Urbanization

The Agricultural Revolution Pushes People from Farms to Factories

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| Before  |  | After  |
|  | **Disease**🡪 |  |
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|  | **Columbian Exchange**🡪 |  |
| Agricultural Revolution |
| Before  |  | After  |
|  | **“Turnip” Townsend**🡪**Innovation:**  |  |
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|  | **Jethro Tull**🡪**Innovation:**  |  |
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|  | **Robert Bakewell**🡪**Innovation:**  |  |

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| What was the impact of the population explosion?  |

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| Population Growth |
| Before  |  | After  |
| Population growth was very slow because of diseases like bubonic plague, syphilis, and smallpox.  | **Disease**🡪* Trained midwives
* People developed immunity
* Innoculations
 | Population rates increased quickly reaching 11 million from 7 million in about century.  |
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| Food production was low and much malnutrition.  | **Columbian Exchange**🡪Introduction of potatoes and corn | There was a 60 percent increase in food production leading to healthier people and animals |
| Agricultural Revolution |
| Before  |  | After  |
| Farm animals had to be slaughtered at the onset of winterSoil was depleted making it necessary for the ground to be left fallow every third year. | **“Turnip” Townsend**🡪**Innovation:** Turnips and clover | Turnips could be stored over winter and used as feed for animals, fattening them and producing milk. By planting clover as a cover crop, it replenished the soil and provide another source of food for cattle and sheep. |
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| Farmers scattered seed over the land and much was wasted either because it did not take root or was eaten by birds.  | **Jethro Tull**🡪**Innovation:** Seed Drill | The seed drill planted seeds in rows and covered the seed in the ground, which led to greater crop production.  |
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| There was a variable health and quality of livestock  | **Robert Bakewell**🡪**Innovation:** Selective-breeding | By cross-breeding the best animals, the animals became meatier and tastier.  |

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| What was the impact of the population explosion? An increasing population helped prompt the industrial revolution, by leading to a demand for more goods to consume. This demand for increased industry generated a need for a larger labor force. With farm production becoming more efficient and more expensive, fewer farmers were needed to produce crops and was typically done by the wealthy landowners. Those farmers becoming unnecessary on farms moved to cities where industry was taking off.  |