

Chapter 5- The Industrial Revolution

# An Agricultural Revolution

(p.130-134 Crossroads Textbook)

**What is Agriculture?**

During the Tudor times in England, landowners began to consolidate the small strips of land into large fields for farming. This big change (reform) was called ENCLOSURE.

## What did Enclosure mean?

**Enclosure Movement**  
1760-1832


The movement when land started to be enclosed with fences, and wealthy landowners bought land from farmers who then moved to cities. Farming became a profitable business.

Larger fields now meant that farmers could spend less time working the land and could work it more profitably. They had more land to farm and could now do crop rotations instead of the old medieval farming method of 3-Field System and could now be farmed year round with different crops.

## What were the concerns or problems with Enclosure and for the Farmers?

**Effect on Poor**

- The enclosure movement created thousands of poor.
- These people believed leaving England for a chance at a better life in America .
- In England Work became insecure, Employment became uncertain, income unstable.

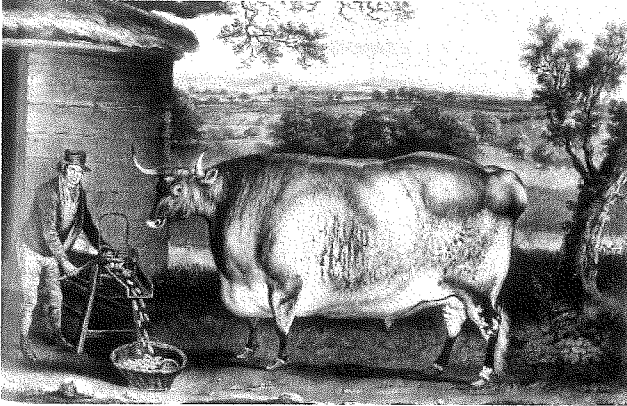


The problem was that Parliament passed laws making it possible for the common land (land that anyone in the village could use), to be divided up or sold. This made farmland more and more expensive to buy and only the wealthy could afford to buy land.

Poor farmers were left in very unfortunate circumstances and no longer had the common land to graze their cows and sheep. Many had to sell off any land they had and move to the cities in search of work and money.

Enclosure led to a whole new attitude in agriculture = Farming was now a business and money could be made. Large landowners were able to take advantage of new technologies in farming and make even more money from crops.

## NEW BREEDS OF ANIMALS ON FARMS: (p.132)



Many English landowners saw that better farm animals would bring higher profits. Gradually new breeds of cattle and sheep replaced the old types. (ie: Giant Cows!)

These new breeds of cattle (cows) produced more meat and the sheep produced thicker wool.

GIANT COWS! 😊

These new animals were hardier and did not catch diseases as easily. However, they were more expensive and at first, in short supply. So farmers with more money, made even more money by having these new animals.

## NEW CROPS AND TECHNOLOGIES: (p.133)

Farmers knew that money could be made in farming now so they invested money into farming techniques that had the potential to make them even richer.



Invention of the Seed Drill  
1701

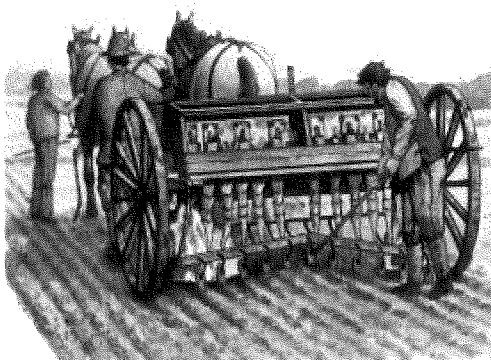
Invented by Jethro Tull, the seed drill was made to sow seeds in neat rows, and it helped make farming more efficient

Jethro Tull was an English inventor who studied how soil helped plants grow. He found that when soil was broken up and enriched with manure, crops grew much better. He then invented the SEED DRILL, which was a planting machine that was pulled by horses and would drop the seeds in neat rows. = much faster and less wasteful!

Lord Townshend (nicknamed "Turnip Townshend") was an English Lord who had been an important politician in parliament. He was a wealthy landowner and when he retired he spent time studying which crops could grow year round and make him more money. He discovered that by planting **FOUR** Crops... he could farm all year.

1. Turnips
2. Barley
3. Grasses
4. Wheat

\*\* land no longer had to remain FALLOW like in the Middle Ages.



SO.... With Enclosure, the population of towns grew quickly and people need jobs... this led to the creation of \_\_\_\_\_.