Why?

- **Railway**
  - Demand/ economic need
  - Technological developments
    - Steam engine developments
  - Capital
    - End of slavery 1833 - compensation
  - Skills
- **Agricultural revolution caused I.R**
  - Well-fed population → Healthier, more surviving
    - More supply of labour
    - Rise in demand for goods
  - Less demand for labour in the countryside
  - Profits to reinvest
  - Success of mechanisation
  - Transport changes
- **Steam engine important for I.R**
  - Transport
    - Locomotive steam engine
  - Extraction of coal
  - Power machines
    - Factory system
    - Mass production
  - Unskilled labour
- **Capitalism important I.R**
  - Profits from agriculture and slave trade
  - Confidence in investment and banking
    - Government policy to protect commercial interests
  - Risks shared, dividends
  - Profit maximising through efficiency
    - Machines
  - Necessary for railway
- **Canals important for I.R**
  - Transporting resources
  - Generated profit
  - Stimulated engineering
  - First step for transport
- **Slave trade important I.R**
  - Profits to be reinvested
  - International trade
  - Cotton for textile industry
- **Factory system**
  - Large supply of cheap labour
  - Entrepreneurship and laissez-faire
  - Technological developments
- **Urbanisation**
  - Low demand for labour in the countryside
  - Means of transport (railway)
  - Factories
- **Free trade supported**
  - Growing foreign market
    - Profit from foreign trade
  - Cotton imports for textile
  - Adam Smith
  - Little competition
  - Tariffs led to retaliation
  - Appealed to many
    - Landowners and middle class
    - Workers
      - Corn Laws raised food prices
- **Access to international markets helped I.R after 1780**
  - Demand for British goods
  - Raw materials
    - Cotton for textile
  - Trade brought in profits
  - Development of ports
- **Textile machinery increased I.R after 1780**
  - Factory system
  - Provided employment
  - Stimulated engineering
  - Growth of trade
  - Demand for coal
- **Development middle class caused by I.R**
  - Engineers, bankers, factory managers...
  - More suffrage
  - Enhanced status
  - Wealth - better food and living - children survived
  - Could afford private education
- **Living conditions bad for working class due to I.R**
  - Urbanisation was rapid
    - No regulation on housing, health
  - Working conditions in factories
  - Pollution
  - Middle and upper classes did not want to pay taxes
- **1848 Public Health Act**
  - Royal Commision 1842
  - Economic reasons
  - Terrible housing
  - Cholera outbreak 1848
  - Acceptance of idea that government should be involved
- **Luddites**
  - Replaced by machines
  - Low wages
  - War
  - Government indifference
  - Self-worth
- **Swing riots**
  - Machines
  - Bad harvest
  - War
  - Low wages as monthly payments instead of salary
  - Corn Laws effect
- **Some lower classes resisted mechanisation**
  - Threshing machines
  - Mechanisation replaced jobs
  - Government ignored demands
- **Chartism**
- **Trade Unions survived**
- **Co-operative societies**
- **Opposition to social reform**
- **Gov regulated working conditions**

Presented with xmind