MOHAMED KHIDER UNIVERSITY OF BISKRA
FACULTY OF LETTERS AND LANGUAGES
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

TEXTS AND CONTEXTS IN NINETEENTH CENTURY BRITAIN

LECTURES AND DOCUMENTS FOR UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS OF ANGLOPHONE STUDIES

Civilization Course

SALIM KERBOUA

TEXTS AND CONTEXTS
IN
NINETEENTH CENTURY BRITAIN©

CIVILIZATION subject / Licence

(Civilization of the Language)

By

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COURSE DESCRIPTION

TEXTS AND CONTEXTS IN NINETEENTH CENTURY BRITAIN

Introduction

The late 18th and 19th centuries were critical in the shaping of contemporary Britain. The course looks into those transformations that were brought about by the Agricultural and Industrial Revolutions, and the political and social upheavals and reforms of the 19th century. The course also tackles the rise and expansion of the British Empire and the ideologies behind what historian John Darwin calls the "British World-System." In that sense, the present course handout aims at providing **Second year students of English Language Studies** (***Licence 2***) with the lectures and some suggested documents that cover the Civilization course.

Course Pre-requisites

To be able to grasp the course and move further in their understanding of the different lectures and their corresponding tutorials (readings and class discussion), the students should be equipped with some basic knowledge on the evolution of English society and its main constituting transformations from the Middle Ages to the Seventeenth Century. In that sense, students who hope to successfully grasp lectures and develop intellectual and linguistic skills in the course, should have acquired basic knowledge on

- Feudalism and the feudal system in medieval England
- the English Religious Reformation
- the Elizabethan Age
- the English Civil War and the conflict between the Stuarts and Parliament

Course Objectives

By the end of the course, students should have acquired some basic knowledge on the main social, economic, political transformations of 19th century Britain. They should have been introduced to some primary and secondary sources on the Agricultural and Industrial Revolutions, their impact on British society and politics during the nineteenth century. The students should also have acquired knowledge on the rise and characteristics of Britain as an imperial superpower. They should be able to identify the main ideas and significance of a historical document, situate its importance in a specific historical, social, or political context, and develop some critical thinking with regard to the issues and problems in 19th century Britain.

Course Format

The course consists of **two sessions per week** during a semester (undergraduate - Licence):

- **a lecture** (1h30 min) and

- **a tutorial** (1h30 - class discussion on compulsory readings).

The semester thus comprises eleven to thirteen lecture sessions. Some lectures, such as the ones covering the Industrial Revolution and its social and economic effects may consist of more than one session per lecture. Lectures are accompanied by their corresponding documents (readings and class discussion sessions).

The lecture **contextualizes** the theme and is then followed by a tutorial in which students are introduced to two or three significant **texts**, documents (primary and/or secondary sources) of no more than two pages each. The documents should have been given as compulsory readings five to seven days before the tutorial, together with basic questions to consider and think about. Students are encouraged to read, take notes, and summarize the documents. They are also encouraged to record their own questions to be asked to their classmate or to the teacher during the class discussion.

Evaluation

1.Summative evaluation: Achievement Test (Semester final examination)

The achievement test (1h30min) at the end of the semester deals with content of the lectures (see suggested activities).

2. Continuous evaluation

Suggested tasks:

- Readings/class participation assessment of about 30 minutes per session

- midterm test (short written composition or readings summary. Half a session will be devoted to this activity in the semester)

- homework assignment; short oral presentation of no more than 5-10 minutes.

CONTENTS

Lectures

CONTENTS

Documents

Note on readings for tutorials and class discussion

Students are required to do their readings before every session (weekly readings). They should have prepared notes on those readings (or better, a summary). They will be asked questions on those readings. They are supposed to participate and contribute to the class discussion.

Continuous (Tutorial) Evaluation and Grading

Readings and class discussion (out of 6.0)

GRADE	CORRESPONDING GRADE	OBSERVATION
A	5.5 - 6.0	The student has read and understood. She/ He has greatly contributed to the class discussion
B	4.0 -5.0	The student has read but has more or less understood and has fairly contributed to the class discussion
C	3.0 - 3.5	The student has read but has not fully understood what he has read. Poor contribution to class discussion
D	1.5 - 2.5	The student has not done his/her readings properly
E	0 - 1.0	The student did not attend most of the sessions and class discussions

Bibliography & Suggested Readings

Print Sources

Allen, Robert C. *The British Industrial Revolution in Global Perspective*. Cambridge: Cambridge U P, 2012.

Bowen, H. V. *The Business of Empire: The East India Company and Imperial Britain,1756–1833*. Cambridge U P,2006.

Arnstein, Walter L. *The Past Speaks: Sources and Problems in British History : Since 1688.* Houghton Mifflin, 1992.

Darwin, John. *Unfinished Empire: The Global Expansion of Britain*, Bloomsbury Press, 2013.

_____. *The Empire Project The Rise and Fall of the British World-System, 1830–1970,* Cambridge U P, 2009.

More, Charles. *Understanding the Industrial Revolution*. London: Routledge, 2000.

Electronic Sources

Encyclopedia Britannica Online. https://www.britannica.com/

Industrial Revolution Research. https://www.industrialrevolutionresearch.com/

The National Archives. http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/pathways/citizenship/struggle_democracy/trade_unionism.htm

Overton, Mark. *Agricultural Revolution in England: the Transformation of the Agrarian Economy, 1500-1850*. Cambridge U P, 1996. https://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/empire_seapower/agricultural_revolution_01.shtml

Spartacus Educational. https://spartacus-educational.com/industry.html

The Victorian Web. https://victorianweb.org/victorian/misc/vwintro.html

Lecture 1
The Erosion of the English Royal Power: A Historical Overview

Objectives

By the end of the lecture, the students should be able to identify the milestones that illustrate the erosion of the monarchical power and prerogatives to the benefit of Parliament.

Questions to consider

Why is the Magna Carta important in English history?

Why did the English Civil War occur?

How were the political parties (the Tories and the Whigs) born?

Why did Parliament become more and more powerful in the 18th century?

1. Introduction

Contemporary English political system is a **parliamentary democracy** working under a **constitutional monarchy**. Political power is exercised by the **Cabinet**, headed by the **Prime Minister**, and the **British Parliament**. **The Monarch (King or Queen) reigns but does not rule**. The Monarch does not have any effective role and does not take any decision in domestic or foreign policy making.

This system is the result of a long process of erosion of royal political power. **Since the Middle Ages, and more precisely 1215, there has been a gradual and continuous shift of power and prerogatives from the Monarch's hands to other peoples, bodies, and institutions.** The beginning of this **long process** in which the king or queen **gradually** lost his/her political prerogatives dates back to the Middle Ages.

2. Magna Carta (1215)

The first assault on royal prerogatives came in the Middle Ages with the **Magna Carta** (The Great Charter) of **1215.** Then, King John was very unpopular. He waged wars and England lost many lands. The barons (members of the aristocracy), led by Stephen Langton (the then Archbishop of Canterbury) rebelled against King John and forced him in 1215 to accept the Magna Carta by which he admitted his errors and promised to respect English law and feudal custom. With the Magna Carta, the king was no more the absolute ruler of the country. He was no more above the law. The Magna Carta set the first limits on royal privileges and power. In 1225 the barons confirmed the Magna Carta. The heir of King John, King Henry III also confirmed it in 1227. Thus began the tradition of royal confirmation of the Magna Carta as the fundamental statement of English law and of limited government.

3. The Provisions of Oxford

Another attempt to limit the powers of the king was exemplified with the **Provisions of Oxford (1258)**. During his reign in the 13th century, King Henry III frequently clashed the barons, who thought that they, rather than his favourites, should hold the major offices and should be involved in the ruling of the country. **In 1258, the Provisions of Oxford attempted to give control of the government to a committee of barons**. Civil war broke out in 1264, and the baronial leader Simon de Montfort came briefly to power. Montfort, however, was killed in 1265, and power returned to King Henry III and his heir, Edward.

4. The Creation of the Parliament

The creation of a body, called **Parliament** and being external to the royal institution, is also regarded as a lessening of royal dominance over the affairs of the country. The King had to pay attention to other powerful segments of the nobility. During his reign, Edward I **used and developed Parliament**, which was essentially the king's **feudal council** with a new name and an **enlarged membership**. **The Model Parliament of 1295** consisted of great barons,

bishops, abbots, and representatives of counties and towns. In order to rule effectively, the king needed the help of other members of the nobility. In 1297, to get money for his wars, Edward accepted **the Confirmation of Charters. Through that charter, the king agreed that taxes must have the common assent of the whole realm. This was soon taken to mean assent in Parliament. In the following century, Parliament divided into two houses, Lords and Commons**, and made good its claim to control taxation and to participate in the making of statutes (i.e. to make laws).

5. The English Civil War (1642-1649)

The English Civil War was the most critical event in early modern English history. The war was **a violent struggle for power between Parliament and Stuart King Charles I.** The outcome of the Civil War was in favour of Parliament, the Monarchy was abolished for a while, but after its restoration, **the conflict between the Kings and the Parliament ended with the creation of a constitutional monarchy**.

The civil war began **in 1642 when both Parliament and King Charles I clashed for political power and claimed that they had control of the army**, Some members of the army chose to obey the king while others chose to obey Parliament. The Civil War ended in 1649 with **the execution of Charles I by Parliament**. The Monarchy was abolished. Yet, within a few years, **Oliver Cromwell** took control of England (he proclaimed himself **Lord Protector**), and he governed for most of the 1650s. Cromwell was an autocratic ruler and when he died, the English ruling class was ready to do almost anything to restore the monarchy, and Charles II returned to England in 1660.

6. The Restoration and the Struggle between the Stuart Kings and Parliament

The end of the Civil War and later the restoration of the monarchy did not end the struggle between the King and the Parliament over political power. This political struggle was coupled with religious antagonism.

England approved the return of Charles II in May 1660. Parliament restored bishops to the church and expelled Dissenters (Protestants who did not conform to the Church of England). It also restricted their worship and political activity. In **1673**, the **Test Act** (a second Test Act was passed in 1678) removed Roman Catholics from the royal government. The antagonism between the king and Parliament, and the move to exclude James, the king's Roman Catholic brother, from the succession **revealed the political parties then in shaping**:

- the **Whigs** supported Parliament,

- the **Tories** supported the kings and the Anglican Church.

Parliament also passed the **Habeas Corpus** Act in **1679**. The **Habeas Corpus** required a court to examine the lawfulness of a prisoner's detention and thus **prevent unlawful or arbitrary imprisonment**.

However, King Charles II rapidly regained control and ruled without Parliament. He died in 1685, passing the throne to his brother **James**, and this against the will of Parliament.

7. The Glorious Revolution (1688-1689)

James II very quickly entered conflict with Parliament. Unpopular measures and autocratic behaviours quickly led to clash with Parliament:

- In 1685, he created a standing army.

- **He put Roman Catholics in the government, army, and university (despite the Test Acts)**.

- In 1688, his **Declaration of Indulgence**, allowed Dissenters and Catholics to worship freely.

In addition, the birth of a son, which might set up a Roman Catholic succession, encouraged James's opponents in Parliament to ask for the help of **William of Orange**, a Protestant and Stadtholder of the Netherlands, and husband of the king's elder daughter, **Mary**.

William temporarily took control of the government, and in **1689**, Parliament gave him and Mary the crown jointly, provided that they confirm the **Bill of Rights**.

The **Bill of Rights (1689)** listed and condemned the abuses of James II. A **Toleration Act** gave freedom of worship to Protestant dissenters. That revolution was called the **Glorious Revolution**: **Parliament became sovereign.**

8. The Birth of the Party System: Whigs and Tories

As explained above, during the second half of the 17th century, and more precisely during the Restoration, the **Whig Party** of England emerged in opposition to King Charles II and to the accession of the Roman Catholic King James II. The party was largely responsible for the Glorious Revolution of 1688, which established the supremacy of Parliament over the king.

The Whig Party was backed by the growing **British mercantile and industrial interests**, the **landed but untitled gentry (land owners)**, and the **Protestant dissenters**, or nonconformists. the Whig party achieved control of the government in 1714 on the accession of King George I. For nearly 50 years the Whigs remained in power, until in 1760 the opposition Tory Party rode a wave of conservative sentiment into office. Additionally, during that period, the Prime Minister (though not officially called so) became an important element of policymaking.

From 1760 to 1830, the Tories were in charge. For 70 years the Whig party was in the minority in Britain. In 1830, however, their reform platform won popular support, and they were returned to government. During the next few years they passed important reform legislation, known collectively as the **Reform Bills**. Suffrage was expanded and more Englishmen had the right to vote.

The **Tory party** was traditionally in opposition to the Whig Party. In the 17th century the Whigs employed the word as a term of opprobrium to supporters of the Roman Catholic king James II in particular and the monarchy in general. After the Glorious Revolution of 1688, which gave Parliament permanent supremacy over the king, the **Tory Party was the party of the landed**

aristocracy, favouring **agricultural interests and the Church of England**. During the latter part of the reign of Queen Anne, beginning in 1710, the Tories reached the height of their power. After 1714, however, they were again the minority party.

In 1760 the Tories regained control of the government under George III. For 70 years the Tories retained power in Britain, but in 1830 their conservative domestic policies caused their defeat by the Whigs. **During the early 1830s the Tory Party became known as the Conservative Party and the Whig Party as the Liberal Party**, but the term Tory is still often used.

9. Conclusion

By the end of the 19th century, the Party system dominated English politics. The monarchy had lost most of its prerogatives to govern. Effective power fell in hands of the Prime Minister and his Cabinet, with the aid of Parliament.

10. Further Readings

Magna Carta (1215):

https://www.archives.gov/files/press/press-kits/magna-carta/magna-carta-translation.pdf

The Trial of King Charles I (1649):

http://law2.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/charlesIlinks.html

The Habeas Corpus Act (1679):

https://www.legislation.gov.uk/aep/Cha2/31/2/contents

The Bill of Rights (1688):

https://avalon.law.yale.edu/17th_century/england.asp

The Birth of the Party System

https://mason.gmu.edu/~ayadav/historical%20outline/whig%20and%20tory.htm

TUTORIAL 1

READING MATERIAL RELATED LECTURE ONE

DOCUMENT 1.1

Act erecting a high court of justice for the trial of Charles I, 1649

Source: (Passed the Commons, January 6, 1648/9. Rushworth viii. 1379.)
http://home.freeuk.net/don-aitken/ast/c1b.html#210

WHEREAS it is notorious that Charles Stuart, the now King of England, not content with those many encroachments which his predecessors had made upon the people in their rights and freedoms, hath had a wicked design totally to subvert the ancient and fundamental laws and liberties of this nation, and in their place to introduce an arbitrary and tyrannical government, and that besides all other evil ways and means to bring this design to pass, he hath prosecuted it with fire and sword, levied and maintained a civil war in the land, against the Parliament and kingdom; whereby the country hath been miserably wasted, the public treasure exhausted, trade decayed, thousands of people murdered, and infinite other mischiefs committed; for all which high and treasonable offences the said Charles Stuart might long since justly have been brought to exemplary and condign punishment; whereas also the Parliament, well hoping that the restraint and imprisonment of his person, after it had pleased God to deliver him into their hands, would have quieted the distempers of the kingdom, did forbear to proceed judicially against him, but found, by sad experience, that such their remissness served only to encourage him and his accomplices in the continuance of their evil practices, and in raising new commotions, rebellions and invasions:

for prevention therefore of the like or greater inconveniences, and to the end no Chief Officer or Magistrate whatsoever may hereafter presume, traitorously and maliciously to imagine or contrive the enslaving or destroying of the English nation, and to expect impunity for so doing;

be it enacted and ordained by the Commons in Parliament and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority thereof that Thomas, Lord Fairfax, Oliver Cromwell, Henry Ireton [* * * 135 names in all], shall be and are hereby appointed and required to be Commissioners and judges for the hearing, trying and adjudging of the said Charles Stuart ... to take order for the charging of him, the said Charles Stuart, with the crimes and treasons above mentioned, and for receiving his personal answer thereunto, and for examination of witnesses upon oath (which the Court hath hereby authority to administer) or otherwise, and taking any other evidence concerning the same; and thereupon, or in default of such answer, to proceed to final sentence according to justice

and the merit of the cause; and such final sentence to execute, or cause be to executed, speedily and impartially.

Questions

1. *What accusation does Parliament make against King Charles I?*
2. *List the indictments.*
3. *What is the highest charge against Charles mentioned in the last paragraph?*

DOCUMENT 1.2

Excerpts of Charles' defence at trial, January 20 – 27, 1649

Source: http://www.royal.gov.uk/pdf/charlesi.pdf

I would know by what power I am called hither ... I would know by what authority, I mean lawful; there are many unlawful authorities in the world; thieves and robbers by the high-ways ... Remember, I am your King, your lawful King, and what sins you bring upon your heads, and the judgement of God upon this land. Think well upon it, I say, think well upon it, before you go further from one sin to a greater ... I have a trust committed to me by God, by old and lawful descent, I will not betray it, to answer a new unlawful authority; therefore resolve me that, and you shall hear more of me.

I do stand more for the liberty of my people, than any here that come to be my pretended judges ... I do not come here as submitting to the Court. I will stand as much for the privilege of the House of Commons, rightly understood, as any man here whatsoever: I see no House of Lords here, that may constitute a Parliament ... Let me see a legal authority warranted by the Word of God, the Scriptures, or warranted by the constitutions of the Kingdom, and I will answer.

It is not a slight thing you are about. I am sworn to keep the peace, by that duty I owe to God and my country; and I will do it to the last breath of my body. And therefore ye shall do well to satisfy, first, God, and then the country, by what authority you do it. If you do it by an usurped authority, you cannot answer it; there is a God in Heaven, that will call you, and all that give you power, to account.

If it were only my own particular case, I would have satisfied myself with the protestation I made the last time I was here, against the legality of the Court, and that a King cannot be tried by any superior jurisdiction on earth: but it is not my case alone, it is the freedom and the liberty of the people of England; and do you pretend what you will, I stand more for their liberties. For if power without law, may make laws, may alter the fundamental laws of the Kingdom, I do not know what subject he is in England that can be sure of his life, or anything that he calls his own. I do not know the forms of law; I do know law and reason, though I am no lawyer professed: but I know as much law as any gentleman in England, and therefore, under favour, I do plead for the liberties of the people of England more than you do; and therefore if I should impose a belief upon any man without reasons given for it, it were unreasonable ... The Commons of England was never a Court of Judicature; I would know how they came to be so.

It was the liberty, freedom, and laws of the subject that ever I took – defended myself with arms. I never took up arms against the people, but for the laws ...For the charge, I

value it not a rush. It is the liberty of the people of England that I stand for. For me to acknowledge a new Court that I never heard of before, I that am your King, that should be an example to all the people of England, for to uphold justice, to maintain the old laws, indeed I do not know how to do it. This many-a-day all things have been taken away from me, but that that I call more dear to me than my life, which is my conscience, and my honour: and if I had a respect to my life more than the peace of the Kingdom, and the liberty of the subject, certainly I should have made a particular defence for my self; for by that at leastwise I might have delayed an ugly sentence, which I believe will pass upon me ... Now, sir, I conceive that an hasty sentence once passed, may sooner be repented of than recalled: and truly, the self-same desire that I have for the peace of the Kingdom, and the liberty of the subject, more than my own particular ends, makes me now at least desire, before sentence be given, that I may be heard ... before the Lords and Commons ... If I cannot get this liberty, I do protest, that these fair shows of liberty and peace are pure shows and that you will not hear your King.

Questions

1. *Does King Charles recognize the power of Parliament to judge him?*
2. *What only higher power does he recognize?*
3. *What kinds of warnings does he make?*

Lecture 2
The Agricultural Revolution (18th century-19th century)

Objectives

By the end of the lecture, the students should be able to understand the main factors that contributed to the Agricultural Revolution in 18th century and early 19th century Britain. They should be able to identify the main causes and consequences of the Agricultural Revolutions and the transformations that affected British society (population, landscape, food production, human geography and labour).

Questions to consider

- What British sectors were affected by the Agricultural Revolution?

- What were the major social, economic, and geographic transformations that were brought about by the Agricultural Revolution?

- How did the labour system change during the Agricultural Revolution?

- What were the effects of Enclosures on employment and human geography?

- What were the effects of Enclosures on food production?

1. Introduction

The Agricultural Revolution in England started in the 18th century. It was a process that affected

- food production
- agricultural lands
- land management

- human geography
- employment

The agricultural revolution ultimately affected English society and economy on a large scale. Agricultural transformations made the Industrial Revolution possible.

2. Food production and population growth

- In 1750 there were about 5.7 million people in England.
- After 1750, population grew to unprecedented levels.
- The number of inhabitants reached 16.6 million **in 1850** (one century later).
- Agricultural production increased with this population growth.
- One cause output increased was the **general intensification of agricultural production**. **More food being produced from the same area of land.**

3. Main changes brought about by the Agricultural Revolution

BEFORE	***AFTER***
• **Lots of famers**	• **Very few farmers**
• **Small farms**	• **Larger farms**
• **Common field system**	• **Individual private farms**
• **Open field system**	• **Enclosed lands**
• **Poorly used lands**	• **Better used lands**
• **Most people farm**	• **Most people work in factories**
• **Hand tools**	• **Machines**
• **No much food**	• **More food production**

Additionally, the Agricultural Revolution was characterized by many transformations. Below are the most significant one:

- innovations in the farming system
- increase in land recuperation
- increase in the process of enclosures
- technical innovations and inventions

4. Innovations in the farming system

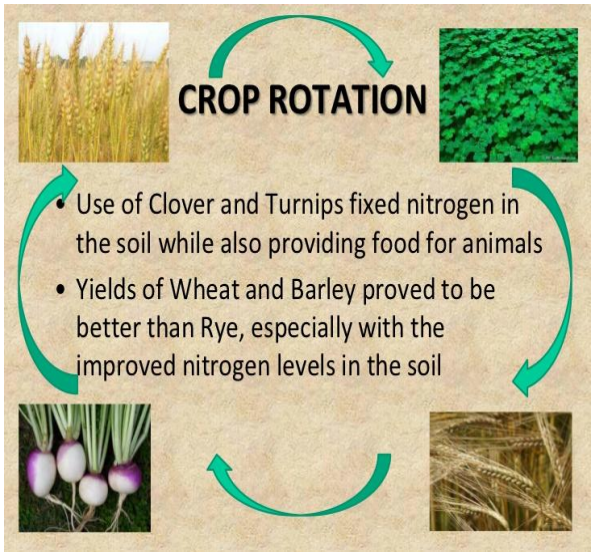
OLD FARMING SYSTEM	*FARMING INNOVATIONS*
• Land cultivated where two or three grain crops were followed by a **fallow (uncultivated land)**	• **Crop rotation** with the introduction of new crops to avoid fallow. • **Turnip** and **clover** replaced the unproductive fallow with a growing crop • **(Turnip was introduced by Lord Towshend)**

*Before, **fallow** (uncultivated land) was needed for a period of time*

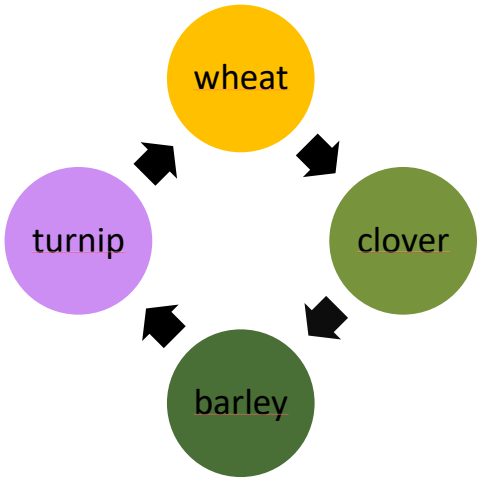
Fallow land was about 20% of the arable area in England in 1700 before turnips and clover were grown.

The **four-course rotation** greatly increased crop and livestock yields. It improved soil fertility and reduced fallow. Crop rotation is the practice of growing different types of crops in the same area in sequential seasons. That helped restore plant nutrients and diminishes the pathogens and pests that often occur when one plant species is continuously cropped.

***crop rotation**: turnips and glove enriched and improved land*



*Crop rotation with the introduction of **turnip** and **clover***



5. Land recuperation

During the Agricultural Revolution, more and more lands were exploited for agricultural purposes. That extension of land exploitation was made possible thanks **to land recuperation**.

Before the Agricultural Revolution, there was a low-intensity agricultural system which was based on fishing and fowling. During the Agricultural Revolution, that old system was gradually replaced by a **high-intensity system** based on **arable crops**.

During the Agricultural Revolution, the mix of crops also changed. Low-yielding types such as rye was replaced by higher-yielding types such as **wheat** or **barley**.

The Agricultural Revolution was characterized by more reclamation of upland pasture. **More productive arable land started to replace permanent pasture**.

- The forests of England were cleared

- The marshes were drained

- Agricultural lands and farms were enclosed (enclosures)

6. Enclosures

Small, individually-owned farms were bought from poor farmers and turned into large **enclosed farms run by rich farmers.**

- Agricultural lands were enclosed.

- Open, **common lands disappeared** and were replaced by **private agricultural lands enclosed with fences and walls**

Picture showing enclosed lands

In the eighteenth century, the British Parliament was controlled by rich land owners. Political power was in the hands of those rich land owners (from the aristocracy and the nobility). Throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, more and more common lands were enclosed by Acts of Parliament.

That process of enclosure benefited rich landowners. Indeed, poor farmers could not compete with rich and aristocratic landowners, and they had to sell their plots to rich landowners**.** Poor farmers had to rent or work for these rich landowners or move to the cities and work in factories (industry).

Effects of enclosures (of private owned lands)

- Farming became more efficient.
- Labour became cheaper.
- Land owners/ farmers could experiment new crops and implement new techniques.
- Land owners/ farmers could invest money in agriculture and they could introduce new machines.

7. Technical innovations and inventions

Before, the Agricultural Revolution, **labour on farms had always been done by hand**. With the Agricultural Revolution, the process of enclosures, and the privatization of lands, farms owned by rich aristocrats grew larger and the job was more difficult. So, these new rich farmers **invested in newly developed machines**.

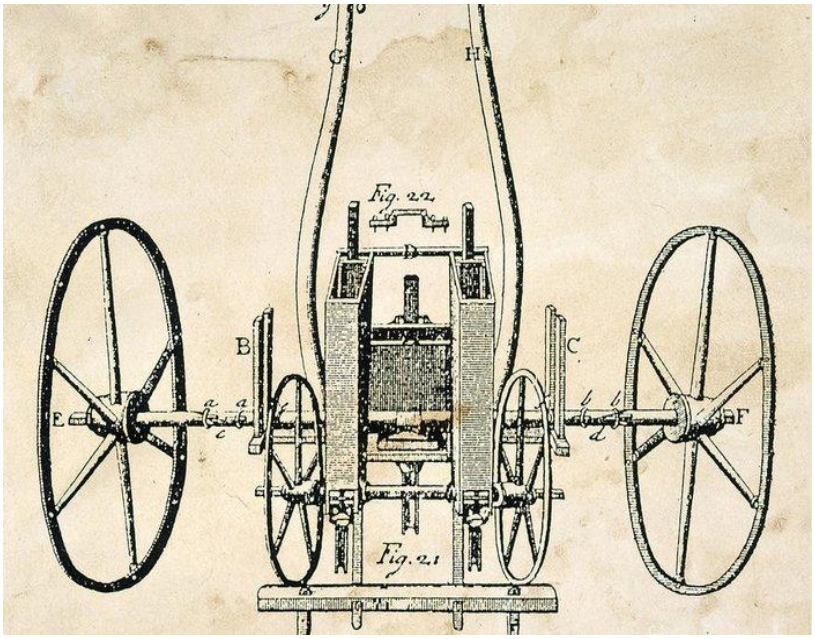
Technical innovations: the seed drill by Jethro Tull

Agriculturalist **Jethro Tull** invented the **seed drill** in **1701**. During the 18th century, that invention was improved and intensively used by farmers.

The seed drill...

- planted seeds in neat rows
- made furrows, put seeds, and covered them automatically
- improved germination
- reduced the amount of seeds used in planting

*The **seed drill** by **Jethro Tull***



Technical innovations: selective breeding (of animals)

In the eighteenth century, Farmers implemented selective breeding of animals (cattle, sheep, …) Better animals with better offsprings produced more meat, more milk, and more wool.

For example, Robert Bakewell and Thomas Coke introduced selective breeding as a scientific practice. They used inbreeding to maintain some features in order to reduce genetic diversity. Bakewell was also the first to breed cattle for the production of beef.

Selective breeding

8. Effects of the Agricultural Revolution

- Agricultural/ food production increased
- Cost of food decreased
- More food led to a rapid population growth
- Large farms with new techniques and machines
- Farming was made for profit. It became business
- Number of small farms and people working in agriculture decreased
- Those people moved to cities to work in the industry
- Cities became larger

9. References

"The Agricultural Revolution." https://www.coursehero.com/study-guides/boundless-worldhistory/the-agricultural-revolution/

Overton, Mark. “Agricultural Revolution in England 1500 – 1850.” (17.02.2011) https://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/empire_seapower/agricultural_revolution_01.shtml

https://courses.lumenlearning.com/boundless-worldhistory/chapter/the-agricultural-revolution

TUTORIAL 2

READING MATERIAL RELATED TO LECTURE 2

DOCUMENT 2.1

Sir F. M. Eden on enclosure and the cottagers, 1797

Source: Sir Frederick Morton Eden, *The State of the Poor*, I, 1797, Preface, pp. xviii-xx in A. Aspinall and E. Anthony Smith, eds., English Historical Documents, XI, 1783-1832, New York: Oxford University Press, 1959, pp. 477.

F. M. Eden's three volume study of poor law administration in England and Wales is one of the most important contemporary sources for the rural pauperization thesis that was widely held during the period.)

The advantages which cottagers and poor people derive from commons and wastes, are rather apparent than real: instead of sticking regularly to any such labour, as might enable them to purchase good fuel, they waste their time, either like the old woman in Otway's Orphan, in picking up a few dry sticks, or in grubbing tip, On some bleak moor, a little furze, or heath. Their starved pig or two, together with a few wandering goslings, besides involving them in perpetual altercations with their neighbours, and almost driving and compelling them to become trespassers, are dearly paid for, by the care and time, and bought food, which are necessary to rear them. Add to this, that as commons, and wastes, however small their value may be in their present state, are undoubtedly the property, not of cottagers, but of the land- owners; these latter, by the present wretched system, are thus made to maintain their poor, in a way the most costly to themselves, and the least beneficial to the poor. There are thousands and thousands of acres in the kingdom, now the sorry pastures of geese, hogs, asses, half-grown horses, and half-starved cattle, which want but to be enclosed and taken care of, to be as rich, and as valuable, as any lands now in tillage. In whatever way, then, it may seem fit to the legislature, to make those cottagers some amends for the loss, or supposed loss, they may sustain, by the reclaiming of wastes, it must necessarily be better for them, than their present precarious, disputable, and expensive advantages, obtained, if at all, by an ill-judged connivance, or indulgence, of the owners of land; and, by an heedless sacrifice of property, of which no one takes any account, and for which, of course, no one thanks them....

Questions

1. *What does the author blame land-owners for?*
2. *What suggestions does he give to improve what he sees as a miserable situation of agriculture?*

DOCUMENT 2.2

T. Brown, The effect of enclosure upon population, 1794

Source: T. Brown, General View of the Agriculture of the County of Derby, 1794, p. 35 in A. Aspinall and E. Anthony Smith, eds., English Historical Documents, XI, 1783-1832, New York: Oxford University Press, 1959.

Those who have urged the impolicy of inclosures, from the idea that they depopulate, must have taken tip the matter on very superficial grounds. Ask any man if the planting, preserving, and rearing of hedges is not attended with much expense; and if, even after they are reared, whether the cutting and scouring, and keeping them up, does not require much attention and increase of labour? The dressing and keeping an inclosed field in a proper state of cultivation and improvement, is certainly equal to what is done in the common fields. In a word, I think no man will contend for a moment, that to cultivate and improve land after it is inclosed, requires less labour than it did in the common field state; nor that men will do more labour in a day than was formerly done. If my position be right, it will follow, that the number of hands employed cannot be diminished. I know there are places where common arable fields have been inclosed, laid down in pasture, and neglected; less ploughing done, and perhaps fewer labourers employed, after the enclosure; but this very rarely happens, for wherever enclosures are turned to the most advantage, I will contend they require an increase of capital, attention, and labour; and consequently that the number of labouring hands are not diminished. So far as any experience goes, enclosure in the first instance requires an increase of capital to be employed in agriculture; this capital renders the product of the land more abundant, and this abundance requires more hands to be employed. By the facility with which abundant produce is managed on inclosed lands, the additional capital employed makes its returns, so that there are more hands required, and more produce carried to market.

Questions

1. *How does the author justify the need for more workers in enclosed lands?*
2. *According to the author, in addition to workers, what do enclosed lands need to be more efficient?*

DOCUMENT 2.3

Arthur Young on the new wave of agricultural improvement, 1804

Source: Arthur Young, General View of the Agriculture of the County of Norfolk, 1804, pp. 31-32; in A. Aspinall and E. Anthony Smith, eds., *English Historical Documents*, XI, 1783-1832, New York: Oxford University Press, 1959, pp. 469-70

In respect to their husbandry, the farming mind in this county has undergone two pretty considerable revolutions. For 30 years, from 1730 to 1760, the great improvements in the north western part of the comity took place, and which rendered the county in general famous. For the next 30 years, to about 1790, I think they nearly stood still; they reposed upon their laurels. About that period a second revolution was working: they seemed then to awaken to new ideas: an experimental spirit began to spread, much owing, it is said, to the introduction of drilling; and as so new a practice set men to thinking, it is not unlikely: nothing can be done till men think, and they certainly had not thought for 30 years preceding. About that time also, Mr. Coke (who has done more for the husbandry of this county than any man since the turnip Lord Townshend, or any other man in the county), began his sheep-shearing meetings. These causes combined (for what I know, the former sprung partly from the latter) to raise a spirit which has not subsided. The scarcities, and consequent high prices, brought immense sums into the county, and enabled farmers to exert themselves with uncommon vigour. Experiments in drilling shewed that farmers might step out of the common road, without any danger of a gaol. South Down sheep came in about the same time. Folding was by many gradually given up. These new practices operated upon the farming mind; ideas took a larger range; a disposition was established, that would not readily reject a proposal merely because it was new-the sleep of so many countries. Everything is to be expected from this spirit. Irrigation is gaining ground, in spite of the dreams that have been ventured against it. And if the men who occupy, or rather disgrace so large a part of the light sand district, by steadily adhering to those good old maxims which have preserved it so long in a desert state, shall once imbibe a portion of this ardour, we shall see new plants introduced, and new practices pursued, to carry the county in general to the perfection of which its husbandry is capable……

Questions

1. *How many waves of agricultural improvements are being mentioned by the author?*
2. *What kind improvements have been brought by the last wave?*

Lecture 3
The Industrial Revolution (1750-1850) - Part I

Objectives

By the end of the lecture, the students should be able to identify the main factors that contributed to the Industrial Revolution from the mid-18th century to the mid-19th century Britain. They should be able to identify the main causes and consequences of the Industrial Revolution and the transformations that affected British society (population, economy, organization of labour, technology).

Questions to consider

- What sectors were affected by the Industrial Revolution?

- Why Britain a good context for economic and industrial development?

- What were the major social, economic, and geographic transformations were brought about by the Industrial Revolution?

- How did the manufacturing system change during the Industrial Revolution?

- What were the main inventions of the Industrial Revolutions?

1. Introduction

The Industrial Revolution started in England in the 18th century. It was a process that affected

- The quantity and quality of goods production
- Urban development
- Labour management & working conditions
- human geography
- Social transformations

The Industrial Revolution was characterized by innovations and developments in

- Manufacturing (textile industry, furniture, ...)
- Mining: coal and iron industry
- Transportation (roads, canals, railways)

2. Why did it start in Britain?

- The Industrial Revolution was preceded and accompanied by scientific and intellectual revolutions (revolution in ideas: Adam Smith, Robert Malthus, …)

- In Britain there was a government that encouraged **innovations** and **inventions** (patents)

- The Industrial Revolution was preceded and accompanied by transformations and developments in agriculture: the Agricultural Revolution (among which enclosures and less labour force in agriculture)

- There was an availability of iron and coal

- Britain enjoyed an extended navigable waterway system (rivers and then **construction of canals**)

- The British Empire and colonies that supplied raw materials and bought finished goods

- A government that encouraged improvements in transportation and used its navy to protect British trade

- Limited monarchy and limited interference of government in business

3. The Domestic System versus the Factory System

Before the Industrial Revolution, there was **a domestic system of manufacturing, the Cottage Industry.** In those times, 75% of the population making its living off the land. During free time (winter months) English families had very little to do, and they used to manufacture at home for merchants and traders.

The Industrial Revolution brought a new system of manufacturing, the **Factory System.** Cities developed and workers had to work in factories and mills (coal, textile, furniture, …) owned by businessmen. Timing and labour were organized.

The Domestic System

Before the Industrial Revolution, manufacturing was characterized by the **Domestic System** (also called the Cottage Industry), in the 17th Century and the early 18th Century. The Domestic system of manufacturing consisted of

- a small self-help industry
- work carried out in the home
- work mainly in the countryside
- handicrafts, catering, tailoring, dressmaking, pottery and furniture making
- production on a small scale.

Domestic system: *people used to manufacture goods at home*

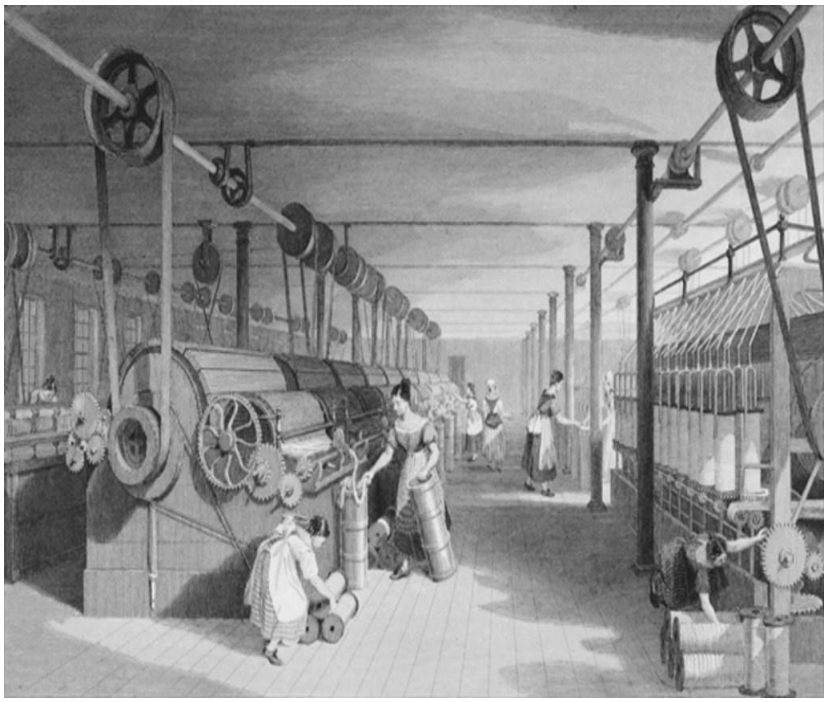
The Factory System

The industrial Revolution brought **the Factory System** (**late 18th Century and 19th Century).**

The Factory system ...

- replaced the domestic system of production
- provided a faster method of production
- provided a centralized working/ production system (workers concentrated in a set location: a factory or a mill)
- was located in cities (available workforce)
- enabled production to anticipate demand
- enabled production on a large scale
- was characterized by the introduction of machines

People started to work in factories



A comparison between the Domestic System and the Factory System

	Domestic System	Factory System
Method	- hand tools	- machines
Location	- home	- factory
Ownership and kinds of tools	- small hand tools owned by the worker	- Large power-driven machines owned by the employer
Production	- small level of production - sold only in local market - manufactured on demand	- large level of production - sold in wider markets - manufactured in anticipation of demand (no demand beforehand)
Nature of the work done	- worker manufactured an entire item	- workers manufacturer a part of an item
Hours of work	- worker manufactured on the basis of his/her own will - no specific number of hours or times (flexibility)	- workers worked during specific set hours of work daily.
Worker dependence on employer	- workers had multiple sources of subsistence (farming for example) and many "employers"	Worker relied entirely on the employer and the factory owner for his income - urban living made farming impossible

4. Inventions and patents

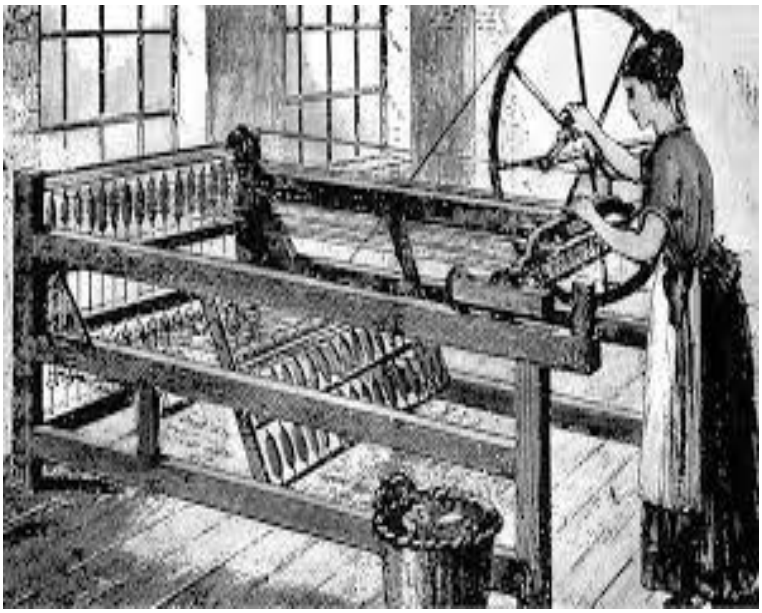
The Industrial Revolution was fed by the utilisation of **machinery** to perform task rapidly, better, and at a large scale. These **machines** were used in agriculture, in textile factories, in mines. These machines were designed and created by **inventors**. Banks and factory owners encouraged these inventors. The government protected their inventions with **patents**.

Patents protected the inventors. They granted property right to the inventors. Property grant provides the inventor exclusive rights to the **patented** process, design, or invention for a given period. Inventors were encouraged and rewarded. They could lend or sell their inventions to producers and factory owners. They became wealthy.

Invented machines were produced and used in the industry (factories), and they were later developed and improved.

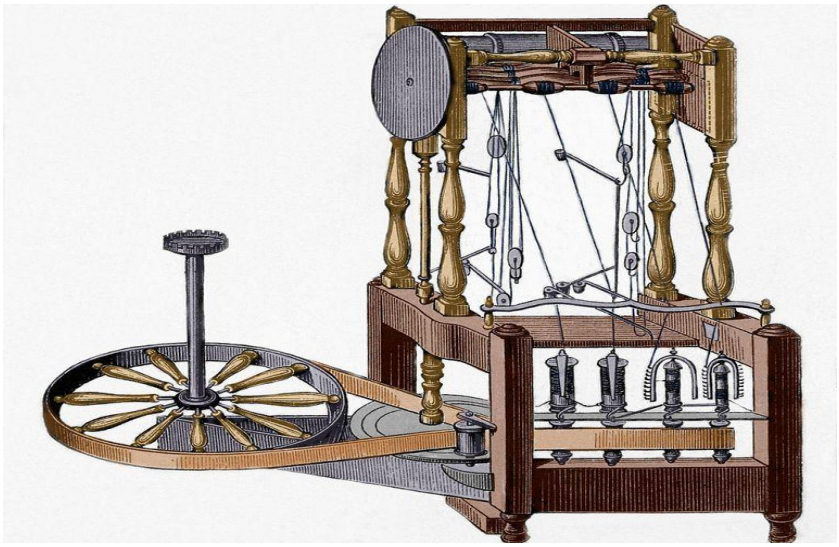
5. Innovations and inventions in textile industry

- **James Hargreaves** created the **Spinning Jenny** in **1764**. It was used in the textile industry. It was a machine which allowed many spindles of thread to be spun at one time.

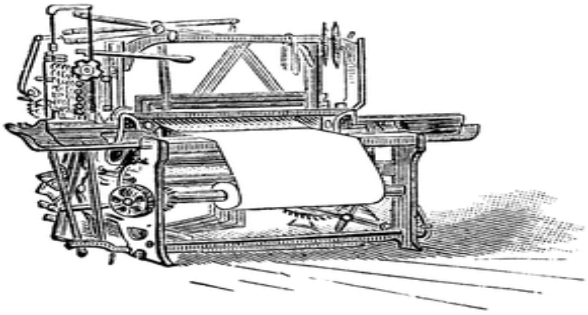


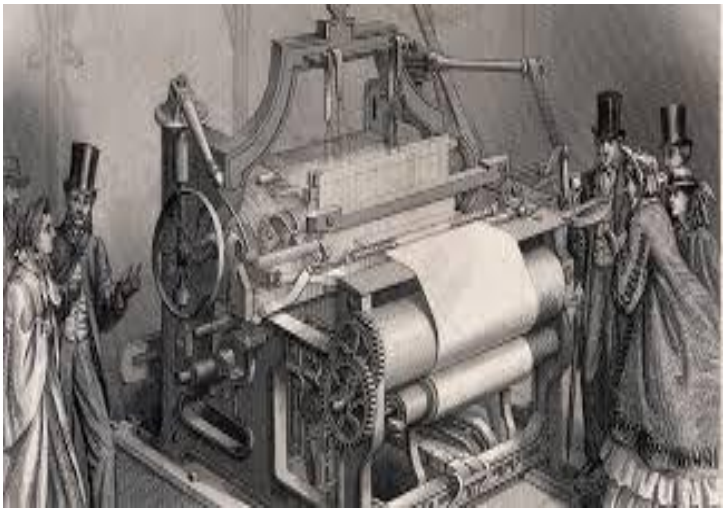
- **Richard Arkwright** developed the **water frame** in **1769**.

The water frame allowed over one hundred spindles of thread to be spun at one time. It was built next to rivers in order to use the force of the water to spin the machine. It was also used in the textile industry.

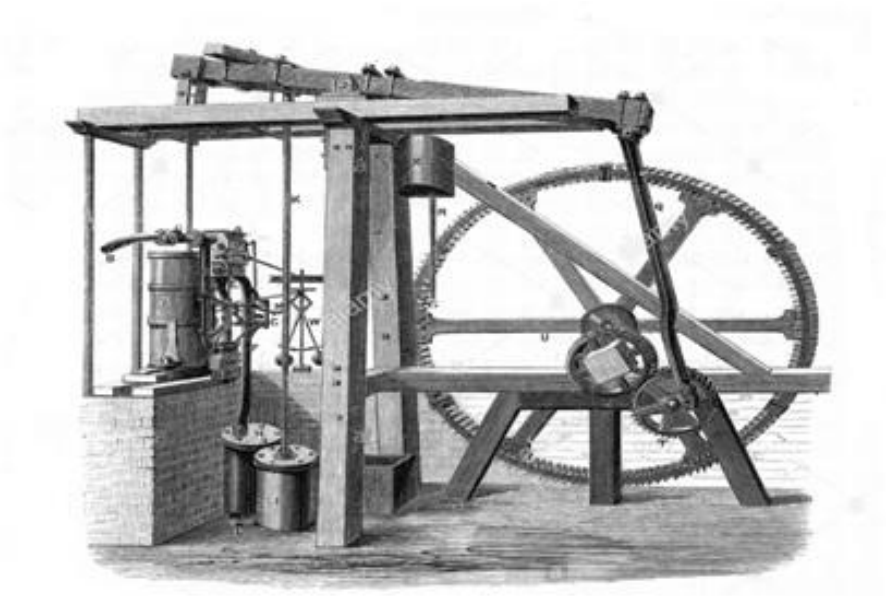


- **Edmund Cartwright** developed the **power loom** in **1785**. It allowed quicker production of cloth.





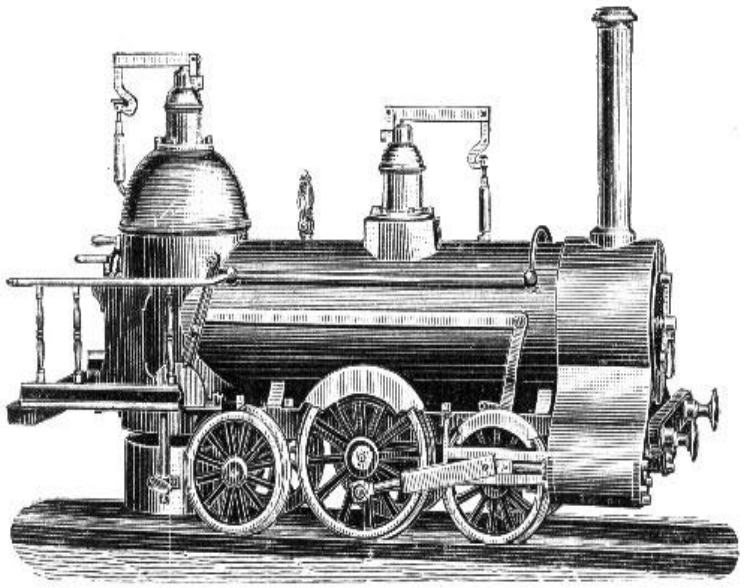
- **James Watt** (1736–1819) invented the **steam engine** in 1776. He designed an **engine** in which burning coal produced **steam**, which drove a piston assisted by a partial vacuum. It was first used to pump water out of coal mines more quickly and efficiently, to better allow for extraction of the natural resources.



*Watt's **steam engine** worked well and became famous*

The steam engine was put to other uses especially **transportations**: machines, **trains**, and **steam boats.** Watt became a wealthy man. After James Watt's **patent** ran out in 1800, other engineers improved upon his engine.

By 1900 engines burned 10 times more efficiently than they had a hundred years before



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TUTORIAL 3

READING MATERIAL RELATED TO LECTURE 3

DOCUMENT 3.1

Frederick Engels on the Domestic Textile Industry and Its Industrialization, 1845

Frederick Engels. *The Condition of the Working-Class* in *England in 1844*, English ed, 1892. trans. Mrs F. K. Wischnewetzky, 1-5; in J. T. Ward, ed., *The Factory System, Vol. I, Birth and Growth*. New York: Barnes & Noble, 1970, pp. 64-68.

Before the introduction of machinery, the spinning and weaving of raw materials was carried on in the working-man's home. Wife and daughter spun the yarn that the father wove or that they sold, if he did not work it up himself. These weaver families lived in the country in the neighbourhood of the towns, and could get on fairly well with their wages, because the home market was almost the only one, and the crushing power of competition that came later, with the conquest of foreign markets and the extension of trade, did not yet press upon wages. There was, further, a constant increase in the demand for the home market, keeping pace with the slow increase in population and employing all the workers; and there was also the impossibility of vigorous competition of the workers among themselves, consequent upon the rural dispersion of their homes. So it was that the weaver was usually in a position to lay by something, and rent a little piece of land, that lie cultivated in his leisure hours, of which he had as many as he chose to take, since he could weave whenever and as long as lie pleased. True, he was a bad farmer and managed his land inefficiently, often obtaining but poor crops; nevertheless, he was no proletarian, lie had a stake in the country, lie was permanently settled, and stood one step higher in society than the English workman of to-day.

So the workers vegetated throughout a passably comfortable existence, leading a righteous and peaceful life in all piety and probity; and their material position was far better than that of their successors. They did not need to over-work; they did no more than they chose to do, and yet earned what they needed. They had leisure for healthful work in garden or field, work which, in itself, was recreation for them, and they could take part besides in the recreations and games of their neighbours, ... They were, for the most part, strong, well-built people, ... Their children grew up in the fresh country air, and, if they could help their parents at work, it was only occasionally; while of eight or twelve hours work for them there was no question.

....that old people who lived quite in the neighbourhood of the town never went thither until they were robbed of their trade by the introduction of machinery and obliged to look about them in the towns for work.

... The first invention which gave rise to a radical change in the state of the English workers was the jenny, invented in the year 1764 by a weaver, James Hargreaves, or eighteen manipulated by a single workman. This invention made it possible to deliver more yarn than heretofore. Whereas, though one weaver had employed three spinners, there had never been enough yarn, and the weaver had often been obliged to wait for it, there was now more yarn to be had than could be woven by the available workers. The demand for woven goods, already increasing, rose yet more in consequence of the cheapness of these goods, which cheapness, in turn, was the outcome of the diminished cost of producing the yam. More weavers were needed, and weavers' wages rose. Now that the weaver could earn more at his loom, he gradually abandoned his farming, and gave his whole time to weaving. At that time a family of four grown persons and two children (who were set to spooling) could earn, with ten hours' daily Work, four pounds sterling in a week, and often more if trade was good and work pressed. It happened often enough that a single weaver earned two pounds a week at his loom. By degrees the class of farming weavers wholly disappeared, and was merged in the newly arising class of weavers who lived wholly upon wages, had no property whatever, not even the pretended property of a holding, and so became working-men, proletarians. Moreover, the old relation between spinner and weaver was destroyed. Hitherto, so far as this had been possible, yam had been spun and woven under one roof. Now that the jenny as well as the loom required a strong hand, men began to spin, and whole families lived by spinning, while others laid the antiquated, superseded spinning-wheel aside; and, if they had not means of purchasing a jenny, were forced to live upon the wages of the father alone. Thus began with spinning and weaving that division of labour which has since been so infinitely perfected.

DOCUMENT 3.2

Andrew Ure on the Philosophy of the Factory System, 1835

Andrew Ure, *The Philosophy of Manufactures: or, An Exposition of the Scientific, Moral, and Commercial Economy of the Factory System of Great Britain, 1835*, 5-8, 13-14, 17-19*;* in J. T. Ward, ed., *The Factory System, Vol. I, Birth and Growth*. New York: Barnes & Noble, 1970, pp. 140-43.

Dr. Andrew Ure (1778-1857), a Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy at Anderson's College, Glasgow, was one of the most enthusiastic and uncritical analysts of the new factory system. In his classic apology for the new factory system, based upon a several month tour, he attempts to explain how the factory system differed from more traditional industrial establishments.

This island is pre-eminent among civilized nations for the prodigious development of its factory wealth, and has been therefore long viewed with a jealous admiration by foreign powers. This very pre-eminence, however, has been contemplated in a very different light by many influential members of our own community, and has been even denounced by them as the certain origin of innumerable evils to the people .... I believe such allegations and fears will prove to be groundless...

The blessings which physico-mechanical science has bestowed on society, and the means it has still in store for ameliorating the lot of mankind, has been too little dwelt upon; while, on the other hand, it has been accused of lending itself to the rich capitalists as an instrument for harassing the poor, and of exacting from the operative an accelerated rate of work. It has been said, for example, that the steam engine now drives the power-looms with such velocity as to urge on their attendant weavers at the same rapid pace; but that the hand-weaver, not being subjected to this restless agent, can throw his shuttle and move his treddles at his convenience. There is, however, this difference in the two cases, that in the factory, every member of the loom is so adjusted, that the driving force leaves the attendant nearly nothing at all to do, certainly no muscular fatigue to sustain, while it procures for him good, unfailing wages, besides a healthy workshop gratis: whereas the non factory weaver, having everything to execute by muscular exertion, finds the labour irksome, makes in consequence innumerable short pauses, separately of little account, but great when added together; earns therefore proportionaly low wages, while he loses his health by poor diet and the dampness of his hovel. ....

The constant aim and effect of scientific improvement in manufactures are philanthropic, as to tend to relieve the workmen either from niceties of adjustment

which exhaust his mind and fatigue his eyes, or from painful repetition of efforts which distort or wear out his frame. .

The term Factory System, in technology, designates the combined operation of many orders of work-people, adult and young, in tending with assiduous skill a series of productive machines continuously impelled by a central power. This definition includes such organizations as cotton-mills, flax-mills, silk-mills, woollen-mills, and certain engineering works; but it excludes those in which the mechanisms do not form a connected series, nor are dependent on one prime mover. Of the latter class, examples occur in iron-works, dye-works, soap works, brass-foundries, &c. Some authors, indeed, have comprehended under the title factory, all extensive establishments wherein a number of people co-operate towards a common purpose of art; and would therefore rank breweries, distilleries, as well as the workshops of carpenters, turners, coopers, &c., under the factory system. But I conceive that this title, in its strictest sense, involves the idea of a vast automaton, composed of various mechanical and intellectual organs, acting in uninterrupted concert for the production of a common object, all of them being subordinated to a self-regulated moving force.....

. . . In my recent tour, continued during several months, through the manufacturing districts, I have seen tens of thousands of old, young, and middle-aged of both sexes, many of them too feeble to get their daily bread by any of the former modes of industry, earning abundant food, raiment, and domestic accommodation, without perspiring at a single pore, screened meanwhile from the summer's sun and the winter's frost, in apartments more airy and salubrious than those of the metropolis in which our legislative and fashionable aristocracies assemble. In those spacious halls the benignant power of steam summons around him his myriads of willing menials, and assigns to each the regulated task, substituting for painful muscular effort on their part, the energies of his own gigantic arm, and demanding in return only attention and dexterity to correct such little aberrations as casually occur in his workmanship. The gentle docility of this moving force qualifies it for impelling the tiny bobbins of the lace-machine with a precision and speed inimitable by the most dexterous hands, directed by the sharpest eyes. Hence, under its auspices, and in obedience to Arkwright's polity, magnificent edifices.... have, within the short period of fifty years, risen up in this kingdom, to show to what extent capital, industry, and science may augment the resources of a state, while they meliorate the condition of its citizens. Such is the factory system, replete with prodigies in mechanics and political economy, which promises in its future growth to become the great minister of civilization ... enabling this country, as its heart, to diffuse along with its commerce the life-blood of science and religion to myriads of people still lying "in the region and shadow of death.

DOCUMENT 3.3

Robert Owen on the social and moral implications of the factory system, 1815

Robert Owen, *Observations on the Effect of the Manufacturing System* (1815); in J. F. C. Harrison, ed., *Society and Politics in England, 1780-1960*, New York: Harper & Row, 1965, pp. 66-70.

Robert Owen, 1771-1858, was a wealthy cotton spinner in Scotland, where he established a famous model industrial community. In this essay he explains the moral and social effects of the new manufacturing system. In subsequent years, he gave up his business interests and devoted himself to social reform, becoming the most influential British utopian socialist of his time.

The immediate effects of .... manufacturing phenomenon were a rapid increase of the wealth, industry, population, and political influence of the British Empire; ...

These important results, however, great as they really are, have not been obtained without accompanying evils of such a magnitude as to raise a doubt whether the latter do not preponderate over the former....

The general diffusion of manufactures throughout a country generates a new character in its inhabitants; and as this character is formed upon a principle quite unfavourable to individual or general happiness, it will produce the most lamentable and permanent evils, unless its tendency be counteracted by legislative interference and direction.

The manufacturing system has already so far extended its influence over the British Empire, as to effect an essential change in the general character of the mass of the people. This alteration is still in rapid progress; and ere long, the comparatively happy simplicity of the agricultural peasant will be wholly lost amongst us. It is even now scarcely anywhere to be found without a mixture of those habits which are the offspring of trade, manufactures, and commerce.

The acquisition of wealth, and the desire which it naturally creates for a continued increase, have introduced a fondness for essentially injurious luxuries among a numerous class of individuals who formerly never thought of them, and they have also generated a disposition which strongly impels its possessors to sacrifice the best feelings of human nature to this love of accumulation. To succeed in this career, the industry of the lower orders, from whose labour this wealth is now drawn, has been carried by new competitors striving against those of longer standing, to a point of real oppression, reducing them by successive changes, as the spirit of competition increased and the ease of acquiring wealth diminished, to a state more wretched than can be imagined by those

who have not attentively observed the changes as they have gradually occurred. In consequence, they are at present in a situation infinitely more degraded and miserable than they were before the introduction of these manufactories, upon the success of which their bare subsistence now depends. . . .

.... and the governing principle of trade, manufactures, and commerce is immediate pecuniary gain, to which on the great scale every other is made to give way. All are sedulously trained to buy cheap and to sell dear; and to succeed in this art, the parties must be taught to acquire strong powers of deception; and thus a spirit is generated through every class of traders, destructive of that open, honest sincerity, without which man cannot make others happy, nor enjoy happiness himself.

....But the effects of this principle of gain, unrestrained, are still more lamentable on the working classes, those who are employed in the operative parts of the manufactures; for' most of these branches are more or less unfavourable to the health and morals of adults. Yet parents do not hesitate to sacrifice the well-being of their children by putting them to occupations by which the constitution of their minds and bodies is rendered greatly inferior to what it might and ought to be under a system of common foresight and humanity. . . .

In the manufacturing districts it is common for parents to send their children of both sexes at seven or eight years of age, in winter as well as summer, at six o'clock in the morning, sometimes of course in the dark, and occasionally amidst frost and snow, to enter the manufactories, which are often heated to a high temperature, and contain an atmosphere far from being the most favourable to human life, and in which all those employed in them very frequently continue until twelve o'clock at noon, when an hour is allowed for dinner, after which they return to remain, in a majority of cases, till eight o'clock at night.

The children now find they must labour incessantly for their bare subsistence: they have not been used to innocent, healthy, and rational amusements; they are not permitted the requisite time, if they had been previously accustomed to enjoy them. They know not what relaxation means, except by the actual cessation from labour. They are surrounded by others similarly circumstanced with themselves; and thus passing on from childhood to youth, they become gradually initiated, the young men in particular, but often the young females also, in the seductive pleasures of the pot-house and inebriation: for which their daily hard labour, want of better habits, and the general vacuity of their minds, tend to prepare them.

Such a system of training cannot be expected to produce any other than a population weak in bodily and mental faculties, and with habits generally destructive of their own comforts, of the well-being of those around them, and strongly calculated to subdue all the social affections. ....

The employer regards the employed as mere instruments of gain, while these acquire a gross ferocity of character, which, if legislative measures shall not be judiciously devised to prevent its increase, and ameliorate the condition of this class, will sooner or later plunge the country into formidable and perhaps inextricable state of danger.

Lecture 4
The Industrial Revolution (1750-1850) - Part II

Objectives

By the end of the lecture, the students should be able to understand the main factors that contributed to the Industrial Revolution from the mid-18th century to the mid-19th century Britain. They should be able to identify the main causes and consequences of the Industrial Revolution and the transformations that affected British society (population, economy, organization of labour, technology).

Questions to consider

- What were the main achievements in the sector of transportations?

- How did achievements in transportation contribute to the Industrial Revolution?

- What natural resources were heavily exploited during the Industrial Revolution?

- What were the drawbacks of the Industrial Revolution? Why did these drawbacks occur?

1. Improvements in transportations

The Industrial Revolution brought about great changes in the sector of transportation. **Transport** was the key to Britain's industrial development

- **Turnpike trusts** (composed of inventors, entrepreneurs, businessmen and land owners) created and improved an efficient and useful network of roads: **turnpikes were created**.

- In the 1790's **canals** were being built to carry goods quicker and somehow cheaply

- By the 1840's **railways** began to take over much of the transportation done through canals

2. Improvement and development of roads and turnpikes

- Before the 1750s, roads were in very bad conditions

- Jack Metcalf, Thomas Telford, and John Macadam developed better roads, with solid foundations, drainage, and a smooth and compact surface.

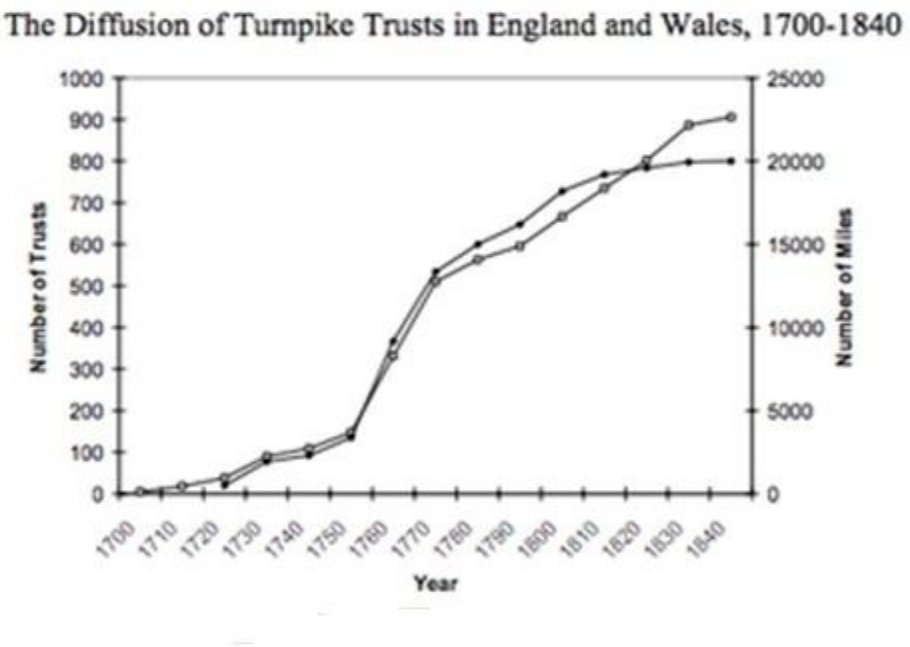
- Turnpikes are considered as "one of the central pillars on which the industrial revolution was based". Efficient transportation of goods needed roads of satisfactory quality. Many industries were producing light high-value goods, notably textiles, so traders and businessmen depended on good roads for relatively fast and reliable transport which rivers and canals could not provide.

- From the late 17th century, Parliament increasingly took responsibility for repairing and maintaining roads from local authorities. Parliament passed many **Turnpike Acts.** These acts authorized trusts to **levy tolls** on the people (transporters, businessmen, traders, manufacturers, etc...) using the road and to use that income to repair and improve the road. They could also purchase property to widen or divert existing roads. The trusts were not-for-profit and maximum tolls were set. **The 'turnpike' was the gate which blocked the road until the toll was paid.**

- The first such Act was passed in 1663, long before the Industrial Revolution. The next was passed in 1695, but by 1750 most of the main roads from London were turnpiked.

- In 1751, the number of **turnpikes** increased significantly for easier transportation, especially for the horse-drawn wagons.

- From 1751 to 1772, turnpike trusts covered more than 11,500 miles of road. By the time the last Act was passed in 1836, there had been 942 Acts for new turnpike trusts in England and Wales. By then, turnpikes covered around 22,000 miles of road, about a fifth of the entire road network.



Roads were improved.

Thomas Telford made new foundations in roads with large flat stones. Between 1803 and 1821, Thomas Telford alone built 1000 miles of road, including 1000 bridges. His greatest achievement was the London–Holyhead road (1815–1826). However, others had already been building new roads over the past several hundred years.

John Loudon McAdam made "**macadam**" road surfaces which consisted of crushed rock in thin layers. This process still exists nowadays.

Macadamization of roads

3. The construction of canals

Canals were built (they **linked rivers together**). A network of waterways was created throughout England. These waterways (rivers and canals) were used to transport **raw materials** and **manufactured goods**.

From the 1790's **canals** were being built to carry goods, particularly bulky and heavy materials like coal and iron. The canals could transport these materials quicker and cheaper than by using roads, and their construction was an remarkable feature of engineering for the time.

About £20 million was invested in canal-building between 1755 and 1835.

Canals

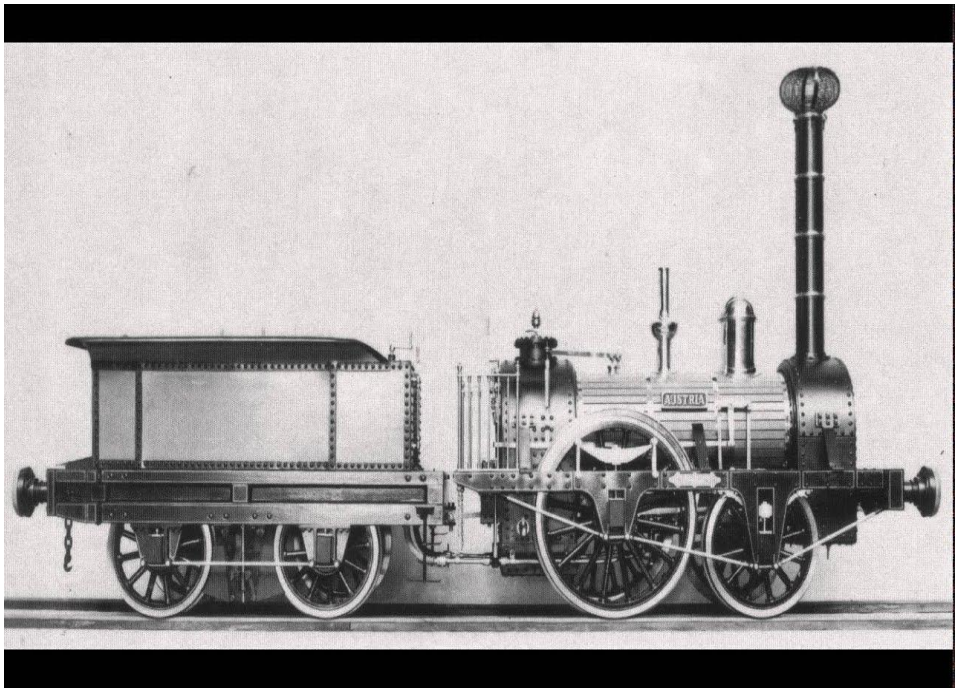
By 1850, the canal network covered 4,000 miles. The use canals all over the country fell into decline with the rise of the **steam railways** in the **1840's**. **steam railways** took away most of the trade in carrying industrial materials.

4. Steam railways

Thanks to James Watt's invention, the use of **railways** increased. They **were** built during the Industrial Revolution to allow industrialists to carry large quantities of raw materials and goods to and from their factories.The railway was a major success in all aspects of the **Industrial Revolution** especially in time and distance.

The first steam locomotive railway using a locomotive **called** the Penydarren was built in **1804** by **Richard Trevithick**. It was used to haul iron. The **first train** carried a load of 10 tons of iron. On one occasion it successfully hauled 25 tons.

By 1870 Britain had about 13,500 miles (21,700 km) of railway.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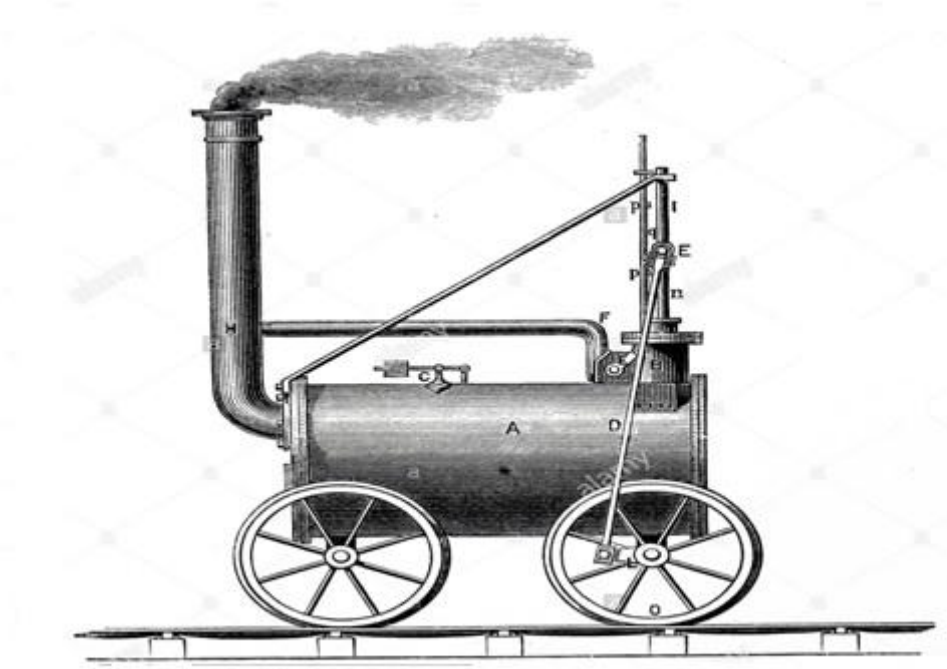
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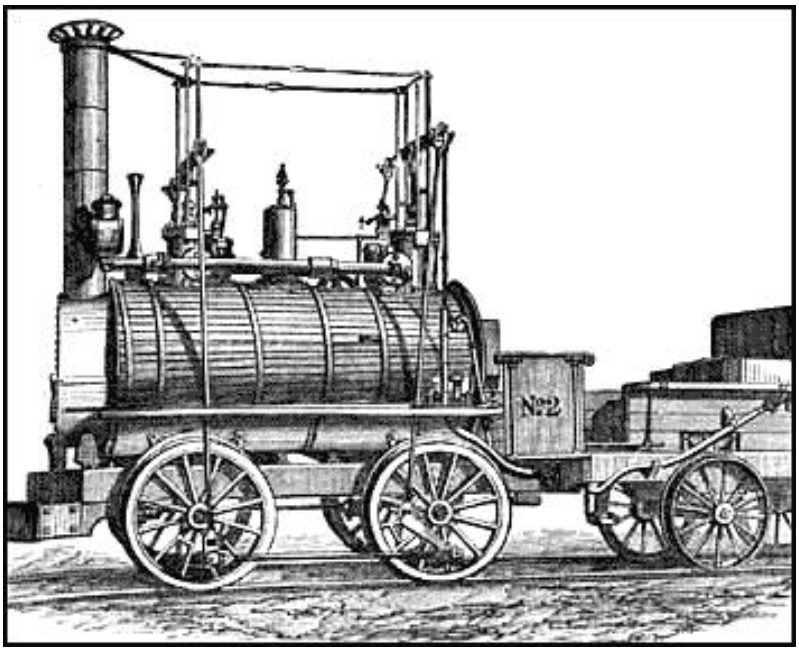
Steam railways: George Stephenson

In 1814, **George Stephenson** built a steam locomotive that was practical for hauling mineral resources (coal and ore). In 1825, thanks to **this inventor and entrepreneur**, *Locomotion n° 1* was the first steam locomotive to carry passengers on a public rail line.



George Stephenson, built the **first commercial locomotive and railways**. In 1830, he built the first public inter-city railway line in the world to use locomotives, the Liverpool and Manchester Railway. It was the first modern railroad. It was a public carrier of both passengers and goods.

He set a standard, “the Stephenson gauge,” which was adopted worldwide.

5. Mining: Coal and Iron Industry

The development of factories and the improvement of the steam engine led to an **increased demand for coal**. As a result, coal **mines** got deeper and deeper, and coal mining became **more and more dangerous**. Coal shafts

could go **hundreds of feet into the ground. Coal** was king of the British **Industrial Revolution**. As coke, it provided an efficient fuel for turning **iron ore** (extracted mineral) into **iron**.

Cheap **iron** built bridges across rivers. The machinery that filled the new factories of the **industrial** age was built from **iron**. At the beginning of the 19th century, methods of coal extraction exposed men, women, and children to very risky conditions.

In 1841, about 216,000 people were employed in the mines. Women and children worked underground for 11-12 hours a day. Accidents were frequent. The public became aware of conditions in the country's collieries in 1838 after an accident at Huskar Colliery in Silkstone.

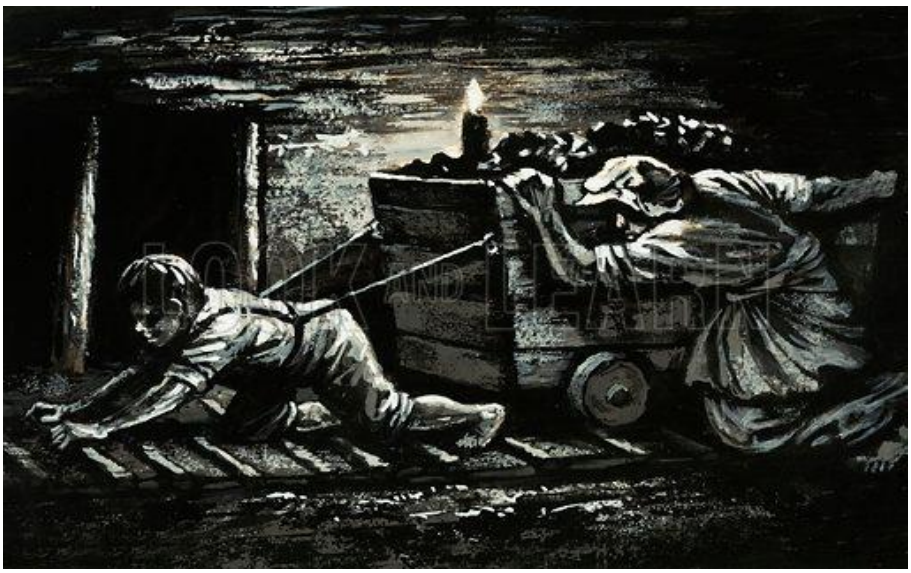
6. Negative Effects of the Industrial Revolution

- Cities grew dramatically. They became overcrowded. The living conditions in the cities and towns were miserable and characterized by overcrowding, poor sanitation, spread of diseases, and pollution.
- **Slums** grew in cities. Dirt and pollution prevailed in these slums.
- Unhealthy living conditions for the poor and factory workers
- There were terrible working conditions in the factories.
- Child labour was prevailing.

- The housing was basic, overcrowded, dirty, and lacked most amenities people had grown accustomed to.
- Life was drastically changed during the industrial revolution. People were living in germ infested, crowded and very unhealthy conditions, much like their place of work.

Child Labour

- Factory workers were paid low wages
- Children and women laboured in harsh conditions.
- They worked long hours with little pay.



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More, Charles. Understanding the Industrial Revolution. London: Routledge, 2000.

https://www.industrialrevolutionresearch.com/industrial_revolution_transportation.php

https://www.parliament.uk/about/living-heritage/transformingsociety/transportcomms/roadsrail/overview/turnpikestolls/

TUTORIAL 4

READING MATERIAL RELATED TO LECTURE 4

DOCUMENT 4.1

Daniel Defoe on the turnpike roads, 1724-1726

Daniel Defoe, A Tour Thro' the Whole Island of Great Britain, 11 (1724-1727), Appendix, pp. 179-180, 194-199; in D. B. Horn and Mary Ransome, eds., English Historical Documents, Vol. X, 1714-1783, N.Y: Oxford University Press, 1969, pp. 541-44.

….The Reason of my taking Notice of this Badness of the Roads, through all the Midland Counties, is this; that as these are Counties which drive a very great Trade with the City of London, and with one another, perhaps the greatest of any Counties in England; and that, by consequence, the Carriage is exceeding great, and also that all the Land Carriage of the Northern Counties necessarily goes through these Counties, so the Roads had been plow'd so deep, and Materials have been in some Places so difficult to be had for Repair of the Roads, that all the Surveyors Rates have been able to do nothing, nay, the very whole Country has not been able to repair them; that is to say, it was a Burthen too great for the poor Farmers; for in England it is the Tenant, not the Landlord, that pays the Surveyors of the Highways.

This necessarily brought the Country to bring these Things before the Parliament; and the Consequence has been, that Turn-pikes or Toll-bars have been set up on the several great Roads of England, beginning at London, and proceeding thro' almost all those dirty deep Roads, in the Midland Counties especially; at which Turn-pikes all Carriages, Droves of Cattle, and Travellers on Horseback, are oblig'd to pay an easy Toll; that is to say, a Horse a Penny, a Coach three Pence, a Cart four Pence, at some six Pence to eight Pence, a Waggon six Pence, in some a Shilling, and the like....

The Benefit of these Turn-pikes appears now to be so great, and the People in all Places begin to be so sensible of it, that it is incredible what Effect it has already had upon Trade in the Countries where it is more compleatly finish'd; even the Carriage of Goods is abated in some Places, 6d. per hundred Weight, in some Places 12d. per hundred, which is abundantly more advantage to Commerce, than the Charge paid amounts to, and yet at the same Time the Expence is paid by the Carriers too, who make the Abatement; so that the Benefit in abating the Rate of Carriage is wholly and simply the Tradesmens, not the Carriers.

Yet the Advantage is evident to the Carriers also another Way; for, as was observ'd before, they can bring more Weight with the same Number of Horses, nor are their

Horses so hard work'd and fatigued with their Labour as they were before; in which one Particular 'tis acknowledged by the Carriers, they perform their Work with more Ease, and the Masters are at less Expence.

The Advantage to all other kinds of Travelling I omit here; such as the Safety and Ease to Gentlemen travelling up to London on all Occasions, whether to the Term, or to Parliament, to Court, or on any other necessary Occasion, which is not a small Part of the Benefit of these new Methods. ...

I mention so often the Safety of Travelling on this Occasion, because, as I observ'd before, the Commissioners for these Repairs of the Highways have order'd, and do daily Order, abundance of Bridges to be repair'd and enlarg'd, and new Ones built, where they find Occasion, which not only serve to carry the Water off, where it otherwise often spreads, and lies as it were, damm'd up upon the Road, and spoils the Way; but where it rises sometimes by sudden Pains to a dangerous Height; for it is to be observ'd, that there is more Hazard, and more Lives lost, in passing, or attempting to pass little Brooks and Streams, which are swell'd by sudden Showers of Rain, and where Passengers expect no Stoppage, than in passing great Rivers, where the Danger is known, and therefore more carefully avoided. ....

And for farther Confirmation of what I have advanc'd above, namely, that we may expect, according to this good Beginning, that the Roads in most Parts of England will in a few Years be fully repair'd, and restor'd to the same good Condition, (or perhaps a better, than) they were in during the Roman Government, ...

I might give Examples of other Branches of Inland Commerce, which would be quite alter'd for the better, by this restoring the Goodness of the Roads, and particularly that of carrying Cheese, a Species of Provision so considerable, that nothing, except that of live Cattle, can exceed it.

This is chiefly made in the three North West Counties of England, viz. Cheshire, Gloucester, and Warwickshires, and the Parts adjacent, from whence the Nation is very meanly supply'd, by reason of the exceeding Distance of the Country where the Cheese is made, from those Counties where it is chiefly expended.....

I could enlarge here upon the Convenience that would follow such a restoring the Ways, for the carrying of Fish from the Sea Coasts to the Inner Parts of the Kingdom, where, by reason of the Badness of the Ways, they cannot now carry them sweet; This would greatly encrease the Consumption of Fish in its Season, which now for that very Reason, is but small, and would employ an innumerable Number of Horses and Men, as well as encrease the Shipping by that consumption.

DOCUMENT 4.2

John Campbell on canal building in the mid-eighteenth Century, 1774

(J. Campbell, A Political Survey of Britain, II (1774), pp.: 263-270; in D. B. Horn and Mary Ransome, eds., English Historical Documents, Vol. X, 1714-1783, N.Y: Oxford University Press, 1969, pp. 546-48. Campbell describes the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, built by James Brindley and opened in 1761.)

A NOBLEMAN of the First rank formed a Design of making a Canal from Worsley Bridge to Manchester in the County of Lancaster, for the carrying thither his Coals; which not being barely for his own, but also for the publick Benefit, an Act of Parliament passed in Anno Domini I759, to enable him to undertake this Work, with all the proper Clauses for securing the Advantages that had been proposed to the Community. After the Canal was actually begun, it was thought practicable to carry it over the River Irwell upon Arches, and so over Trafford Moss to Longford Bridge, which made another Act necessary; and such a Law being obtained, this stupendous Work was carried into effectual Execution.

The Value of this Mode of Navigation came from thence to be better understood, and the very extensive Uses to which it might be applied were more clearly comprehended. In consequence of these Discoveries it was determined to carry the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal over the Rivers Mersey and Bolland, and to continue it to that Part of the River Mersey, over-against the Hemp Stones, in the County of Chester, where that River is naturally navigable, and the Passage consequently open to Liverpool. The Powers requisite for the Performance of this made a Third Act necessary, which, upon the Petition of the Inhabitants of the Country through which the proposed Canal was to pass, and who were to be benefited by it, was likewise obtained, the Duke taking upon himself the whole Expence, and this without demanding any Augmentation of Tonage.

This unexpected Extension of the Canal, which, from a Thing of private Convenience, was now become a Work of so much publick Utility both to Lancashire and Cheshire, very naturally excited a Spirit of Emulation in the Inhabitants of the adjacent Counties; the trading and manufacturing Part of which especially saw the Importance of this new Water-Carriage, they felt their own Wants, and, after mature Consideration, conceived they might in the same Way be relieved.

This, upon due Deliberation, produced an Application to Parliament for the Powers they judged necessary for cutting a navigable Canal from Wildon Bridge in Derbyshire, to run Westward into Staffordshire, and then proceeding North to join the Duke's Canal at Preston Bridge, and to terminate therewith by falling into the Mersey at Runcorn Gap in Cheshire. An Act accordingly passed for this Purpose Anno Domini 1766; and the very

same Year, so prevalent was the Desire of promoting these Inland Navigations, that an Act likewise passed for the making another Canal from between Bewdley and Tillon Brook in Worcestershire to Haywood Mill in Staffordshire. By these Canals a Conjunction will be effected between the Severn and the Trent, and of both with the Mersey, so that consequently a Communication will be opened between the Ports of Bristol, Liverpool, and Hull.

A Scheme that would have been thought, and perhaps would have been found impracticable in the preceding Century, and which, all its Circumstances considered, must appear astonishing to our Posterity. These prodigious Works, now in a Train of Execution, shew that we ought not to despair of Things of great national Utility, ... It proves that a single vigorous Attempt will do much more than the most serious or even the most conclusive Arguments. For Facts speak to the Senses and to the Feelings of Mankind, as well as to their Reason. ...

WHAT the actual Advantages, that will be derived from these Canals when finished, may be, Time and Experience only can determine; but upon what reasonable Expectations they have been so steadily as well as strenuously supported, is incumbent upon me to report, in order to justify the Pains taken about them in this Work. It is a vast Tract of Country through which they are to pass, and not barely one or two, but several Counties that are to share the Benefit of them, with this remarkable Circumstance in their Favour... All Kinds of Provisions, but more especially Grain, will by their means be rendered cheaper, and kept to a more equal Price. For by furnishing Manure from great Distances at a low Rate, and giving a quick Carriage even to remote Markets, the Canal will excite an active Spirit of Cultivation, ... Many bulky, but at the same time very useful Commodities, such as Flint, Free, Lirne, Mill, Grinding, and Paving Stones, Marl, Slate, Coals of different Kinds, Marble, Alabaster, Iron Ore, will find a much easier and cheaper Passage, and of course reach many more and those too better Markets, than they can be carried to, circumstanced as they are at present.

.... Raw Materials of every Sort will be conveyed with much more Ease and Expedition to the several Towns where they are wrought up, and, when manufactured, will with like Facility be carried to the Ports from which they are usually shipped. Thus Agriculture, Manufactures, domestic Trade, foreign Commerce, and every Species of Industry subservient to all these, will be evidently and in a high Degree promoted by this Hand Navigation, to say nothing of the Numbers who will live and be comfortably subsisted by it....

DOCUMENT 4.3

The benefits of railways Taken from the Annual Register, 1832.

http://www.historyhome.co.uk/peel/railways/benefit.htm

Before the establishment of the Liverpool and Manchester railway, there were twenty-two regular and about seven occasional extra coaches between those places, which, in full, could only carry per day 688 persons. The railway, from its commencement, carried 700,000 persons in eighteen months being an average of 1,070 per day. It has not stopped for a single day. There has occurred but one fatal accident on it in eighteen months. The fare by coach was 10s. inside, and 5s. outside - by railway it is 5s. inside, and 3s. 6d. outside. The time occupied in making by coach was four hours - by railway it is one hour and three quarters. All the coaches but one have ceased running, and that chiefly for the conveyance of parcels. The mails all travel by the railway, at a saving to government of two-thirds of the expense. The railway coaches are more commodious than others. The travelling is cheaper, safer, and easier. A great deal of traffic, which used to go by other roads, comes now by railway; both time and money are saved, though the length of the journey may be often increased.

The proportion of passengers carried by railway, over those carried by coach, has been as twenty-two to ten, in winter, and seventeen or eighteen to ten in summer A regiment of soldiers has been carried by the railway from Manchester to Liverpool in two hours. Gentlemen's carriages are conveyed on trucks by the railway. The locomotives travel in safety after dark. The rate of carriage of goods is 10s. per ton; by canal it used to be 15s. per ton. The time occupied in the journey by railway is two hours; by canal it is twenty hours. The canals have reduced their rates 30 per cent. Goods delivered in Manchester the same day they arc received in Liverpool. By canal they were never delivered before the third day.

Lecture 5
Social Protest in the 19th Century

Objectives

At the end of the lecture, the students should have been introduced to the main social and working protest movements of the first half of the nineteenth century. They should be able to identify these protest movements and their characteristics.

Questions to consider

Who were the Luddites?

Why were the Corn Laws so unpopular?

What was the anti-Corn Laws League?

Overview

- Protest against machines: the Luddite Movement (1811-1816)
- Rural protest: the Swing Riots (1830)
- Protests against Corn Laws (1815-1846)

1. Introduction

The Industrial Revolution brought about a radical transformation of the British society. Those transformations had some negative consequences on the people's living and working conditions. Protests erupted regarding different **social** and **political issues** related to those transformations during the Industrial Revolution.

2. Growing urbanization

Industrialization and the factory system led to the growth of urban areas. Large numbers of workers migrated into the cities in search of work in the factories and mines.

In England and Wales, the **population living in cities** jumped from **17% in 1801** to **72% in 1891**.

The historical debate on the question of living conditions of factory workers:

- Some historians have pointed out that industrialization slowly improved the living standards of workers.
- Others have concluded that living standards for the majority of the population did not grow until much later.

3. Protest against machines: the Luddite Movement (1811-1816)

By the late 18th century and early 19th century there emerged reactions to the Industrial Revolution. The first important one was the **Luddite Movement**.

Luddism was a movement in which the textile workers opposed the industrial revolution because they believed that their entire livelihood was in threat. Luddites **protested against the growing use of machines** in the productive process – especially threshers and looms. They claimed that their introduction and use in factories destroyed employment. They viewed that machines started to replace human labour force.

Luddites started to protest against the use of machines. The Luddite movement began in Nottingham in England and culminated in a region-wide rebellion that lasted from 1811 to 1816. Workers attacked factories and destroyed machines.

The response of the factory owners and the government was harsh:

- Mill and factory owners took to shooting protesters
- The Luddite movement was suppressed with legal and military force.

4. Rural Protest: The Swing Riots

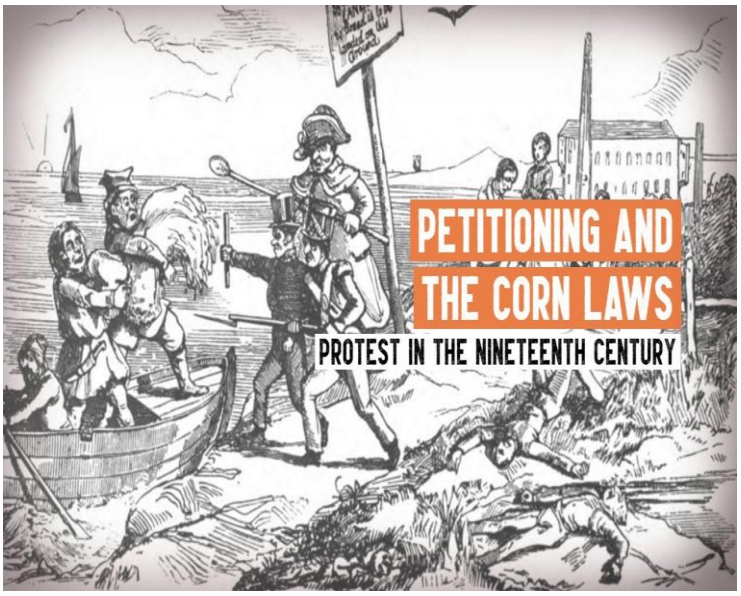
Another protest movement started a few years later and occurred in the countryside and rural areas. The **Swing Riots** were a widespread uprising in **1830** by agricultural workers in southern and eastern England, in protest at agricultural mechanization and harsh working conditions.

- If captured, the protesters faced charges of robbery, **riot**, and machine-breaking.

Protests were not confined in employment and working conditions. A mass protest also affected the society and concerned the trade and consumption of corn and wheat.

5. Protest against the Corn Laws

- **The Corn Laws** were tariffs and trade restrictions on imported food and grain (called "**corn**") enforced in the United Kingdom between **1815** and **1846**.
- They were designed to keep prices of grain high so as to favour domestic producers.



- These heavy restrictions and later taxes on any corn or grain which could enter Britain obliged the British people to buy grain (at a higher price) from within its own borders.
- The Corn Laws were finally repealed in 1846. It was a victory for the manufacturers, whose development had been hindered by protection of grain, against the landed interests.

Who Benefited from the Corn Laws?

- The beneficiaries of the **Corn Laws were** the nobility and other large landholders who owned the majority of profitable farmland.
- The Corn Laws enhanced the profits and political power associated with **land ownership**.
- The Corn Laws raised food prices and the costs of living for the British people

- The Corn Laws hindered the growth of other British economic sectors, such as manufacturing, by reducing the disposable income of the British public.

Who Opposed the Corn Laws?

- The **laws** were **opposed** by urban groups and by many Whig industrialists and workers, but even Whig governments declined to repeal the **Corn Laws** when they were in power.
- **Corn Laws** were **opposed** by the **Anti Corn Law League**

The Anti-Corn Law League

- The **Anti Corn Law League** was created in Manchester in 1839. The League devoted to fighting England's Corn Laws, regulations governing the import and export of grain.
- It published pamphlets and it held public meetings to oppose the **government**
- It was led by **Richard Cobden**, who saw the laws as both morally wrong and economically damaging.

TUTORIAL 5

READING MATERIAL RELATED TO LECTURE 5

DOCUMENT 5.1

Petitions to Parliament in 1841, concerning the Corn Laws

The humble Petition of the undersigned, the Inhabitants of North and South Cadbury, in the county of Somerset,

Sheweth,

That we your Petitioners approach your honourable House under the most serious apprehension that the proposed alteration of the present Corn Law will be, if carried into effect, attended with dangerous consequences to the Nation, deluding the people with the expectation that cheap bread could be obtained without a corresponding lowering of wages, thereby raising hopes without the possibility of their being realised; that we consider that it is the first duty of the Legislature to ensure, as far as can be effected by human legislation, a certain, regular and sufficient supply of wheat for the consumption of the people, and that the present Corn Law effects that object as near as may be; in order that the supply of wheat may continue to be commensurate with the utmost wants of the people, every security and encouragement must be afforded to home cultivation; that as experience has shown the uncertainty of commercial intercourse, it will be most ruinous to all ranks of society to place dependence upon foreign countries for the supply of wheat, instead of mainly relying on our native resources, thereby throwing our own labourers out of work, and risking the chance at a future day of famine in our now plenteous land.

That we further consider that uncertainty and vacillation in the Corn Laws are ruinous to the enterprize, skill, and outlay of the farmer, useless to the manufacturing classes, whose main stay is the home market; and that it is the greatest injustice to place the British agriculturist and those connected with the land, who are the great consumers of manufactured goods, on a par with the cultivators of foreign soils, who are comparatively unburthened with taxation and unacquainted with English comforts.

That it appears to your Petitioners fearful to contemplate the total disorganization of engagements, such as mortgages, settlement, annuitants, interests, or national securities, which must follow the depreciated value of our soil, at present bearing the principal weight of Parliament and local taxation.

That your petitioners humbly trust the funds of our charitable institutions may not be impaired, nor our moral or political importance as a nation be lessened; and that the agricultural interests of Britain may not be sacrificed or made secondary to any other interest whatever.

We your Petitioners humbly but strongly pray, that the existing Corn Laws may remain unaltered.

James Bennett S. Blackall John Gifford &c. &c. &c.

DOCUMENT 5.2

Petitions to Parliament in 1841, concerning the Corn Laws

The humble Petition of the undersigned Members and Friends of the Congregation of Protestant Dissenters, assembling for divine worship in the Old Gravel Pit Meeting House at Hackney,

Sheweth,

That your Petitioners contemplate with pain and distressing apprehension the continuance of certain Laws of Her Majesty's realm, the design and effect of which are to restrict the supply of the necessaries of human life, and greatly to increase their cost.

That the results of those unhappy Laws are now made manifest in the extreme sufferings of those classes of our fellow subjects which constitute the basis of our national strength, in the depression of manufactures, and their exportation to rival countries, in the miserabel [sic] inadequate wages of both agricultural and manufacturing industry, in the entire want of work to an alarming extent, in the hazardous and pernicious direction given to mercantile pursuits, and in a fearful tendency to the impoverishing and ruin of the nation.

That your Petitioners arc especially affected by a rational and Christian conviction of the impiety involved in those Laws, as being in their nature a crime against God, and as in their practical operation productive of discontent, disloyalty, infidelity, profligacy of conduct, a rejection of the authority of religion, and by necessary consequence the most appalling dangers to the peace and security of all classes as to both property and person.

That therefore your Petitioners humbly and earnestly implore your honourable House to take these awful facts into your consideration, and to adopt prompt and effectual measures to stop the progress of national misery, and to prevent our common and irreparable ruin.

And your Petitioners shall ever pray.

John Pye Smith, D.D. F.R.S. Minister

John Jones

Stephen Olding &c. &c. &c.

Votes and Proceedings of the House of Commons (1841) (Appendix to Reports of the Select Committee on Public Petitions, 1841 session 2, nos 499, 568).

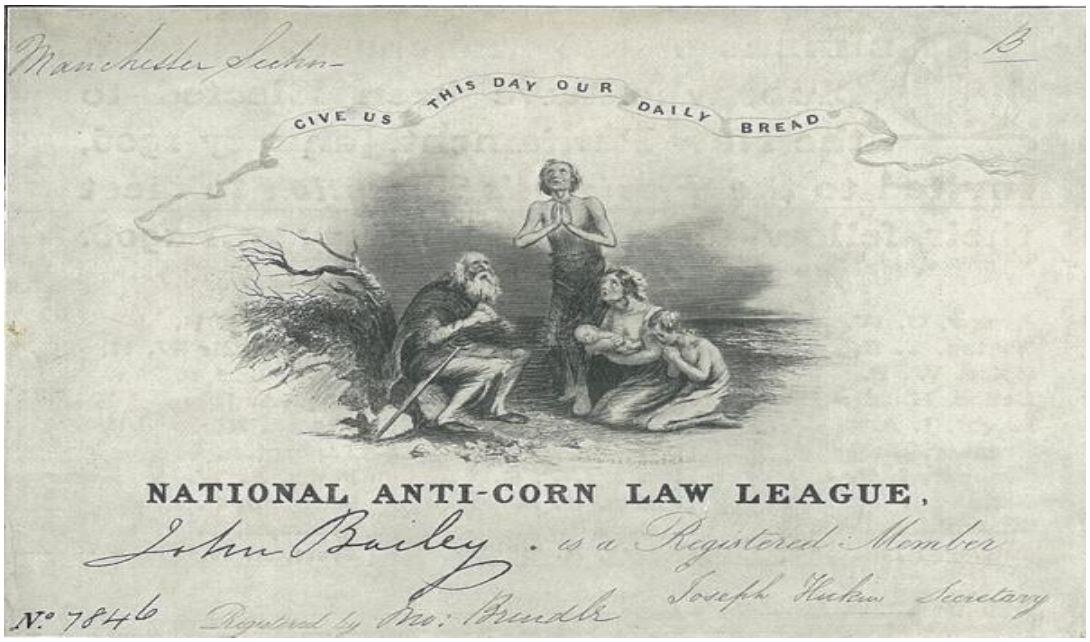
DOCUMENT 5.3

The Anti Corn Laws League: Means of Propaganda

Two examples of Membership Cards for the National Anti-Corn Law League:

Source: https://oll.libertyfund.org/page/cobden-and-the-anti-corn-law-league

A membership card which shows a poor family eating dear bread (protection) and a prosperous family eating cheap bread (free trade). They are separated by the ACLL symbol of a sheaf of wheat, beneath a banner which says "He that withholdeth corn, the people shall curse him."



A card for "John Bailey" card holder no. 7846, which shows a starving family huddled beneath a quote from the Lord's Prayer

DOCUMENT 5.4

Extracts from Sir Robert Peel Speech on Repeal of the Corn Laws, 15 May 1846

[From Speeches of Sir Robert Peel, 1853, Vol. 4, 698-96.]

http://www.victorianweb.org/history/cornlaws3.html

My belief is, that in seeking the re-enactment of the existing law after its suspension, you would have had to contend with greater difficulties than you anticipate. I think you could have continued this law for a short time longer; but I believe that the interval of its maintenance would have been but short, and that there would have been during the period of its continuance, a desperate conflict between different classes of society, that your arguments in favour of it would have been weak; that you might have had no alternative, had the cycle of unfavourable harvest returned - and who can give an assurance that they would not? — but to concede an alteration of this law under circumstances infinitely less favourable than the present to a final settlement of the question. ...

It was the foresight of these consequences - it was the belief that you were about to enter into a bitter and, ultimately, an unsuccessful struggle, that has induced me to think that for the benefit of all classes, for the benefit of the agricultural class itself, it was desirable to come to a permanent and equitable settlement of this question. These are the motives on which I acted.

I do not rest my support of this bill merely upon the temporary ground of scarcity in Ireland, but I believe that scarcity left no alternative to us but to undertake the consideration of this question; and I think that a permanent adjustment of the question is not only imperative, but the best policy for all concerned. ... Now, all of you admit that the real question at issue is the improvement of the social and moral condition of the masses of the population; we wish to elevate in the gradation of society that great class which gains its support by manual labour. The mere interests of the landlords [and] occupying tenants, important as they are, are subordinate to the great question - what is calculated to increase the comforts, to improve the condition, and elevate the social character of the millions who subsist by manual labour, whether they are engaged in manufactures or in agriculture?

My earnest wish has been, during my tenure of power, to impress the people of this country with a belief that the legislature was animated by a sincere desire to frame its legislation upon the principles of equity and justice. I have a strong belief that the

greatest object which we or any other government can contemplate would be to elevate the social condition of that class of the people with whom we are brought into no direct relationship by the exercise of the elective franchise. I wish to convince them that our object has been so to apportion taxation, that we shall relieve industry and labour from any undue burden, and transfer it, so far as is consistent with the public good, to those who are better enabled to bear it.

Lecture 6
Political Reforms in the 19th Century

Objectives

At the end of the lecture, the students should have been introduced to the different political reforms of nineteenth century Britain. They should be able to identify the main Parliamentary reforms and their respective Acts.

Questions to consider

Why was the Reform Act of 1832 important?

What was Chartism and what were its main demands?

Overview

- Protest and demands for parliamentary reforms: the Peterloo Massacre (1819)
- Chartism
- Reform Acts (1832, 1867, 1884, 1885)

1. Political protest & the Peterloo Massacre (1819)

- By 1800, only around 11% of adult males had the right to vote. Many people viewed that was unfair and wanted the extension of the franchise (right to vote). They viewed that parliamentary reform would be the solution.
- A campaign to petition Parliament for male suffrage gained three-quarters of a million signatures in 1817 but it was rejected by the House of Commons. The members of Parliament and the government did not want to share - and the least to lose - their political and social privileges.
- In early 1819, reformers (people who asked for reform) sought to mobilize huge crowds to force the government to accept reforms.

- The **Peterloo Massacre** took place at St Peter's Field, Manchester, Lancashire, England on **August 16 1819**. The British cavalry (soldiers mounted on horses) charged into a crowd of around 60,000 people who had gathered to demand the reform of parliamentary representation.
- Dozens of people were killed and hundreds were injured.

2. Great Reform Act of 1832

- In 1832, Parliament passed a law changing the British electoral system. It was known as the **Great Reform Act**
- In 1831, the House of Commons passed a Reform Bill, but the House of Lords, dominated by Tories, defeated it. Protests and riots erupted in London, Birmingham, Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, Sherborne, Exeter, and Bristol.
- The riots in Bristol were some of the worst seen in England in the 19th century. Public buildings and houses were set on fire, there was more than £300,000 of damage and twelve people died. Of 102 people arrested and tried, 31 were sentenced to death.

3. Rotten boroughs

- The **Peterloo massacre** paved the way for parliamentary democracy and particularly the **Great Reform Act of 1832**, which **got rid** of **“rotten boroughs”**
- A “Rotten borough” was a constituency that was able to elect an MP despite having **very few voters**. **The choice of the MP typically being in the hands of one person or family.**
- The Reform Act created new parliamentary seats, particularly in the industrial towns of the north of England.

4. Chartism

- The Reform Act of 1832 **did not satisfy** the demands of many people, activists and politicians who wanted more democratic reforms.
- The "**People's Charter**," drafted in 1838 by **William Lovett**, was at the heart of a radical campaign for parliamentary reform of the inequities remaining after the Reform Act of 1832.

The Chartists' six main demands

- 1. votes for all men
- 2. equal electoral districts
- 3. abolition of the requirement that Members of Parliament be property owners
- 4. payment for M.P.s
- 5. annual general elections
- 6. the secret ballot

The Chartist Movement obtained 1,250,000 signatures and the Charter (6 demands) was presented to the House of Commons in 1839, but it was rejected by a vote of 235 to 46.

Many of the leaders of the movement were arrested. Demonstrators marched on the prison at Newport, Monmouthshire, demanding the release of their leaders, but troops opened fire, killing 24 and wounding 40.

A second petition with 3 million signatures was rejected in 1842. The rejection of the third petition in 1848 brought an end to the movement.

5. Reform Acts to extend the franchise

- **The Act of 1832** was mainly a conservative measure designed to harmonize upper- and middle-class interests while continuing traditional landed influence.

- **The Second Reform Act, 1867**, largely the work of the Tory Benjamin Disraeli, gave the vote to many workingmen in the towns and cities and increased the number of voters to 938,000.

- **The Third Reform Act of 1884–85** extended the vote to agricultural workers,

- The **Redistribution Act of 1885** equalized representation on the basis of 50,000 voters per each single-member legislative constituency. Together these two acts tripled the electorate and prepared the way for universal male suffrage.

Expanding franchise

- With the 1885 Redistribution Act, voting was becoming **a right rather than the property of the privileged.**

- However, women were not granted voting rights until the **Act of 1918**, which enfranchised all men over 21 and women over 30.

- Finally, the **Equal Franchise Act** of **1928** granted voting rights to all men and women.

References

More, Charles. *Understanding the Industrial Revolution*. London: Routledge, 2000.

Allen, Robert C. *The British Industrial Revolution in Global Perspective*. Cambridge: Cambridge UP, 2012.

https://www.industrialrevolutionresearch.com/

https://www.britannica.com/

http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/

TUTORIAL 6

READING MATERIAL RELATED TO LECTURE 6

DOCUMENT 6.1

Samuel Bamford On the Peterloo Massacre, 1819

Source: Samuel Bamford, Passage in the Life of a Radical (1843) page 163

The cavalry were in confusion; they evidently could not, with the weight of man and horse, penetrate that compact mass of human beings; and their sabres were plied to cut a way through naked held-up hands and defenceless heads... On the breaking of the crowd the yeomanry wheeled, and, dashing whenever there was an opening, they followed, pressing and wounding. Women and tender youths were indiscriminately sabred or trampled... A young married woman of our party, with her face all bloody, her hair streaming about her, her bonnet hanging by the string, and her apron weighed with stones, kept her assailant at bay until she fell backwards and was near being taken; but she got away covered with severe bruises. In ten minutes from the commencement of the havoc the field was an open and almost deserted space. The hustings remained, with a few broken and hewed flag-staves erect, and a torn and gashed banner or two dropping; whilst over the whole field were strewed caps, bonnets, hats, shawls, and shoes, and other parts of male and female dress, trampled, torn, and bloody. Several mounds of human flesh still remained where they had fallen, crushed down and smothered. Some of these still groaning, others with staring eyes, were gasping for breath, and others would never breathe again.

DOCUMENT 6.2

On Rotten Boroughs

Source: http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/

1) Thomas Paine, *The Rights of Man* (1791)

The county of Yorkshire, which contains near a million souls, sends two county members; and so does the county of Rutland which contains not a hundredth part of that number. The town of Old Sarum, which contains not three houses, sends two members; and the town of Manchester, which contains upwards of sixty thousand souls, is not admitted to send any. Is there any principle in these things?

(2) William Wilberforce, describing his election at Hull in 1807.

By long-established custom the single vote of a resident elector was rewarded with a donation of two guineas and the expenses of a freeman's journey from London averaged £10 a piece. The letter of the law was not broken, because the money was not paid until the last day on which election petitions could be presented.

DOCUMENT 6.3

Terms of the Reform Act of 1832

Disenfranchisement Clauses

- 56 nomination or rotten boroughs returning 111 MPs lost their representation
- 30 boroughs with less than 4,000 inhabitants lost one MP each
- Weymouth and Melcombe Regis gave up two of their four MPs

Enfranchisement

- 65 seats were awarded to the counties
- 44 seats were distributed to 22 larger towns including Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield and the new London metropolitan districts
- 21 smaller towns were given one MP each
- Scotland was awarded 8 extra seats
- Ireland was given 5 extra seats

Franchise Qualification

The borough franchise was regularised. The right of voting was vested in all householders paying a yearly rental of £10 and, subject to one year residence qualification £10 lodgers (if they were sharing a house and the landlord was not in occupation).

In the counties, the franchise was granted to:

- 40 shilling freeholders
- £10 copyholders
- £50 tenants
- £10 long lease holders
- £50 medium lease holders
- Borough freeholders could vote in the counties if their freehold was between 40 shillings and £10, or if it was over £10 and occupied by a tenant.

Lecture 7
The Rise of Trade Unions

Objectives

At the end of the lecture, the students should be able to understand the importance and role of the Trade Unions in nineteenth century Britain. They should be able to identify the main development of trade unionism during that century.

Questions to consider

What were the forerunners of Trade Unions?

What was the reaction of the British government towards early trade unions?

What role did trade unions have in nineteenth century Britain?

1. Origins

The origins of the **trade union movement** can be traced to the time of the Industrial Revolution, which transformed Britain in the 18th and 19th centuries, from an agrarian and rural society to one which was based on industrial production in factories, textile mills and mines.

Before the appearance of trade unions, during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, professions and crafts were grouped in **guilds**. Guilds were associations consisting of the chief traders of a town. The early merchant guilds excluded craftworkers. The later craft guilds therefore sought to include employers, day workers (journeymen) and apprentices.

The aim of the guilds was to regulate wages, prices and the number of apprentices entering the trade, as well as upholding standards of workmanship.

Skilled workers in Britain began organizing themselves into trade unions in the 17th century.

2. Early attempts to ban trade unionism

In the late 18th century, when the industrial revolution prompted a wave of new trade disputes, the government introduced measures to prevent collective action on the part of workers. **In 1799 and 1800**, Parliament passed the **Combination Acts**. These legislations made any sort of strike action illegal. Workmen could receive up to three months' imprisonment or two months' hard labour if they broke these new laws.

Despite the Combination Acts, workers continued to press for better pay and working conditions during the early part of the 19th century, and trade unions grew rapidly in London and elsewhere. Finally, after violent luddite protests in 1811 and 1812, Parliament repealed the Combination Acts in 1824 and 1825. Trade unions could now no longer be ignored as a political force, though employers remained reluctant to treat workers' representatives as their equals.

3. Development of trade unionism

In the mean time by the **1810s**, the first labour organizations to bring together workers of divergent occupations were formed. Possibly the first such union was the **General Union of Trades**, also known as the **Philanthropic Society**, founded in 1818 in Manchester.

During the 1830s labour unrest and trade union activity reached new levels. For the first time, men began to organise trade associations with nationwide aims.

Robert Owen's short-lived **Grand National Consolidated Trades Union**, formed in February 1834.

Agricultural workers were also adopting new forms of collective action, a notable example being the Swing Riots in 1830-1.

Although trade union membership continued to grow during the next two decades, up to around 1850 they tended to be overshadowed by political movements such as Chartism.

By the1850s and 1860s the foundations of a powerful trade union movement were established and membership rose from approximately 100,000 in the early 1850s to around a million by 1874.

4. New Unionism

The legal status of **trade unions** in the United Kingdom was established by a **Royal Commission on Trade Unions** in **1867**, which agreed that the establishment of the organizations was to the advantage of both employers and employees. **In 1871, Unions** were legalized with the adoption of the **Trade Union Act**.

The economic slump of the 1870s and 1880s presented new challenges. Labour leaders such as **Thomas Mann**, one of the chief organisers of the successful London dock strike (1889), argued that the trade union movement needed to become far more open and inclusive. **'New unionism'** that appeared in the years 1889-1890 was marked by the formation of new unions such as **The General Union of Trades (GUT)** in 1890. It focused on organizing unskilled workers in previously unrepresented industries such as dockworkers, gas workers, and miners.

The first women's 'trade societies' also began to emerge during this period. The strike by the female workers at the Bryant & May match factory, in the East End of London, in July 1888 highlighted the expanding boundaries of trade union activity in Britain.

New unionism was driven by a number of factors, including the growth of industry and urbanization, which created new working-class communities and increased the number of unskilled workers. Many of these workers faced precarious employment, low wages, and poor working conditions, and were often excluded from existing trade unions.

The new unions that emerged during this period, such as the Dockers' Union and the Gas Workers and General Labourers' Union, were often more militant and radical than their predecessors. They employed tactics such as strikes, boycotts, and picketing to achieve their goals, and were often met with violent opposition from employers and the authorities.

The movement also helped to establish the principle of collective bargaining, which became a key feature of the trade union movement in Britain.

New unionism also had a strong socialist and political dimension, with many of its leaders and members being influenced by socialist and anarchist ideas. Some of the new unions formed alliances with the Independent Labour Party, a socialist political party that was formed in 1893 and aimed to represent the interests of the working class.

The British unionist movement favoured political activism, which led to the formation of the Labour Party in 1906

http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/pathways/citizenship/struggle_democracy/trade_unionism.htm

Lecture 8
The British Empire: Origins and Overview

Objectives

At the end of the lecture, the students should be able to identify the origins of the British Empire. They should be able to identify the milestones of British expansionism in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Questions to consider

What were the roots of British expanding power?

What role did the East India Company play in the rise of the British Empire?

What were the main motives behind the ?

1. Introduction: Imperialism What is?

Imperialism is the political domination, economic exploitation and military subjugation. It is the aggrandizement of a policy through the colonization of a territory by settlers or invaders (colonialism). It also refers to the method by which an empire maintains itself and the influence it exercises.

British Imperialism was the exercise of power over the domains (overseas lands, territories, kingdoms, etc.) Britain controlled. The influence it had beyond the imperial borders.

The beginning of the British Empire can be traced back to the Elizabethan Era (about 1580-1600):

- Development of a strong navy
- Competition with other European monarchies (Spain, Portugal, France), and rivalry and conflict with Spain in the Atlantic, the New World, and the Eastern World.

- Development of **Mercantilism**
- Development of overseas trade (in the East) with the creation of the **East India Company**

2. Origins of the British Empire

The British Empire was born in the late 16th century and early 17th century with the colonization of North America. In 1607, the English established the first permanent English settlement at Jamestown, Virginia. This was followed by the colonization of the New England colonies, including Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Hampshire.

In addition to the colonization of North America, the British Empire expanded through trade and conquest. The British East India Company, founded in 1600, was instrumental in establishing British trade and influence in India. By the mid-18th century, the British had established control over large parts of India, including Bengal and the Carnatic region.

In Africa, the British Empire initially established trading posts on the west coast of Africa, including the Gold Coast (present-day Ghana) and Sierra Leone. The colonization of South Africa began in 1652 when the Dutch East India Company established a settlement at Cape Town. The British took control of the Cape Colony in 1806, and over the next century, expanded their control to include other territories, such as Natal, the Orange Free State, and the Transvaal.

In the 19th century, the British Empire continued to expand through colonization and conquest. The colonization of Australia began in 1788, and over the next century, the British established control over large parts of the continent. The colonization of New Zealand began in 1840 with the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi between the British Crown and the Maori chiefs.

In Asia, the British Empire expanded its control over Burma (present-day Myanmar) and Malaya (present-day Malaysia), and established control over Hong Kong and Singapore. The British Empire also expanded its control over the Caribbean and Pacific islands, including Jamaica, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, Fiji, and the Solomon Islands.

The British Empire was then born through the colonization of North America, and expanded through trade, conquest, and colonization of India, Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Asia, the Middle East, and the Caribbean and Pacific islands.

3. Mercantilism

Mercantilism was an economic policy that was prevalent in Europe during the 16th to 18th centuries. It was based on the belief that a nation's wealth and power depended on its ability to export more than it imported and to accumulate gold and silver.

Under the mercantilist system, governments heavily regulated economic activity through tariffs, subsidies, and other measures to ensure a favorable balance of trade. Colonies were often viewed as sources of raw materials to be exported to the mother country, while finished goods were produced and sold back to the colonies at a higher price.

Mercantilist policies led to the development of national industries and the accumulation of large amounts of gold and silver reserves, but they also led to trade wars, protectionism, and exploitation of colonies. Mercantilism was eventually replaced by the laissez-faire economic policies of classical liberalism in the 19th century.

4. The East India Company

The British East India Company was a trading company that played a significant role in the creation and expansion of the British Empire. It was founded in 1600 and granted a monopoly on English trade with the East Indies (present-day India, Indonesia, and China) by Queen Elizabeth I.

The East India Company quickly became one of the most powerful and influential trading companies in the world. It established trading posts in India, including Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras, and became involved in the political and military affairs of the region. By the mid-18th century, the East India Company had become the dominant power in India, with control over large parts of the country and the ability to raise its own armies.

The East India Company was also involved in the opium trade, which had a significant impact on the history of China. The company began exporting opium from India to China in the late 18th century, leading to widespread addiction and social and economic problems in China. The Chinese government attempted to stop the opium trade, leading to the First Opium War (1839-1842) between Britain and China. Britain emerged victorious, and the Treaty of Nanking (1842) gave Britain control of Hong Kong and opened up several Chinese ports to British trade.

In addition to its trading activities, the East India Company was involved in the administration of British India. The company's rule of India was marked by a number of controversies, including the exploitation of Indian resources and people, the imposition of unfair taxes, and the suppression of local customs and traditions.

The East India Company was dissolved in 1858 after the Indian Rebellion of 1857 (also known as the Indian Mutiny or the First War of Independence), which was sparked in part by widespread dissatisfaction with the company's rule. The British government took over control of India and established direct rule through a viceroy and the Indian Civil Service.

The East India Company was thus a trading company that played a significant role in the creation and expansion of the British Empire. It established trading posts in India, became involved in the political and military affairs of the region, and was also involved in the opium trade. The company's rule of India was marked by controversy, and it was dissolved in 1858 after the Indian Rebellion of 1857.

5. The British Empire in the Nineteenth Century

The 19th century was a period of significant growth and expansion for the British Empire. During this time, the British Empire became the largest empire in history, with a total land area of approximately **13.7 million square miles** and a population of over **400 million people**.

One of the key factors driving the expansion of the British Empire in the 19th century was **industrialization**. Britain's industrial revolution had led to an increase in manufacturing, trade, and economic growth, which in turn fueled the expansion of British overseas trade and the acquisition of new territories.

In India, the British East India Company continued to expand its control, leading to the establishment of the British Raj in 1858, which saw India come under direct British rule. The British also expanded their control in Africa, with the establishment of colonies in Sudan, Kenya, Uganda, and Nigeria, among other territories.

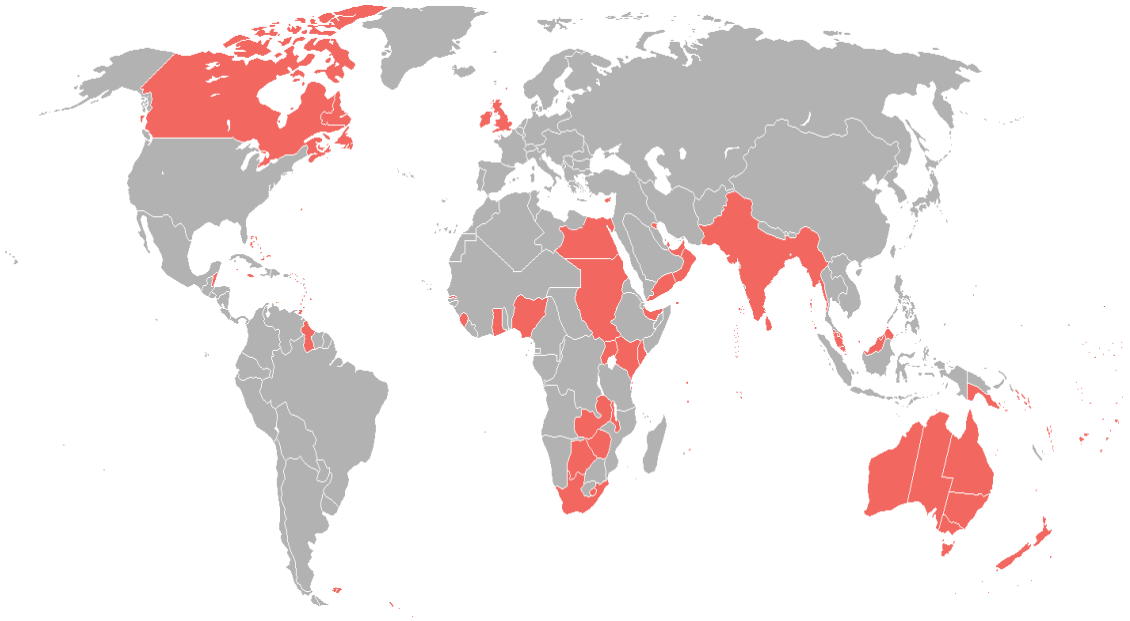
In addition to its territorial expansion, the British Empire also expanded its influence through diplomacy and strategic alliances. The Anglo-Russian Convention of 1907, for example, saw Britain and Russia agree to recognize each other's interests in Asia and the Middle East, thereby reducing the risk of conflict between the two powers.

The British Empire also played a significant role in the **scramble for Africa**, a period of intense European colonization of the African continent that took place in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Britain established control over a number of African territories, including South Africa, Rhodesia (present-day Zimbabwe), Kenya, Uganda, and Nigeria, among others.

Another significant event in the 19th century was the establishment of the British Commonwealth in 1887. This was a voluntary association of former British colonies and territories, and included countries such as Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. The Commonwealth provided a framework for cooperation and shared values between member states, and has continued to play an important role in international affairs to this day.

The 19th century was a period of significant growth and expansion for the British Empire, driven by industrialization, territorial acquisitions, diplomacy, and strategic alliances. The British Empire established control over large parts of India and Africa, played a significant role in the scramble for Africa, and established the British Commonwealth as a framework for cooperation between former colonies and territories.

The British Empire in 1898



6. The British Empire and British Economy

The relationship between British domestic politics and economy and the British Empire in the 19th century was a complex **and interdependent one.** On the one hand, the British Empire was a major factor in shaping domestic politics and the economy, and on the other hand, domestic politics and the economy played a significant role in shaping the British Empire.

One of the key ways in which the British Empire shaped domestic politics and the economy was through the **acquisition and control of overseas territories**. The acquisition of territories such as India, Africa, and parts of Asia provided **new markets** for British goods and raw materials, which in turn fueled economic growth and industrialization in Britain. The control of these territories also enabled Britain to **extract resources and wealth**, such as cotton, tea, and precious metals, which helped to further drive the economy.

In addition to economic benefits, the acquisition and control of overseas territories also had political implications for Britain. The acquisition of India, for example, allowed Britain to **expand its influence and power** on the world stage, and gave it a strategic advantage in its rivalry with other European powers.

Domestic politics and the economy also played a significant role in shaping the British Empire. For example, the increasing power of the British Parliament and the growth of democracy in the 19th century meant that public opinion and domestic political considerations began to play a greater role in shaping imperial policies. The abolition of slavery in the British Empire, for example, was driven in part by domestic political pressure and the growing anti-slavery movement.

Similarly, economic considerations played a role in shaping imperial policies. The opium trade with China, for example, was driven by the desire for profits, despite the social and economic harm it caused in China. The economic interests of powerful groups such as **the East India Company and wealthy landowners also played a role in shaping imperial policies.**

The relationship between British domestic politics and economy and the British Empire in the 19th century was therefore a complex and interdependent one. The acquisition and control of overseas territories fueled economic growth and shaped domestic politics, while domestic politics and the economy also played a significant role in shaping imperial policies.

Lecture 9
The British Empire: Expansion and Ideology

Objectives

*At the end of the lecture, the students should be able to identify the **ideological justifications** behind the expansion of the British Empire in the nineteenth century.*

Questions to consider

How did the British elite justify the need for an Empire?

How did the British view the peoples and lands under their domination?

The expansion of the British Empire was justified by a range of ideological justifications, which evolved over time to reflect the changing political and social contexts of the era. The following are some of the key ideological justifications behind the expansion of the British Empire:

1. Mercantilism

Mercantilism was an economic philosophy that dominated Europe in the 16th to 18th centuries, and it served as a primary justification for Britain's colonial expansion. Under mercantilism, the state's economic power was seen as a key determinant of its military and political power. To achieve this, colonies were viewed as a source of raw materials and markets for manufactured goods, which could be used to enrich the mother country. Therefore, Britain established colonies in North America, the Caribbean, India, and Africa to extract raw materials, create markets for finished goods, and establish trade monopolies.

2. Civilization

British colonial expansion was also justified on the grounds of promoting civilization, a concept that emerged in the 19th century. British colonial officials and intellectuals believed that they had a duty to bring civilization to the "uncivilized" parts of the world. They believed that the values and institutions of British society, including Christianity, parliamentary democracy, and the rule of law, were superior to those of the indigenous peoples they encountered. This justification led to the establishment of missionary schools, hospitals, and other institutions designed to promote British values and culture in the colonies.

Britannia leading civilizing soldiers and colonists against Africans as Civilization conquers Barbarism.

Source: Puck, 1902

3. Social Darwinism

Social Darwinism was a popular philosophy in the late 19th and early 20th centuries that applied the concept of "survival of the fittest" to human societies. According to this philosophy, some races and cultures were inherently superior to others, and the expansion of the British Empire was seen as a way to spread

the superior British culture and race across the globe. This justification was used to justify colonialism in Africa and Asia, where British officials believed they were bringing civilization to the "backward" peoples of those regions.

4. Nationalism

Nationalism emerged as a major political force in Europe in the 19th century and played a significant role in the expansion of the British Empire. British nationalism was based on the idea that the British people were a superior race and that the expansion of the British Empire was necessary to protect and promote British interests. Nationalism was used to justify the acquisition of new territories, the establishment of naval bases, and the protection of trade routes.

5. Strategic interests

Finally, the expansion of the British Empire was also justified on strategic grounds. Britain was a global power, and the maintenance of its status as a dominant world power required the establishment of strategic bases and the protection of key trade routes. This justification was particularly relevant in the 19th century, when Britain's naval power was the cornerstone of its global influence.

6. Imperialist Concepts

The White Man's Burden

The concepts of the white man's burden, eurocentrism, and the civilizing mission were integral to the ideological framework that justified British imperial expansion and colonialism in Africa and Asia. They were used to legitimize the exploitation of people and resources in these regions and to perpetuate the dominance of Western culture and values.

The white man's burden was a phrase coined by the British poet Rudyard Kipling in 1899. It referred to the supposed responsibility of the white, Western nations to civilize and uplift the "inferior" races and cultures of the world. According to this

view, Europeans were seen as morally and intellectually superior to the peoples of Africa and Asia, who were deemed primitive and uncivilized. This view provided a justification for British imperialism, as it allowed the British to believe that they were bringing enlightenment and progress to the "dark" corners of the world.

Eurocentrism

Eurocentrism was a worldview that centered European culture and values as the standard by which all other cultures and peoples were judged. Eurocentrism posited that European culture was the pinnacle of human achievement and that other cultures should aspire to emulate it. Eurocentrism helped to justify British imperialism in Africa and Asia by characterizing the indigenous peoples of these regions as inferior and in need of the guidance and tutelage of European culture and values.

The civilizing mission

The civilizing mission was the idea that Europeans had a duty to civilize and educate the peoples of Africa and Asia. According to this view, European culture was superior to that of the indigenous peoples, and it was the responsibility of European nations to bring this culture to the rest of the world. This justification provided a moral imperative for British imperialism in Africa and Asia, as it allowed the British to believe that they were acting in the best interests of the peoples they were subjugating.

Taken together, the white man's burden, eurocentrism, and the civilizing mission helped to create an ideological framework that justified British imperial expansion and colonialism in Africa and Asia. These concepts enabled the British to believe that they were acting as benevolent guardians of the world's lesser peoples, and that their actions were justified in the name of progress, enlightenment, and civilization. However, the reality was often quite different, as British imperialism often involved the ruthless exploitation of people and resources, and the imposition of European values and institutions on unwilling subjects.

7. Advocates of British Imperial Expansionism

There were numerous British intellectuals, authors, and political figures who defended British imperialism in the 19th century. The following are some examples of prominent figures and their views on British imperialism:

Thomas Babington Macaulay (1800-1859)

Macaulay was a British historian, essayist, and politician who served as Secretary of War and then as Paymaster-General in the mid-19th century. He was a staunch defender of British imperialism, arguing that the British had a moral duty to bring civilization to the peoples of India. In his famous Minute on Education (1835), he advocated for the establishment of a Western-style education system in India, which he believed would produce a class of Indians who were loyal to British rule.

John Stuart Mill (1806-1873)

Mill was a British philosopher, economist, and politician who served as a Member of Parliament in the mid-19th century. He was an advocate of British imperialism, arguing that the British had a duty to civilize and uplift the peoples of India. However, he also believed that the British should respect the customs and traditions of the Indians and not impose Western values on them. He wrote extensively on the subject of British imperialism, including his influential essay "On Liberty" (1859).

Rudyard Kipling (1865-1936)

Kipling was a British author and poet who wrote extensively on the subject of British imperialism. He was a strong defender of British imperialism, arguing that it was the duty of the British to bring civilization to the "lesser races" of the world. He popularized the concept of the white man's burden in his poem of the same name (1899), which portrayed British imperialism as a noble and necessary enterprise.

Cecil Rhodes (1853-1902)

Rhodes was a British businessman and politician who played a significant role in the expansion of the British Empire in southern Africa. He believed that the British were a superior race and that it was their duty to spread their culture and values to the rest of the world. He famously said, "I contend that we are the finest race

in the world and that the more of the world we inhabit, the better it is for the human race." He was a driving force behind the establishment of Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe and Zambia) as a British colony.

Benjamin Disraeli (1804-1881)

Disraeli was a British politician who served as Prime Minister twice in the mid-19th century. He was a supporter of British imperialism, arguing that it was necessary for the maintenance of British power and prestige. He famously said, "India is an empire, and empires are not governed like other states." He oversaw the expansion of British control in India, including the annexation of the Punjab and the establishment of direct British rule in 1858.

In summary, these British intellectuals, authors, and political figures defended British imperialism in the 19th century, advocating for the spread of British culture and values to other parts of the world. While they may have had different views on the specific methods and goals of British imperialism, they shared a belief in the superiority of British civilization and the necessity of extending it to the rest of the world.

TUTORIAL 8-9

READING MATERIAL RELATED TO LECTURES 8-9

DOCUMENT 9.1

Benjamin Kidd, from *The Control of the Tropics* (1898)

http://www.wwnorton.com/college/english/nael/victorian/topic_4/kidd.htm

The Anglo-Irishman Benjamin Kidd (1858–1916) was a civil servant and amateur naturalist who became a best-selling author with his controversial Social Evolution (1894).

.... The ultimate fact underlying all the relations of the white man to the tropics is one which really goes to the root of the whole question of the evolution which the race itself has undergone. The human race reached its earliest development where the conditions of earliest development where the conditions of life were easiest; namely, in the tropics. But throughout the whole period of human history the development of the race has taken place outwards from the tropics. Slowly but surely we see the seat of empire and authority moving like the advancing tide northward. The evolution in character which the race has undergone has been northwards from the tropics. The first step to the solution of the problem before us is simply to acquire the principle that in dealing with the *natural* inhabitants of the tropics we are dealing with peoples who represent the same stage in the history of the development of the race that the child does in the history of the development of the individual. The tropics will not, therefore, be developed by the natives themselves. However we may be inclined to hesitate before reaching this view, it is hard to see how assent to it can be withheld in the face of the consistent verdict of history in the past, and the unvarying support given to it by facts in the present. If there is any one inclined to challenge it, let him reflect for a moment on the evidence on the one side and the difficulty that will present itself to him of producing any serious facts on the other side. If we look to the native social systems of the tropical East, to the primitive savagery of Central Africa, to the West Indian Islands in the past in process of being assisted into the position of modern States by Great Britain, to the Black Republic of Hayti in the present, or to the Black Republic Hayti in the present or to modern Liberia in the future, the lesson seems everywhere the same; it is that there will be no development of the resources of the tropics under native government.

We come, therefore, to a clearly defined position. If we have to meet the fact that by force of circumstances the tropics *must* by force of circumstances the tropics *must* be developed, and if the evidence is equally be developed, and if the evidence is equally emphatic that such a development can only take place under the influence of

the white man, we are confronted with a larger issue than any mere question of commercial policy or of national selfishness. The tropics in such circumstances can only be governed as a trust for civilization, and with a full sense of the responsibility which such a trust involves. The first principle of success in undertaking such a duty seems to the writer to be a clear recognition of the cardinal fact that in the tropics the white man lives and works only as a diver lives and works under water. Alike in a moral, in an ethical, and in a political sense, the atmosphere he breathes must be that of another region, that which produced him, and to which he belongs. Neither physically, morally, nor politically, can he be acclimatized in the tropics.

The people among whom he lives and works are often separated from him by thousands of years of development; he cannot, therefore, be allowed to administer government from any local and lower standard he may develop. If he has any right there at all, he is there in the name of civilization; if our civilization has any right there at all, it is because it represents higher ideals of humanity, a higher type of social order. This is the lesson which, slowly and painfully, and with many a temporary reversion to older ideas, the British peoples have been learning in India for the last fifty years, and which has recently been applied in other circumstances to the government of Egypt.

DOCUMENT 9.2

Joseph Chamberlain, from "The True Conception of Empire" (1897)

At the Annual Royal Colonial Institute Dinner, Hotel Metropole, March 31, 1897

_____

.....It seems to me that there are three distinct stages in our Imperial history. We began to be, and we ultimately became a great Imperial power in the eighteenth century, but, during the greater part of that time, the colonies were regarded, not only by us, but by every European power that possessed them, as possessions valuable in proportion to the pecuniary advantage which they brought to the mother country, which, under that order of ideas, was not truly a mother at all, but appeared rather in the light of a grasping and absentee landlord desiring to take from his tenants the utmost rents he could exact. The colonies were valued and maintained because it was thought that they would be a source of profit — of direct profit — to the mother country.

That was the first stage, and when we were rudely awakened by the War of Independence in America from this dream that the colonies could be held for our profit alone, the second chapter was entered upon, and public opinion seems then to have drifted to the opposite extreme; and, because the colonies were no longer a source of revenue, it seems to have been believed and argued by many people that their separation from us was only a matter of time, and that that separation should be desired and encouraged lest haply they might prove an encumbrance and a source of weakness.

....[W]e have now reached the third stage in our history, and the true conception of our Empire.

What is that conception? As regards the self-governing colonies we no longer talk of them as dependencies. The sense of possession has given place to the sentiment of kinship. We think and speak of them as part of ourselves, as part of the British Empire, united to us, although they may be dispersed throughout the world, by ties of kindred, of religion, of history, and of language, and joined to us by the seas that formerly seemed to divide us.

But the British Empire is not confined to the self-governing colonies and the United Kingdom. It includes a much greater area, a much more numerous population in tropical climes, where no considerable European settlement is possible, and where the native population must always vastly outnumber the white inhabitants; and in these cases also the same change has come over the Imperial idea. Here also the sense of possession has given place to a different sentiment — the sense of obligation. We feel now that our rule over these territories can only be justified if we can show that it adds to the

happiness and prosperity of the people, and I maintain that our rule does, and has, brought security and I maintain that our rule does, and has, brought security and peace and comparative prosperity to countries that never knew these blessings before.

In carrying out this work of civilization we are fulfilling what I believe to be our national mission, and we are finding scope for the exercise of these faculties and qualities which have made of us a great governing race. I do not say that our success has been perfect in every case, I do not say that all our methods have been beyond reproach; but I do say that in almost every instance in which the rule of the Queen has been established and the great *Pas Britannica* has been enforced, there has come with it greater security to life and property, and a material improvement in the condition of the bulk of the population. No doubt, in the first instance, when these conquests have been made, there has been bloodshed, there has been loss of life among the native populations, loss of still more precious lives among those who have been sent out to bring these countries into some kind of disciplined order, but it must be remembered that that is the condition of the mission we have to fulfill. .....

.....You cannot have omelettes without breaking eggs; you cannot destroy the practices of barbarism, of slavery, of superstition, which for centuries have desolated the interior of Africa, without the use of force; but if you will fairly contrast the gain to humanity with the price which we are bound to pay for it, I think you may well rejoice in the result of such expeditions as those which have been recently conducted with such signal success in Nyassaland, Ashanti, Benin, and Nupé — expeditions which may have, and indeed have, cost valuable lives, but as to which we may rest assured that for one life lost a hundred will be gained, and the cause of civilization and the prosperity of the people will in the long run be eminently advanced. But no doubt such a state of things, such a mission as I have described, involves heavy responsibility. In the wide dominions of the Queen the doors of the temple of Janus are never closed, and it is a gigantic task that we have undertaken when we have determined to wield the scepter of empire. Great is the task, great is the responsibility, but great is the honour; and I am convinced that the conscience and the spirit of the country will rise to the height of its obligations, and that we shall have the strength to fulfil the mission which our history and our national character have imposed upon us.

DOCUMENT 9.3

Rudyard Kipling, “The White Man's Burden,” 1899

Source: *McClure’s Magazine*, Feb. 1899

https://ux1.eiu.edu/nekey/syllabi/british/kipling1899.pdf

The poem was produced after the American victory over Spain in 1898, and the ensuing American conquest of the Philippines. In the poem, Kipling urges the United States to conquer and rule the Philippines. Kipling encourages the United States to take the “burden” of empire.

Take up the White Man's burden--
Send forth the best ye breed--
Go bind your sons to exile
To serve your captives' need;
To wait in heavy harness,
On fluttered folk and wild--
Your new-caught, sullen peoples,
Half-devil and half-child.

Take up the White Man's burden--
In patience to abide,
To veil the threat of terror
And check the show of pride;
By open speech and simple,
An hundred times made plain
To seek another's profit,
And work another's gain.

Take up the White Man's burden--
The savage wars of peace--
Fill full the mouth of Famine
And bid the sickness cease;
And when your goal is nearest
The end for others sought,
Watch sloth and heathen Folly
Bring all your hopes to nought.

Take up the W hite Man's burden--
No tawdry rule of kings,

But toil of serf and sweeper--
The tale of common things.
The ports ye shall not enter,
The roads ye shall not tread,
Go mark them with your living,
And mark them with your dead.

Take up the White Man's burden--
And reap his old reward:
The blame of those ye better,
The hate of those ye guard--
The cry of hosts ye humour
(Ah, slowly!) toward the light:--
"Why brought he us from bondage,
Our loved Egyptian night?"

Take up the White Man's burden--
Ye dare not stoop to less--
Nor call too loud on Freedom
To cloke your weariness;
By all ye cry or whisper,
By all ye leave or do,
The silent, sullen peoples
Shall weigh your gods and you.

Take up the White Man's burden--
Have done with childish days--
The lightly proferred laurel,
The easy, ungrudged praise.
Comes now, to search your manhood
Through all the thankless years
Cold, edged with dear-bought wisdom,
The judgment of your peers!

Questions

How does the Kipling view conquered peoples?

Whom does the phrase "the best ye breed" refer to?

What are the White Man's duties mentioned in stanzas 2 and 3?

What are the warnings mentioned throughout the poem?

Suggested Testing

I.

MOHAMED KHIDER UNIVERSITY OF BISKRA
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES
ENGLISH LANGUAGE STUDIES - 2020-2021

COURSE: CIVILIZATION
Lecturer:S. KERBOUA

SEMESTER 1 ACHIEVEMENT TEST

Part One: fill in the gaps with the appropriate terms (6 points)

1. ..... was an alliance of interests **against** the Corn Laws in the late 1830s and early 1840s. **(1 point)**

2**.** ..... was an English **political party** formed by the landed aristocracy. It favoured a strong monarchy, agricultural interests, and the Anglican Church. **(1 point)**

3. ..... was an example of **violent protest** against the hard working conditions and the introduction of machines in agriculture. **(1 point)**

4. ..... were **new kinds of roads** in the early Industrial Revolution. **(1 point)**

5. ..... was passed by Parliament **in 1832** to **expand the franchise** to more English people. **(2 points)**

Part Two: choose the letter of the item that best completes the sentence and put it in the table below (8 points)

Sentence	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Correct letter (item)								

1. ..... improved the situation of roads in the early Industrial Revolution.
a) Jack Metcalf b) John Macadam c)Thomas Telford d) all of these e) none of these

2. The old farming system relied on ....

a) crop rotation including fallow b) crop rotation including turnips c) enclosed farms d) all of these e) none of these

3. In ..... the first public inter-city railway line in the world was built between Manchester and Liverpool, and it used locomotives.
a) 1804 b) 1814 c) 1825 d) 1835 e) none of these

4. The agricultural revolution led to ....
a) open field systems b) common field systems c) individual private farms d) small farms

5. The domestic system consisted of *production of goods....*
   a) on a small scale b) on a large scale c) in factories d) all of these
   e) none of these

6. During the Industrial Revolution, improvement in transportations led to ...
   a) the production of more goods b) the exploitation of more coal and iron
   c) the saving of time

7. Those who benefited from the Corn Laws were ....
   a) businessmen b) farm owners c) factory owners d) all of these
   e) none of these

8. ..... of 1679 prevented unlawful or arbitrary imprisonment of the English people.
   a) Habeas Corpus Act b) Toleration Act c) Bill of Rights d) Test Act
   e)none of these

Part Three: answer the following questions (be precise and concise) (6 points)

1. What was the Chartist Movement and what were its demands?

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*2. What were **the achievements** of the Factory System?*

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---------- End of the Achievement Test----------

II.

Mohamed Khider University of Biskra
Department of English Language and Literature Course: Civilization
2021-2022 Lecturer: Salim Kerboua

Full Name ..... Group: .....

ACHIEVEMENT TEST

Part One

Complete the following statements with the correct items (the item can consist of more than one word)

1. The first document limiting the power of the monarchy was issued in 1215 and was called .....
2. The English Civil War was an armed conflict between ..... and ..... over religious and political prerogatives.
3. The .....was passed by Parliament during the Glorious Revolution. It limited the powers of the monarchy.
4. The ..... was a political party that represented the interests of the landed aristocracy and that was in favour of a strong monarchy.
5. The use of turnips and crop rotation to avoid fallow in agriculture was a technique introduced by .....
6. ..... was a machine invented by Jethro Tull during the agricultural revolution.
7. ..... was a protest movement that rose against the introduction of machines in factories.
8. ..... was passed by Parliament to extend the franchise (right to vote) for the first time.

Part Two: *Answer the following question in a paragraph*

During the Industrial Revolution, what kind of improvements were realised in the sector of transportation?

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III.

MOHAMED KHIDER UNIVERSITY OF BISKRA
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE COURSE: CIVILIZATION
2022-2023 LECTURER: KERBOUA S.

ACHIEVEMENT TEST

Part I: complete the statements so that they make sense and they are historically accurate (8 points)

1. ..... was imposed by the Barons on King John in 1215. It was the first document to limit the powers of the monarch.
2. The..... was passed by Parliament in ..... and it was accepted by William of Orange and Mary, the then new monarchs of England.
3. The ..... was a violent conflict between Parliament and King Charles I over religious and political prerogatives.
4. The ..... with the use of turnips was a technical innovation that avoided fallow and improved the production of crops.
5. Jethro Tull was the inventor of the ..... during the Agricultural Revolution.
6. The ..... was passed by the British Parliament in ..... It got rid of rotten boroughs and it allowed the expansion of the franchise for the first time to a larger portion of the British people.

Part II: answer the following questions. Write short paragraphs. Be concise and precise. (12 points)

1. What were the characteristics of the domestic system of manufacturing?

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2. Why were patents important during the Industrial Revolution?

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