

March 12, 2018

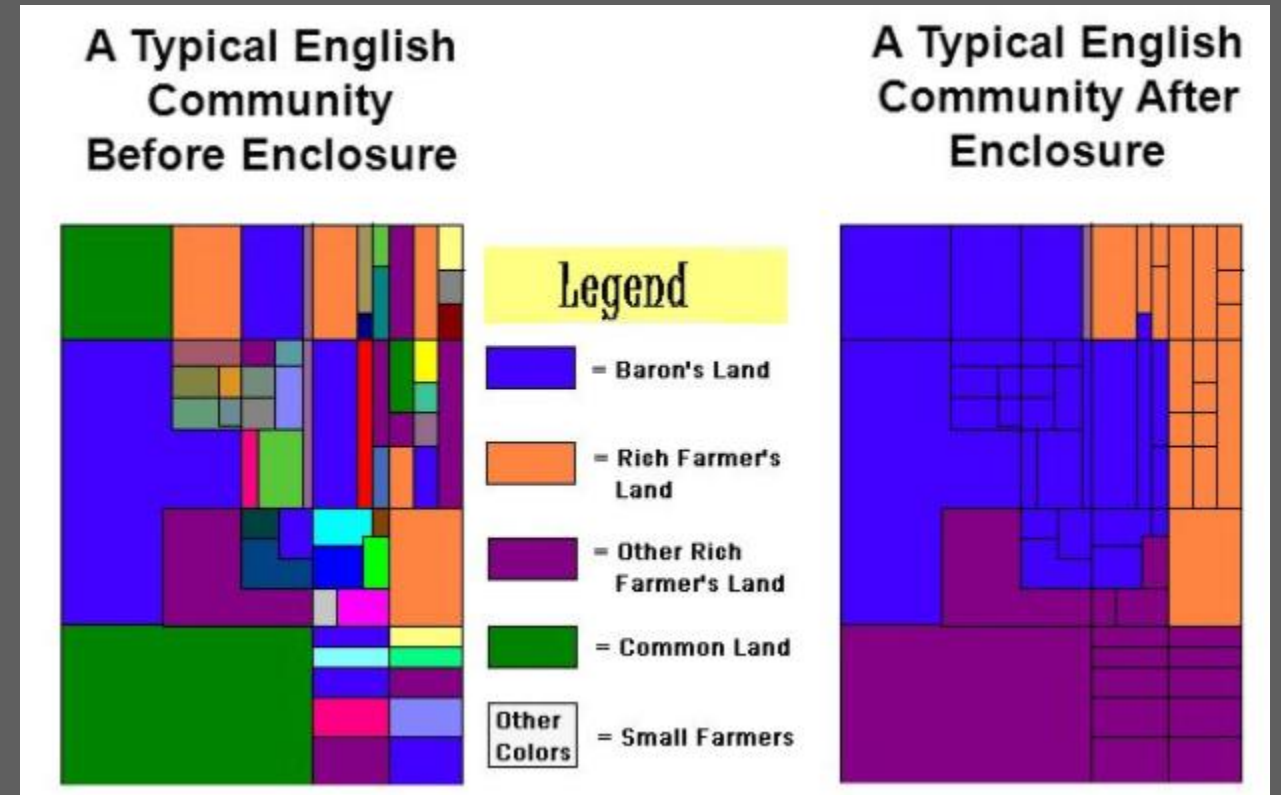
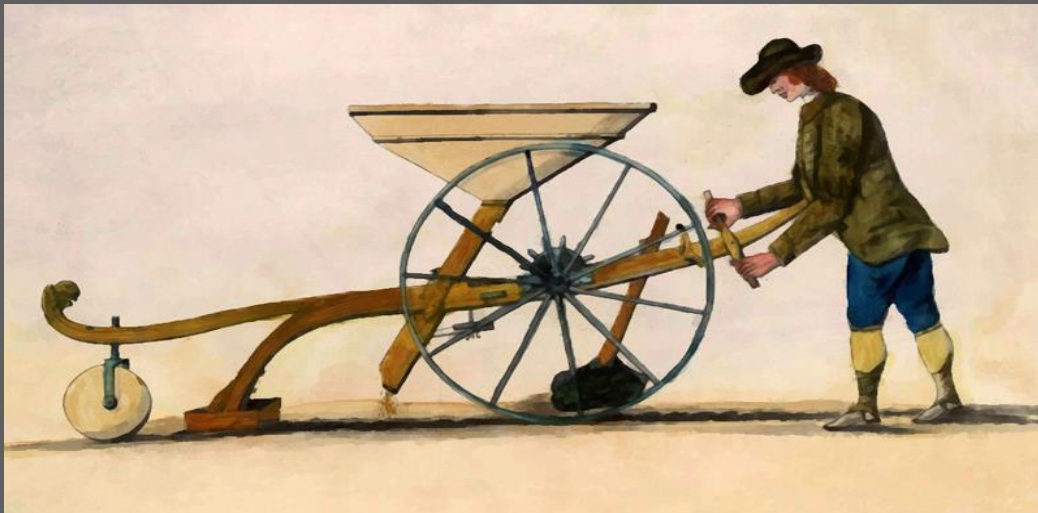
Get out stuff for notes and
pencil

Industrial Revolution

Sectors of the Economy

Second Agricultural Revolution

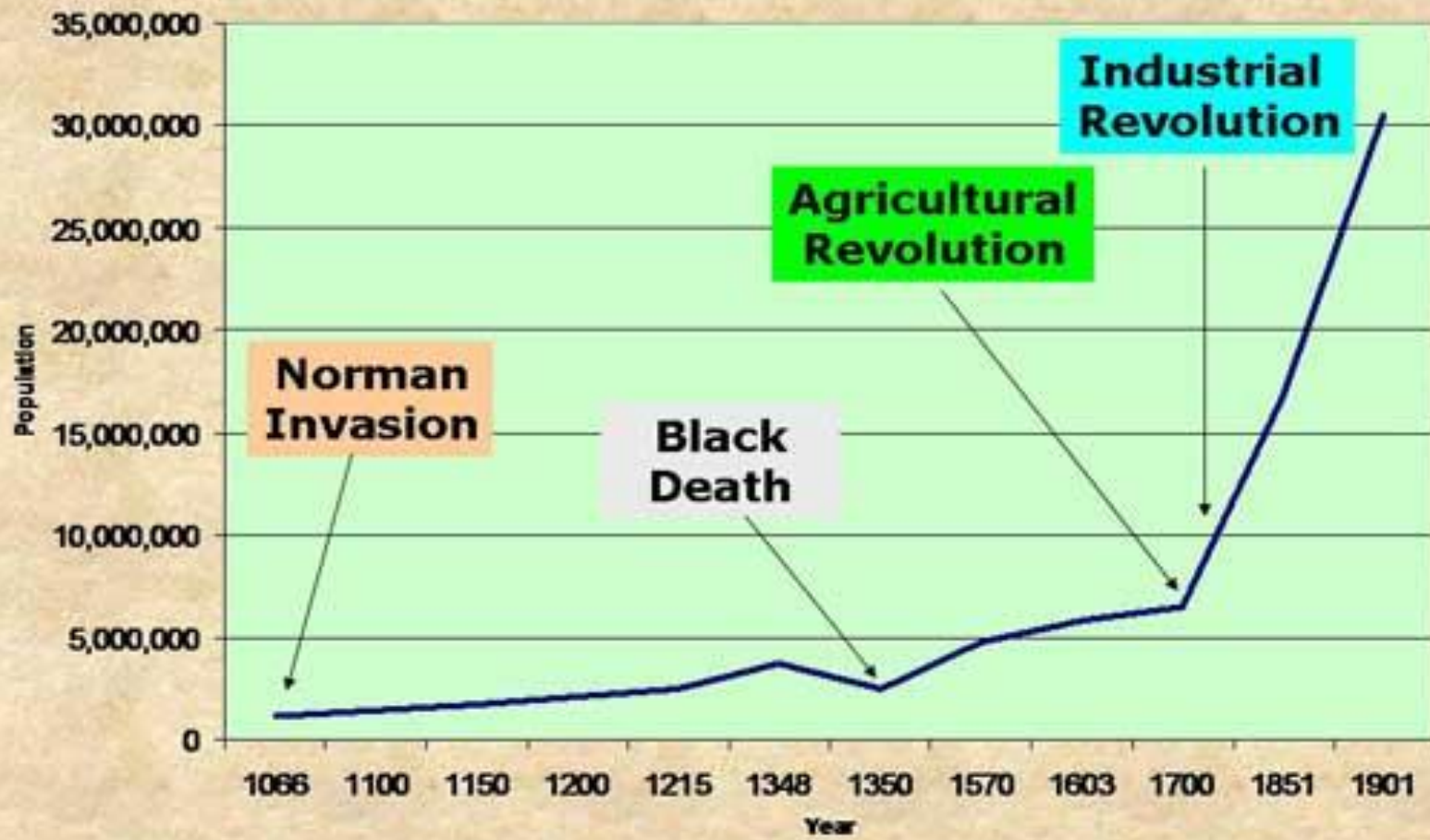
- New agricultural techniques improved output
 - Enclosure Acts
 - Crop rotation
 - New inventions
 - Jethro Tull's Seed Drill



Results of Agricultural Revolution

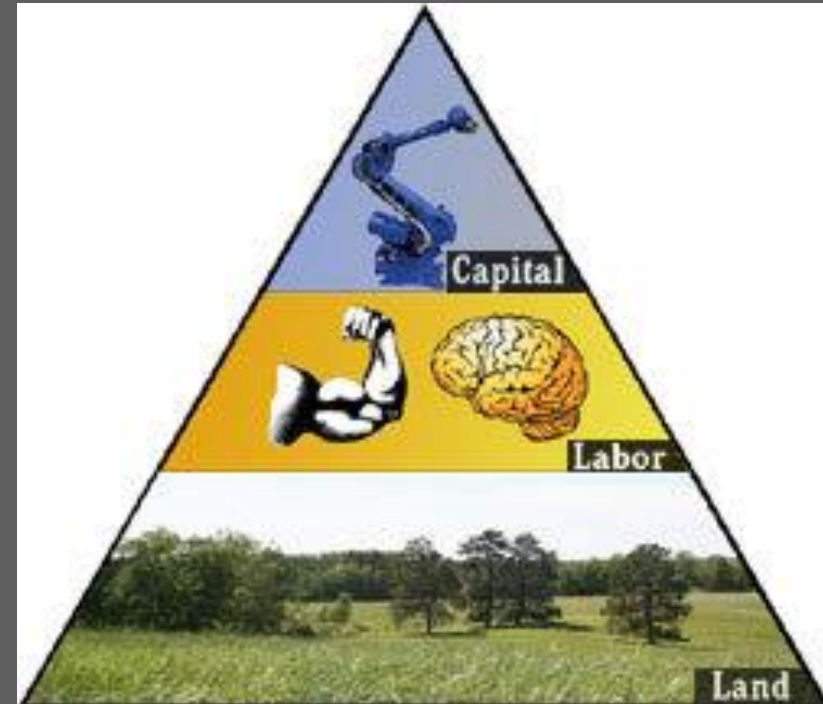
- Increase efficiency of agriculture
- Increased output of crops and livestock
- Increase population
- Increase land ownership by large landowners
- Decrease in number of small landowners
- Decreased need for farm workers
- Increased industrialization in cities
- Increased populations moving to cities
 - Urbanization

Estimated Population of England 1066 to 1900



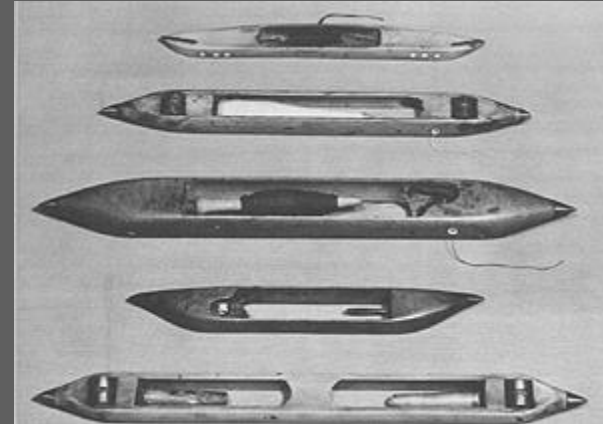
Great Britain: First to Industrialize

- Site Factors of Production:
 - Land
 - Rivers, coal, iron ore
 - Labor
 - Capital/wealth



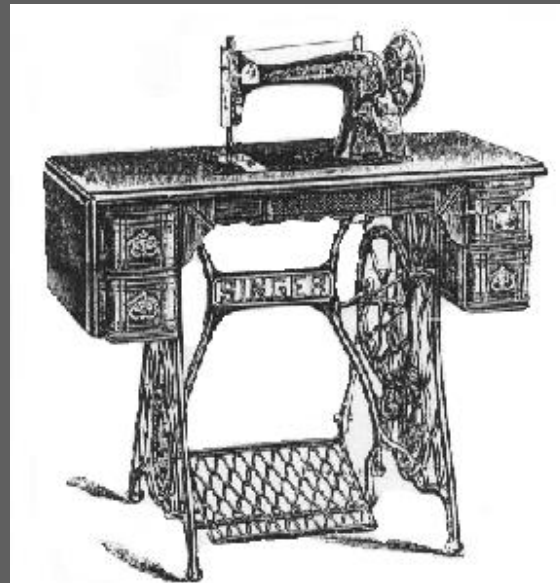
Inventions in textile industry

- Spinning jenny



- Flying shuttle

- Singer sewing machine

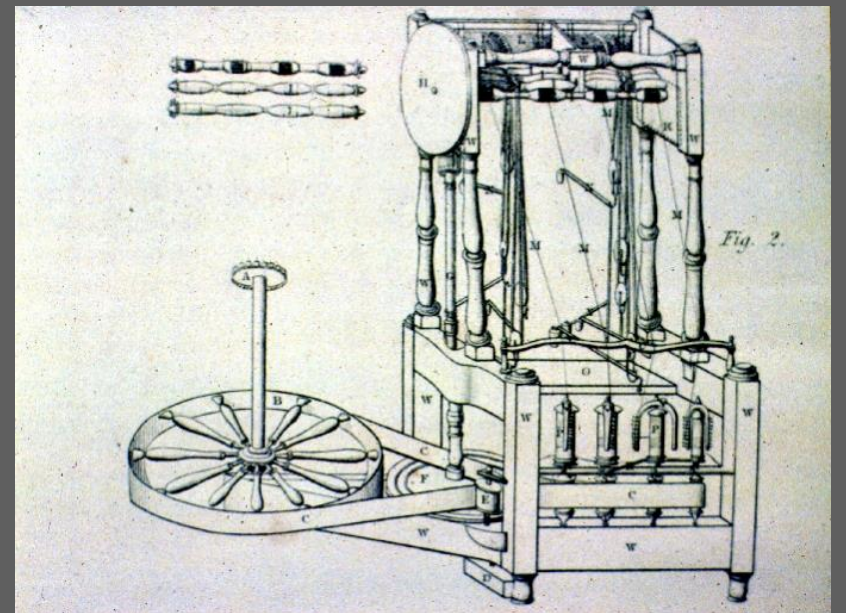


Inventions in the Textile Industry

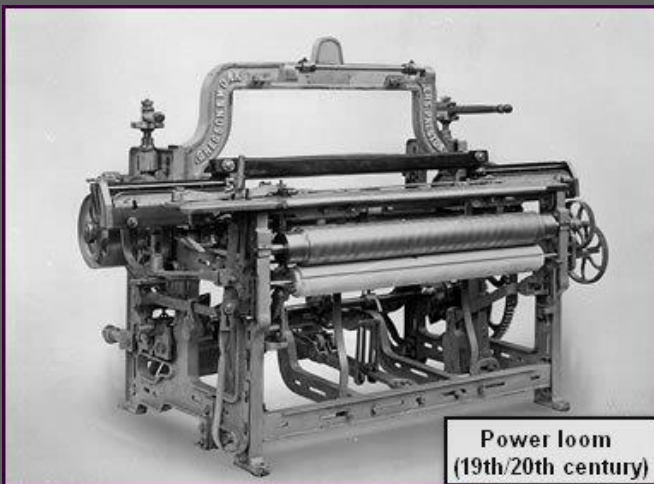
Cotton Gin



Richard Arkwright's Water Frame



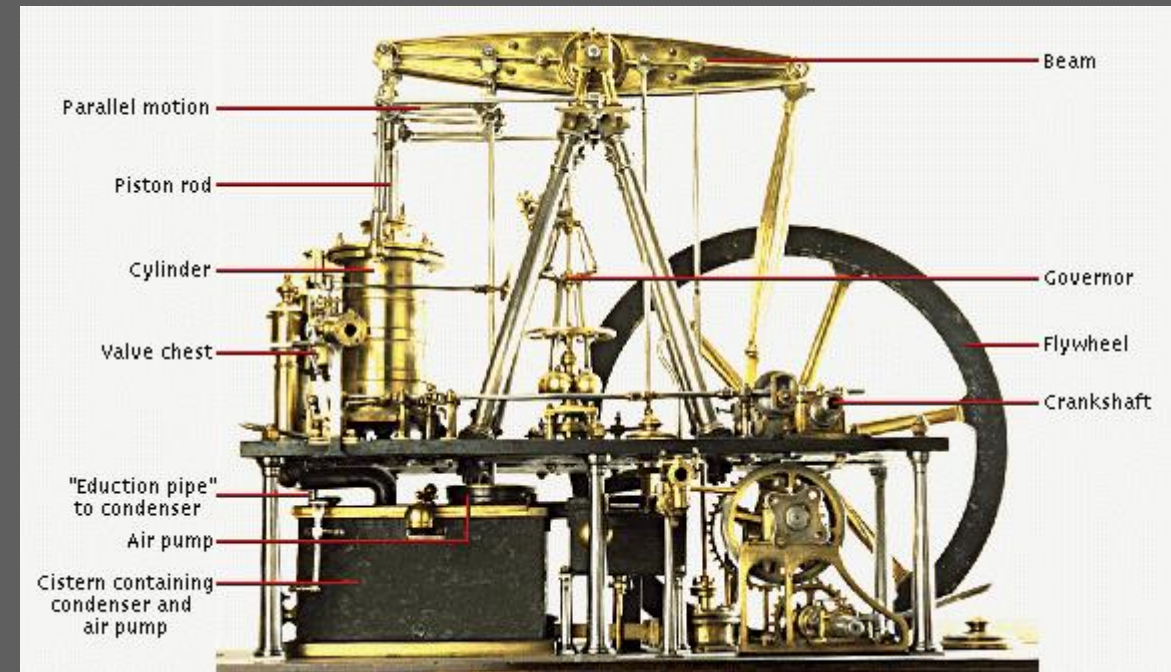
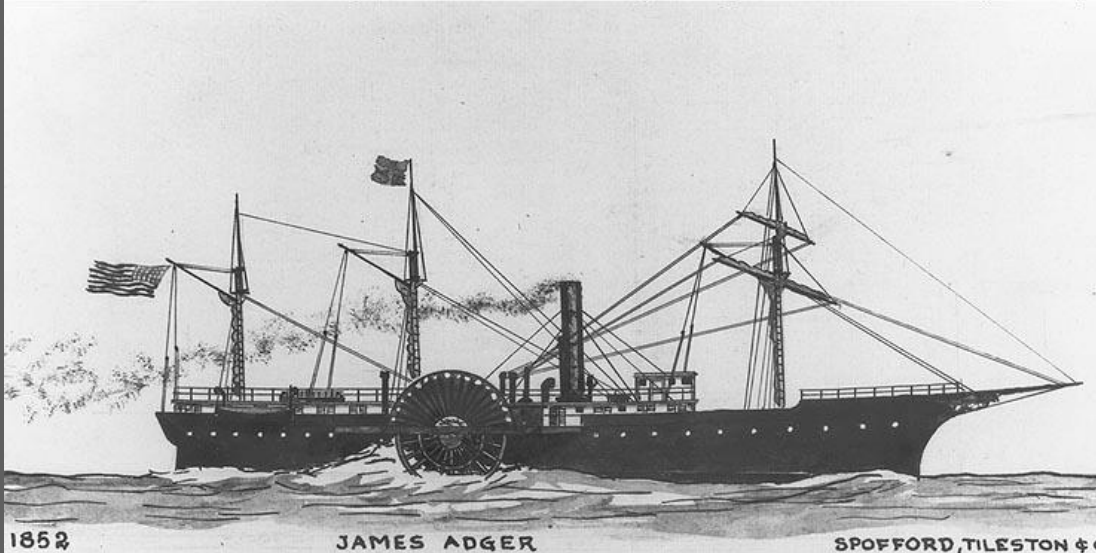
Power Loom



Inventions

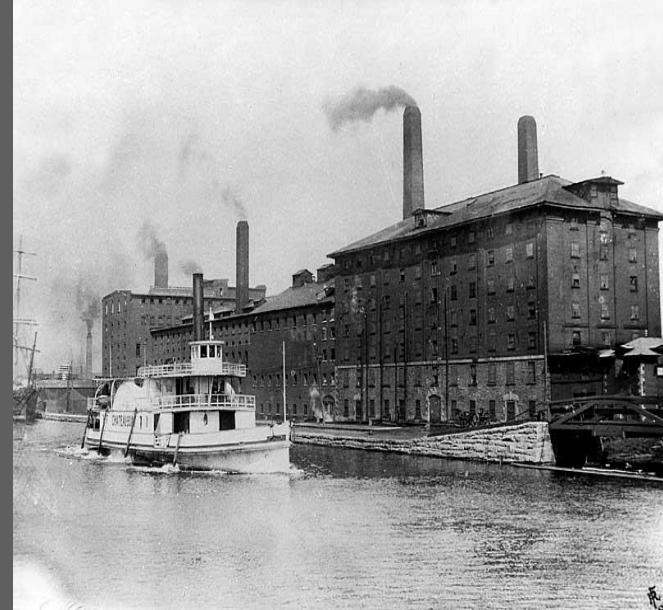
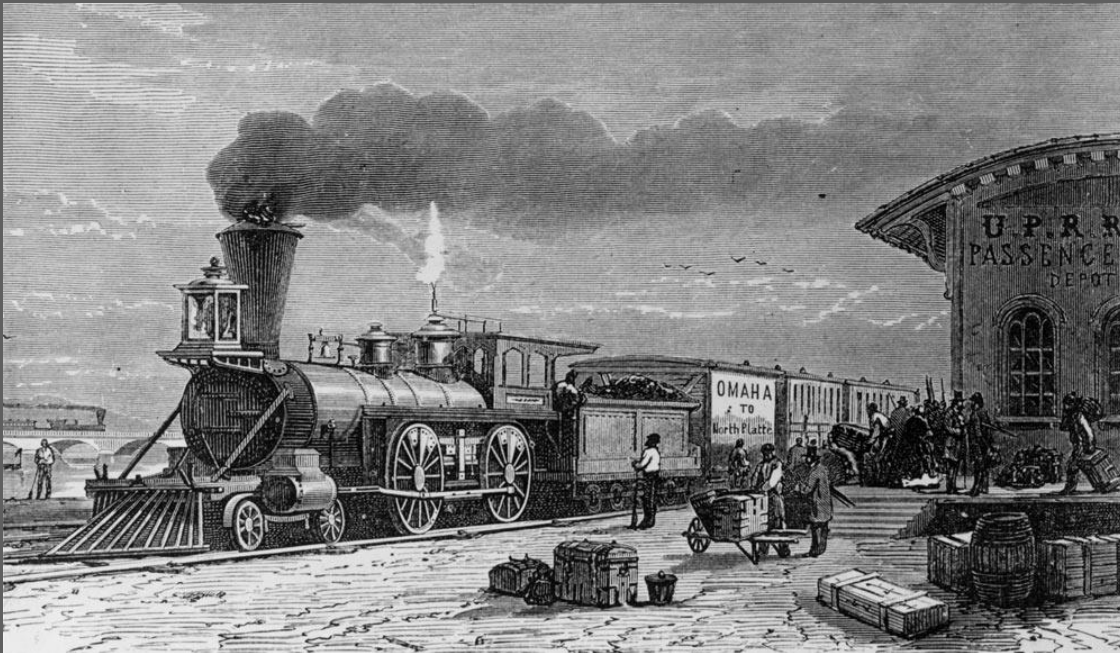
- James Watt's Steam Engine
 - Faster transportation and shipping
 - Cheaper goods
 - Migration

Photo # NH 63851 SS James Adger, which was USS James Adger during the Civil War. Artwork by Erik Heyl




Improvements in Transportation

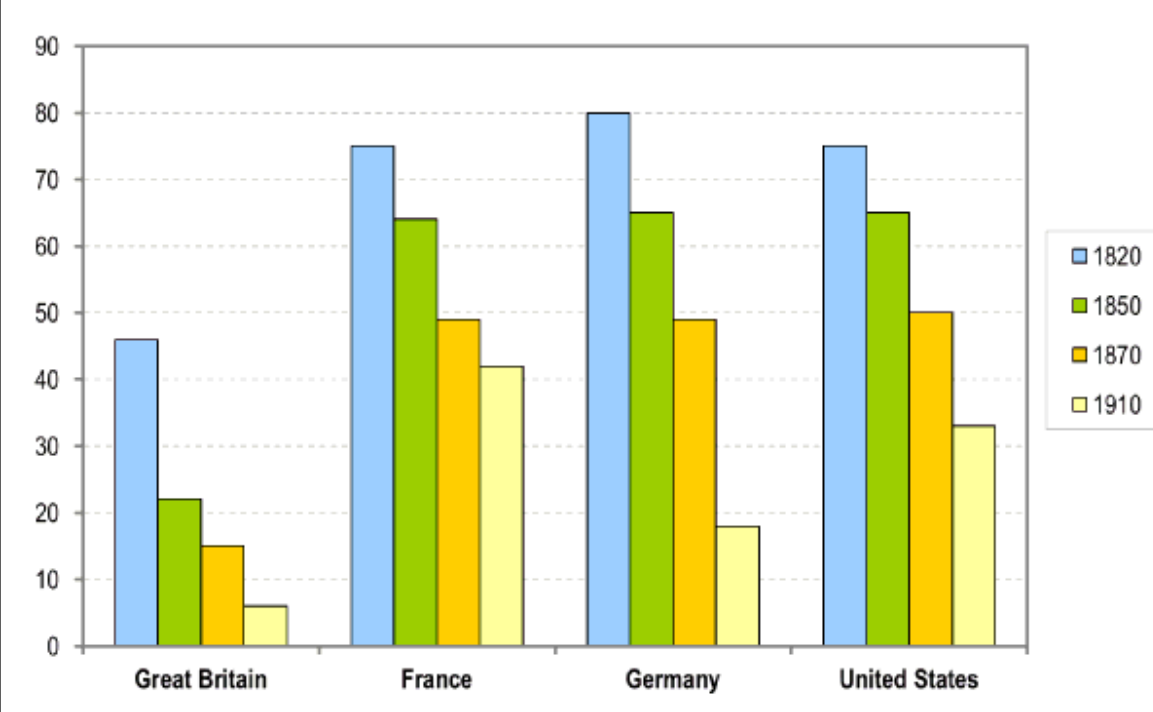
- Canals
- Steam Ships
- Paved roads
- Railroads





 *Great Britain: Manufacturing Centers*

- 30,000 or more
- 80,000 or more
- 1,000,000 or more



Agricultural Populations in 1820, 1850, 1870, and 1910

Population changes in English cities from 1801-1841

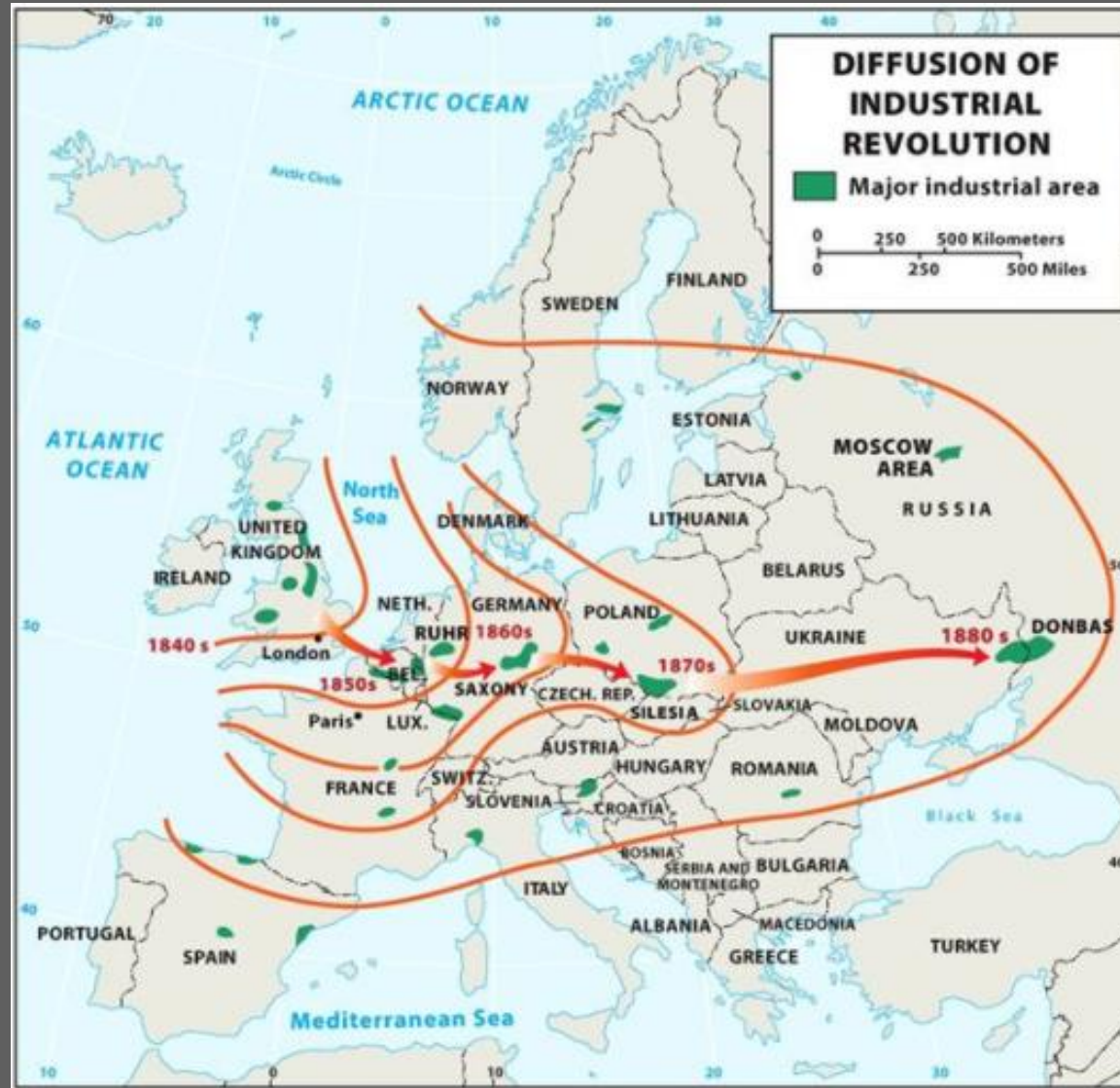
Table I Population of some cities in England in the Industrial Revolution

| Cities | 1801 | 1841 |
|------------|--------|---------|
| Manchester | 35,000 | 353,000 |
| Leeds | 53,000 | 153,000 |
| Birmingham | 23,000 | 183,000 |
| Sheffield | 46,000 | 111,000 |

Source: Korn (1953, p. 67)



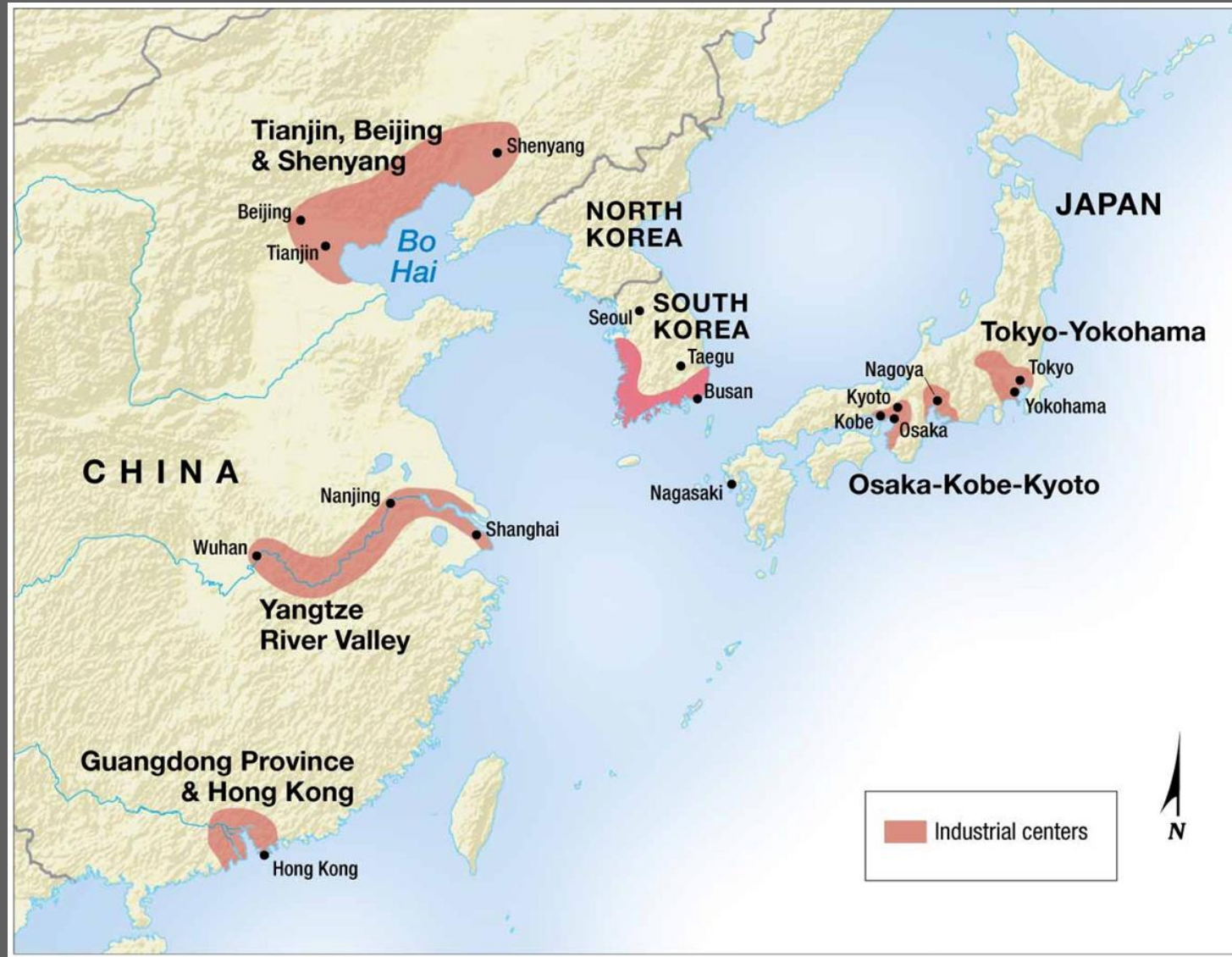
European industrial centers



North American industrial centers



East Asian industrial centers



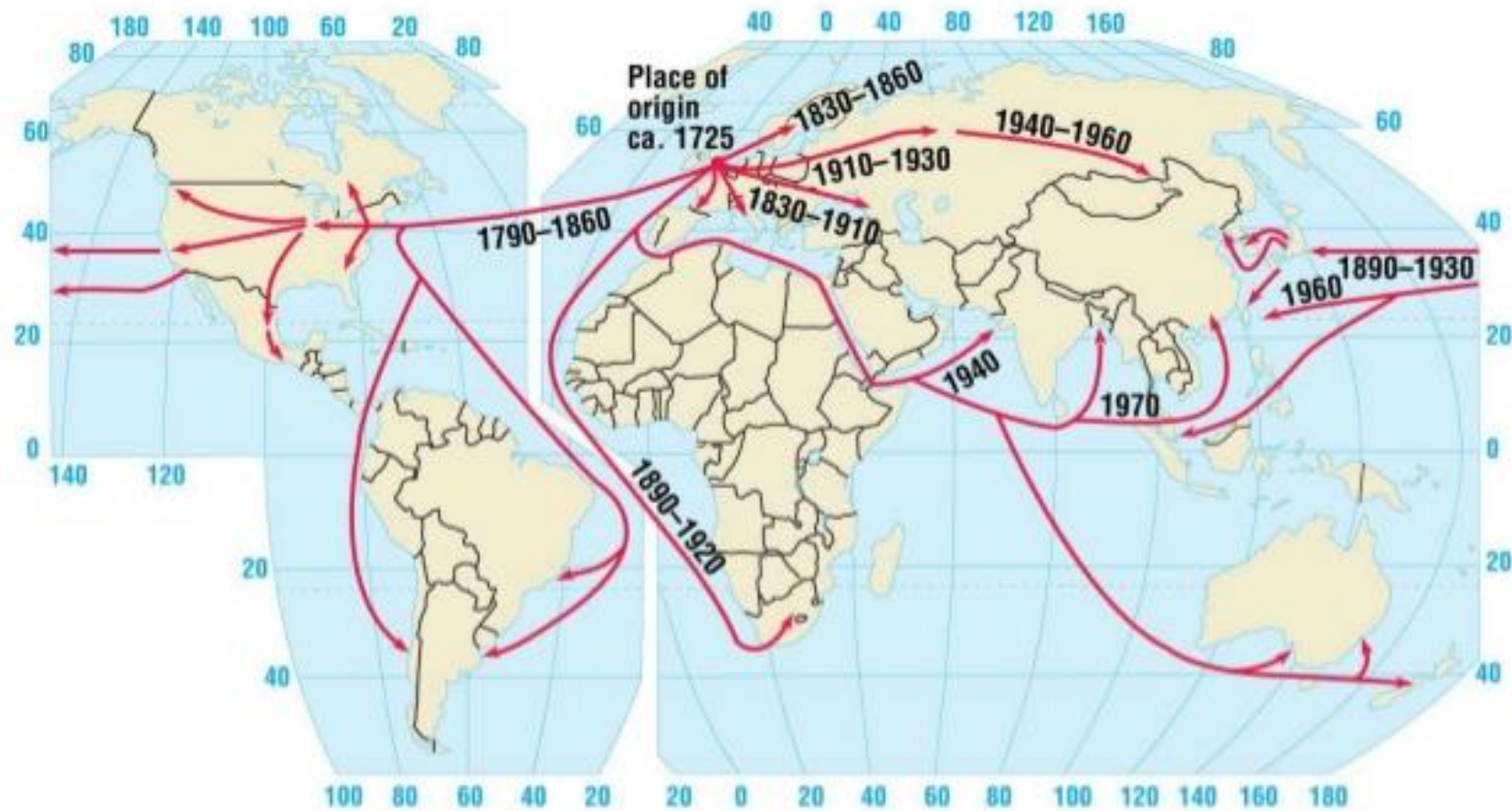


Figure 9-9 *The Human Mosaic, Tenth Edition*
 © 2006 W.H. Freeman and Company

0 1000 2000 mi.
 0 1000 2000 3000 km
 Scale at latitude 35

Flat Polar Quartic
 equal area projection

Diffusion of the Industrial Revolution

Age Distribution in Cotton Factories

| Age Group | Starting Age Percent | Current Age Percent |
|-----------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Under 10 | 49.9 | 3.9 |
| 10-13 | 27.9 | 25.3 |
| 14-17 | 10.3 | 22.1 |
| 18-20 | 4.1 | 11.8 |
| 21 & Over | 7.8 | 36.9 |

Table 1: Age Distribution in cotton factories in Manchester and Stockport 1818-1819. [Source: BPP (1818) and BPP (1819)]

Growing Tensions

- Between middle class and factory owners
 - Factory owners were getting rich
 - Workers led poor and short lives
- Between industrialized nations and non-industrialized nations
 - Inequalities of wealth
 - Beginnings of imperialism
 - Europe becomes dominating continent



Distribution of wealth in 1900

Positive Effects of Industrial Revolution

- Created jobs
- Encouraged technological progress
- Increased productivity
- Increased national wealth, especially middle class
- Improved standard of living
- Cheaper and more readily available products

Negative Effects of the Industrial Revolution

- Pollution
- Depletion of natural resources
- Poor working conditions
- Child Labor
- Inequality between industrialized and non-industrialized nations



Primary activities

The extraction of natural resources



Primary Economic Activities

Developing World

- Low tech
- Subsistence
- High proportion of pop.



Developed World

- Mechanized
- Commercial
- Low proportion of pop.

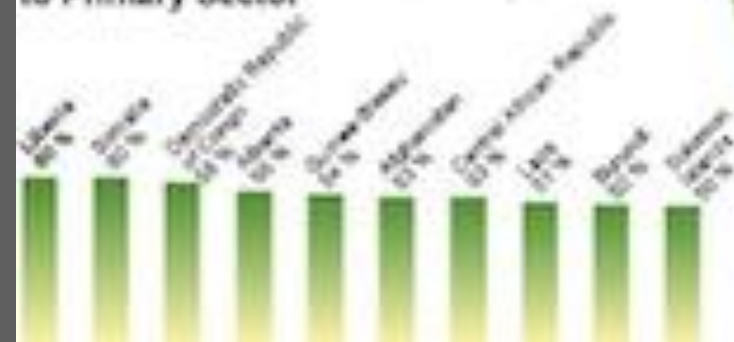


Primary Sector

Agricultural Population



Percentage of GNI to Primary Sector



Secondary activities

Processing and manufacturing of materials



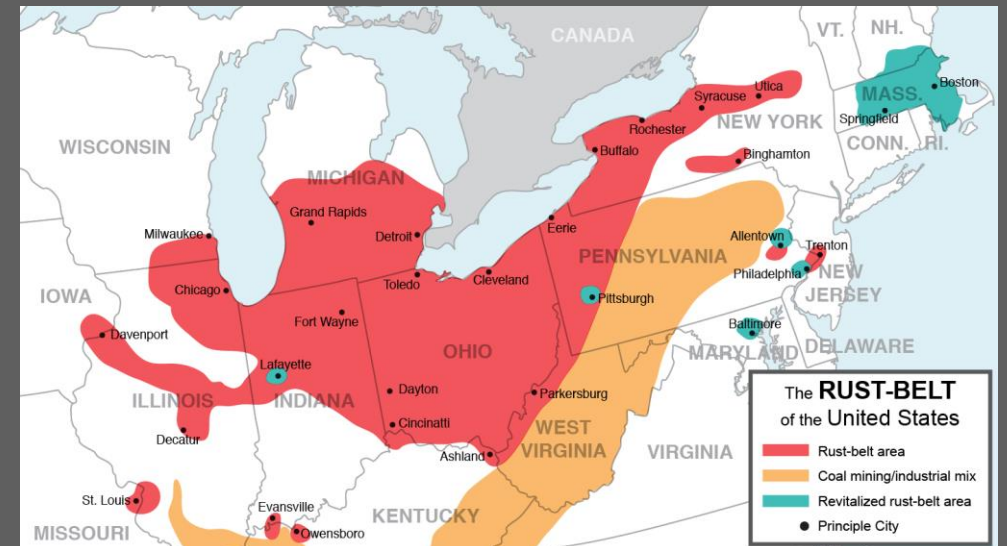
Secondary Economic Activities

Developing World

- Increasing proportion of pop.
- Globalization
- Outsourcing

Developed World

- Used to dominate
- Decreasing proportion of pop.



Tertiary activities

Sales, exchange, social services, entertainment, trading goods and services, financial services, tourism



Tertiary Economic Activities

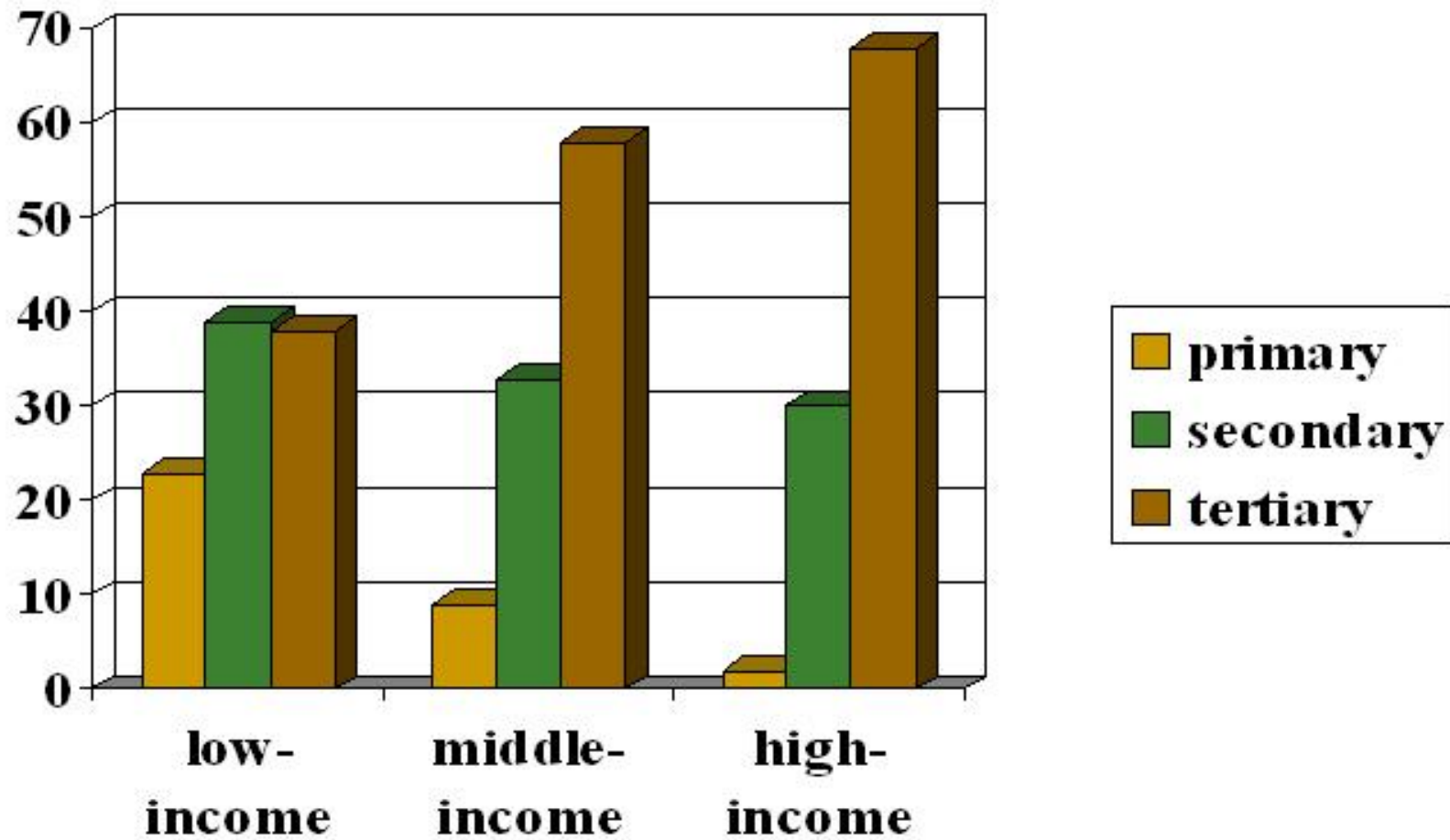
Developing World

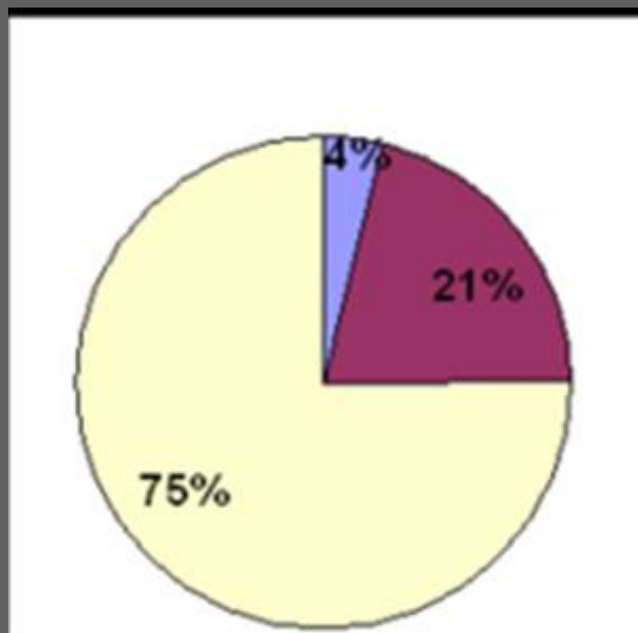
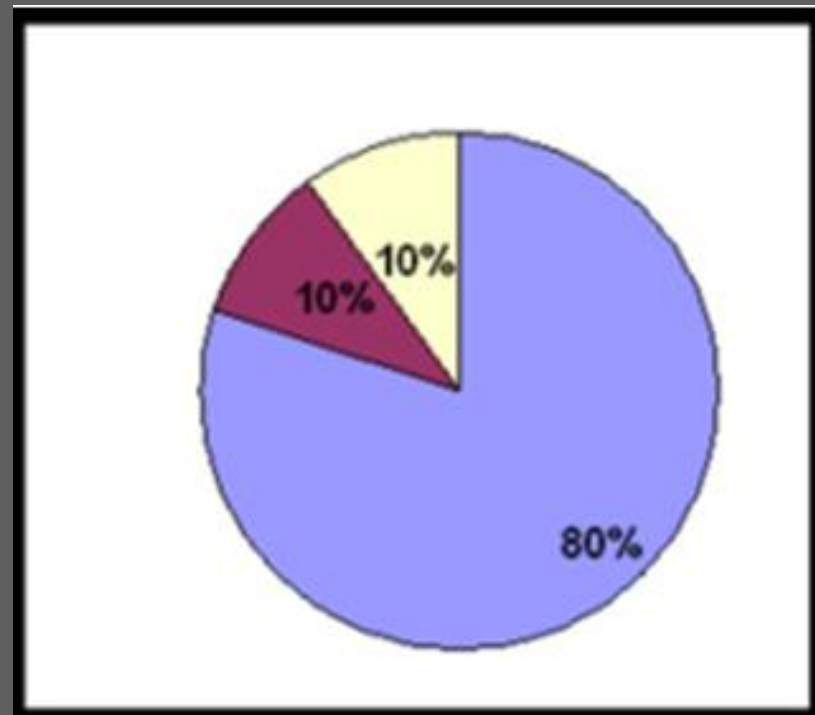
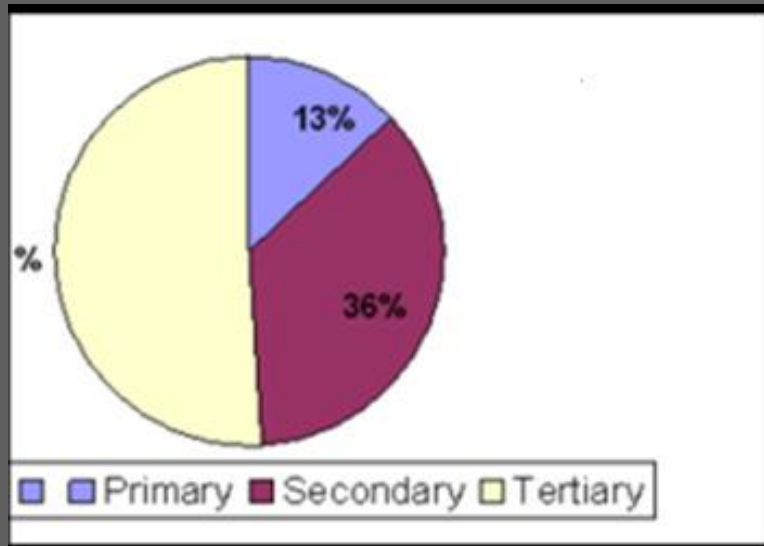
- Low proportion of pop.

Developed World

- High proportion of pop.

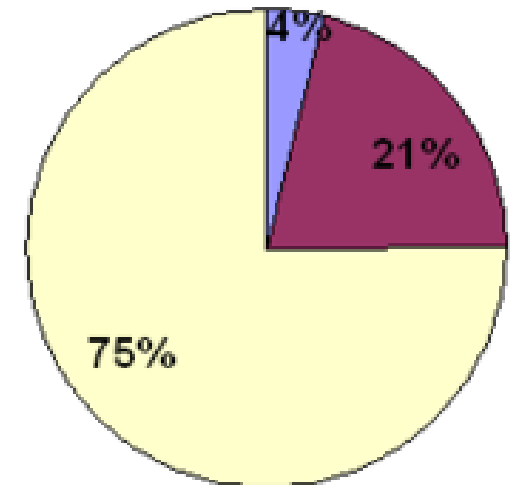
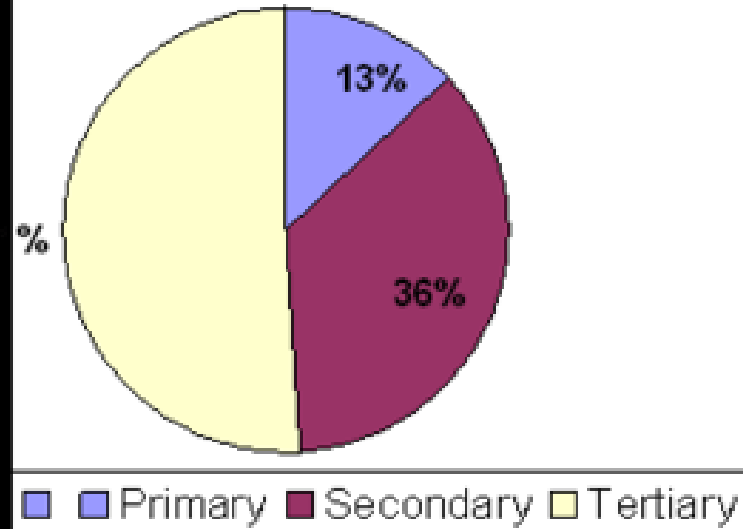
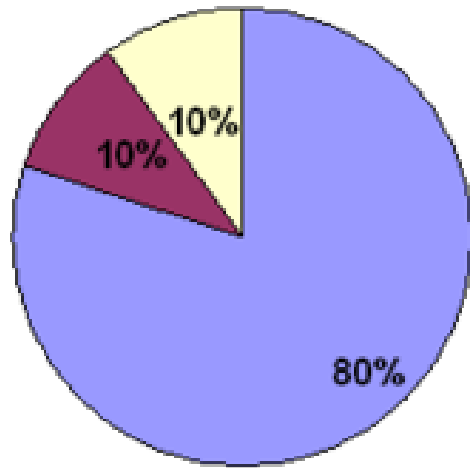
Economic Sectors





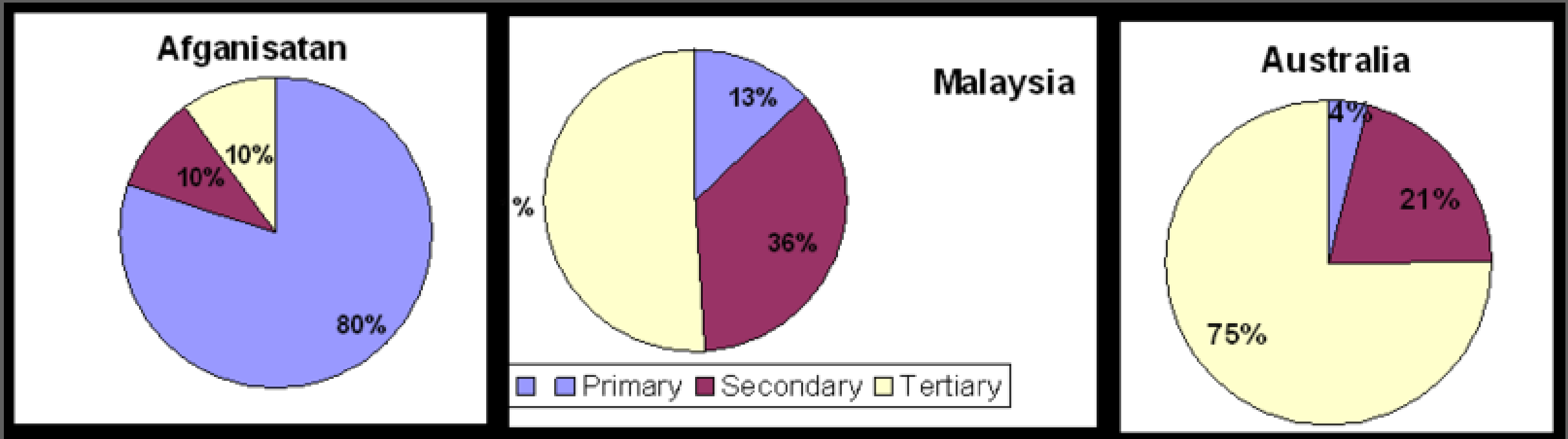
Match the countries with the graphs:

Afghanistan, Australia, Malaysia



Match the countries with the graphs:

Afghanistan, Australia, Malaysia



Quaternary activities

Processing knowledge and information, research, education



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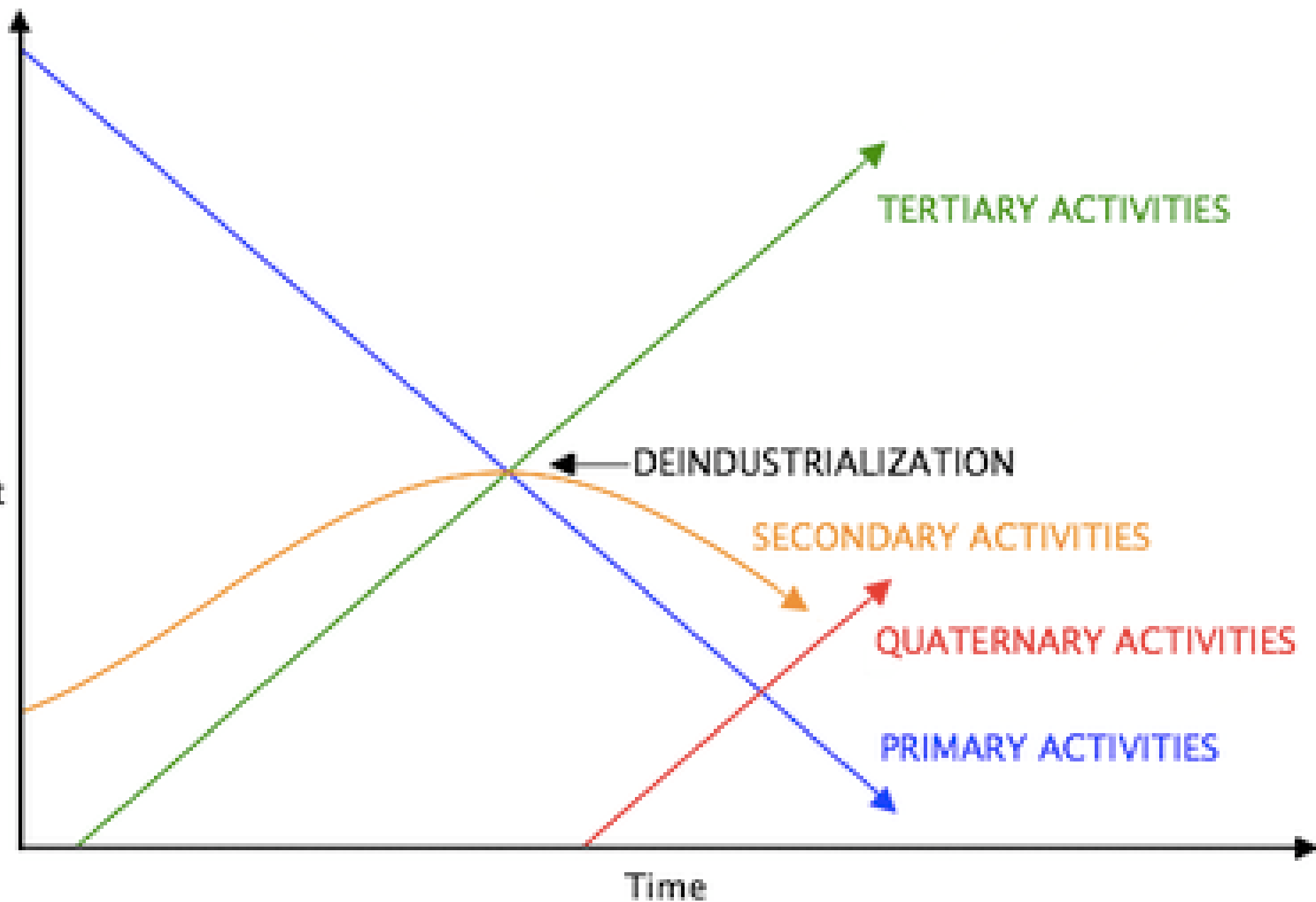


Quinary activities

Economic activity involving the highest levels of decision making in a society or economy. Top executives of fields from quarternary sector



Employed
in various
sectors of
employment



TERTIARY ACTIVITIES

DEINDUSTRIALIZATION

SECONDARY ACTIVITIES

QUATERNARY ACTIVITIES

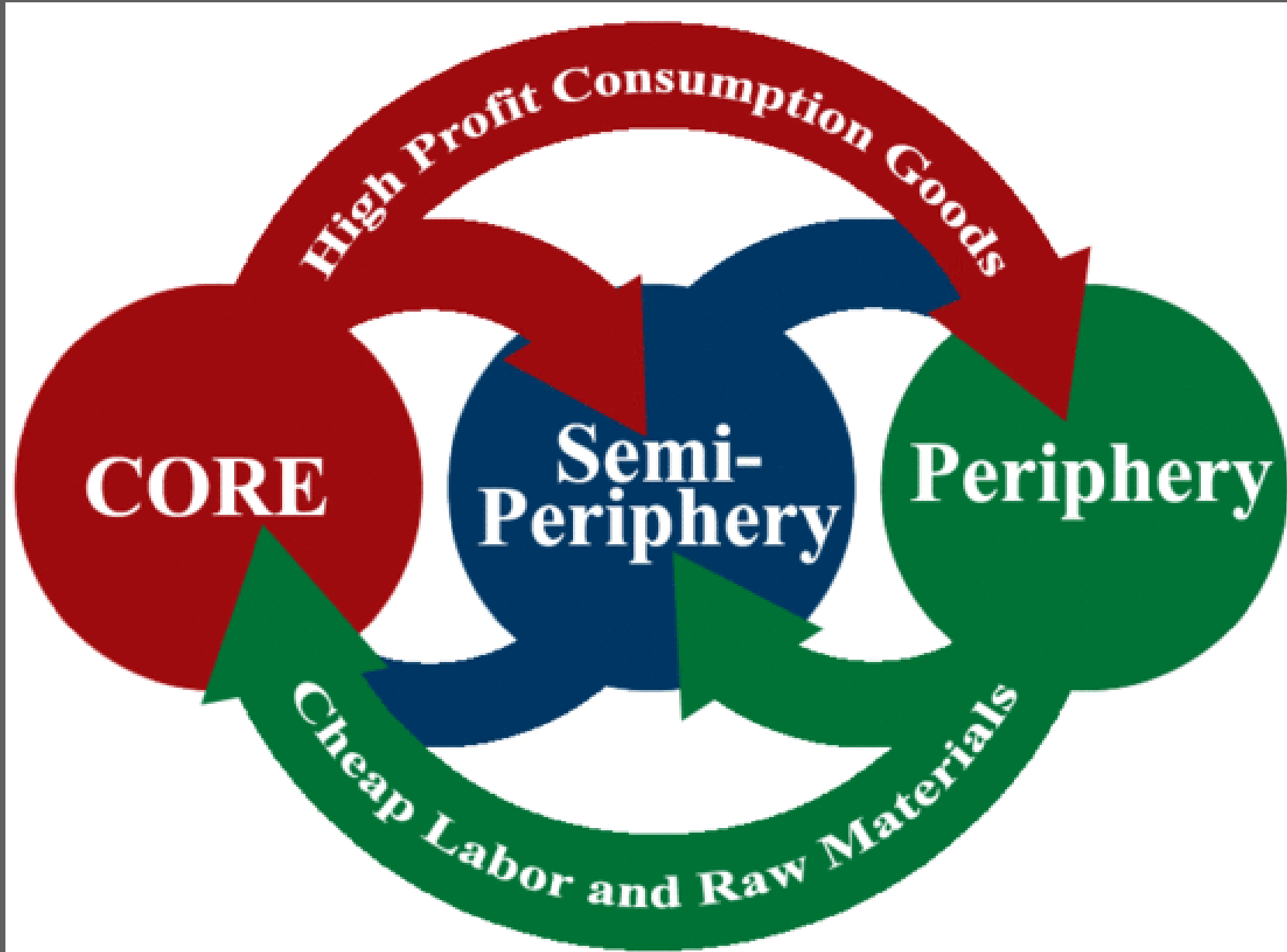
PRIMARY ACTIVITIES

Time

A World Divided

- Core:
 - industrialized
 - hubs for social and economic activity
- Transitional/Semi-Periphery:
 - developing areas
- Periphery:
 - support the economic success of core





Wallerstein's World System Theory Model