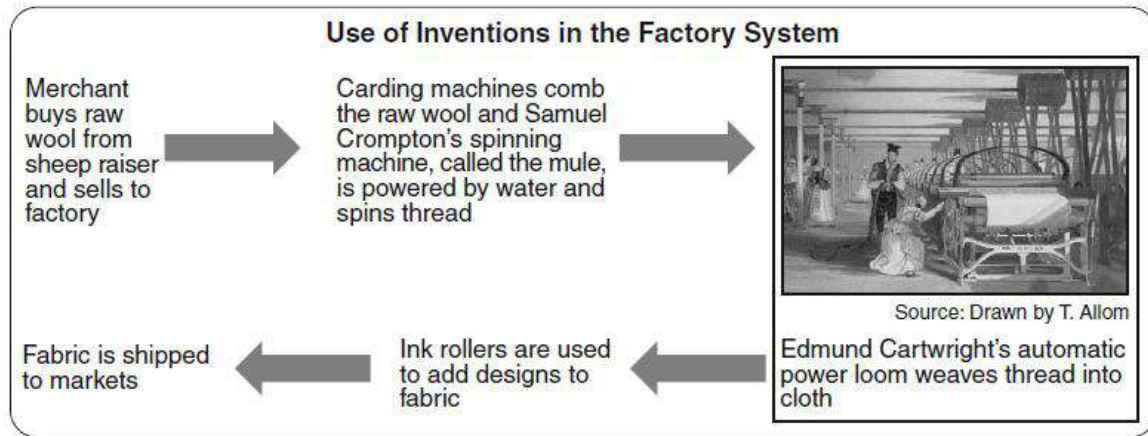
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Document 7a



Source: Farah and Karls, *World History: The Human Experience*, Section Focus Transparencies, Glencoe McGraw-Hill (adapted)

Document 7b



Based on Document 7a, how is cloth produced in the domestic system?

1. _____

Based on Document 7b, how is cloth produced in the factory system?

1. _____