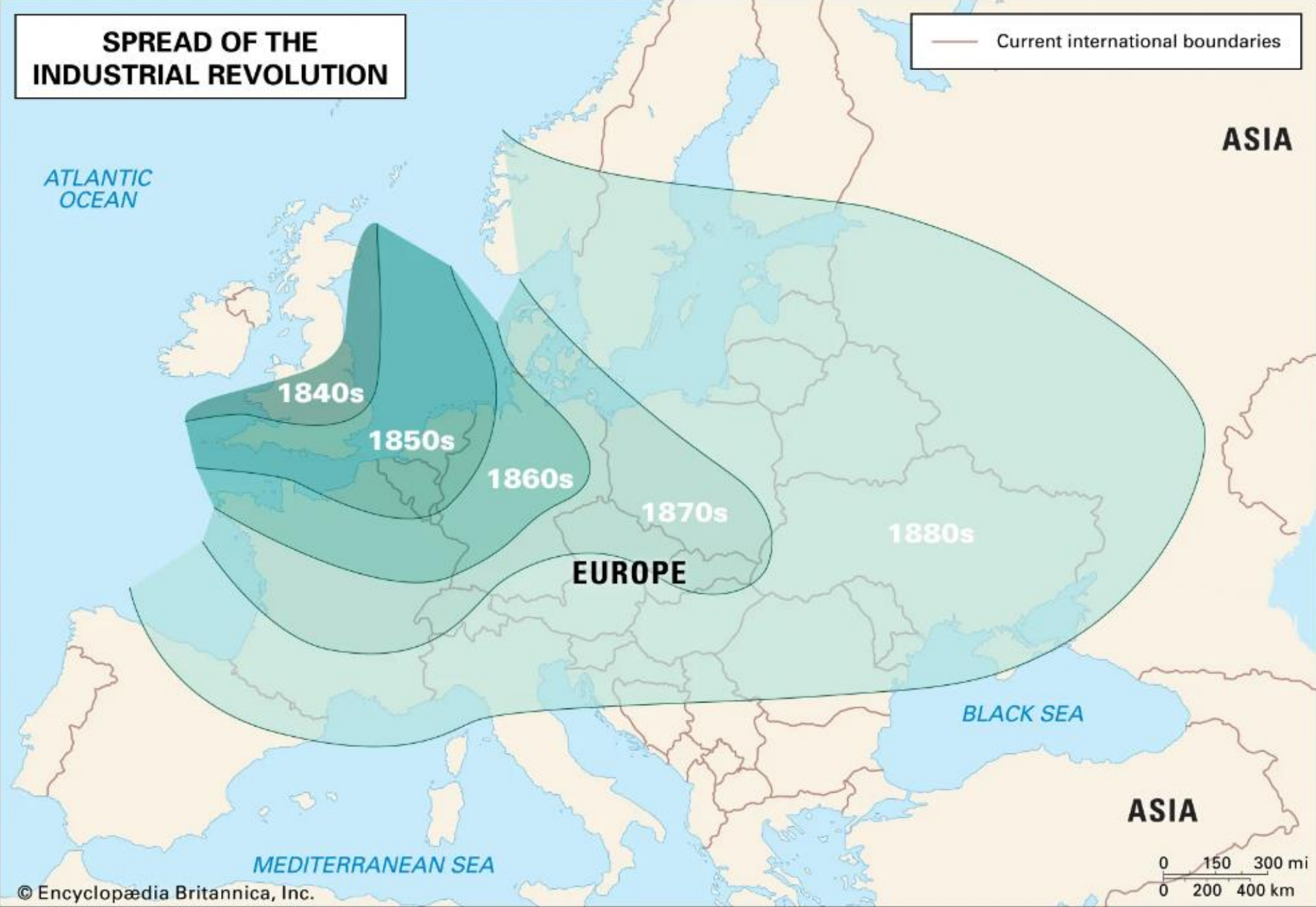


SPREAD OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

— Current international boundaries



Industrial Revolution

A map depicting the spread of the Industrial Revolution through Europe in the 19th century.

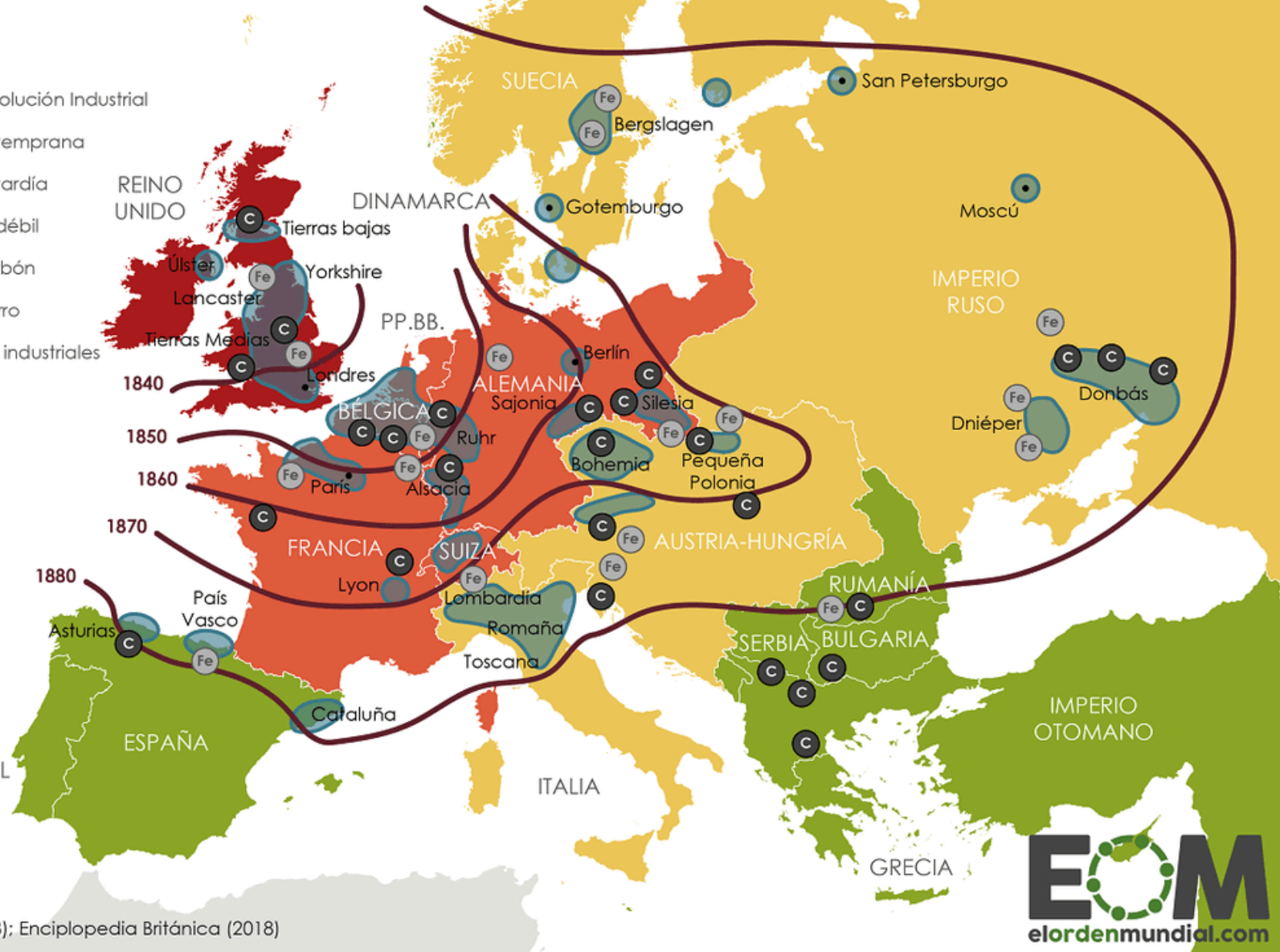
Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc./Kenny Chmielewski

Revolución Industrial

La expansión de la industrialización en Europa*

1840-1914

- Origen de la Revolución Industrial
- Industrialización temprana
- Industrialización tardía
- Industrialización débil
- Depósitos de carbón
- Depósitos de hierro
- Principales áreas industriales



Spread of industrialization in Europe, 1840-1914.

The transformations that occurred during the Industrial Revolution were so profound that a similar change had not been seen in the world since the Neolithic Revolution some 10,000 years earlier.

by @elordenmundial

(Source: elordenmundial.com)

*Fronteras hacia 1890

Cartografía:

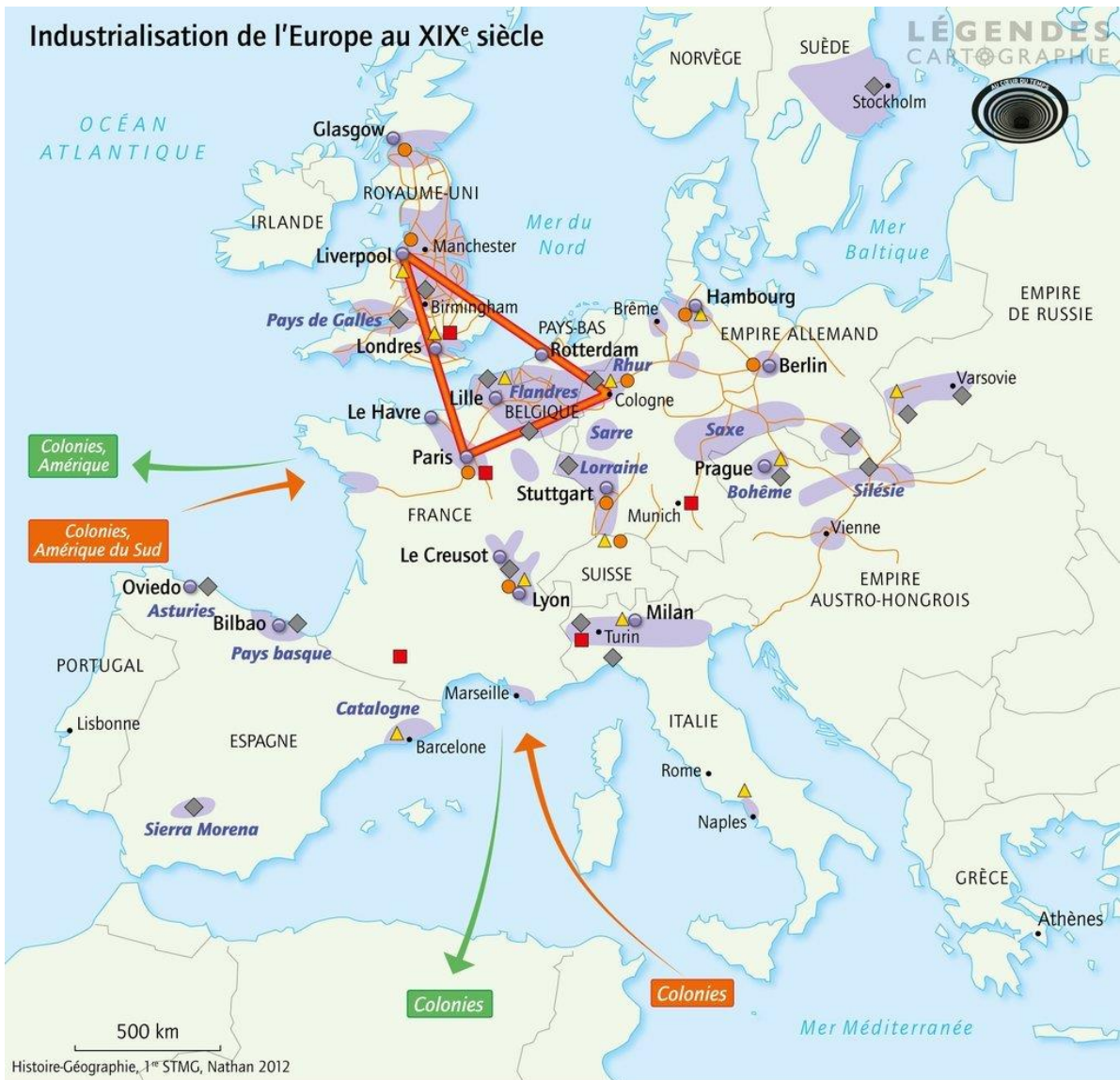
Abel Gil Lobo (2020)

Fuentes:

BRGM (2008); Eurostat (2018); Enciclopedia Británica (2018)



Industrialisation de l'Europe au XIX^e siècle



Industrialization in Europe in the 19th century

In the 19th century, Europe moved from artisanal manufacturing to mass production with the appearance of the first mechanized spinning mills. The process of industrialization then profoundly transformed European economies and societies.

by @LegendesCarto

(Source: twitter.com)

Source: https://mapsontheweb.zoom-maps.com/post/709866216217542656/industrialization-in-europe-in-the-19th-century?is_related_post=1

1. Les principales industries

- ▲ Textile, secteur clé de la première industrialisation
- ◆ Sidérurgie
- Chimie, secteur clé de la seconde industrialisation
- Automobile et aéronautique

2. Les foyers économiques majeurs

- Grandes régions industrielles
- Apparues avant 1850
- Apparues après 1850
- ▢ Cœur industriel de l'Europe

3. Les transports et les échanges

- Premières voies ferrées en 1850
- Flux de produits manufacturés
- Flux de matières premières



Why was Switzerland one of the first countries to industrialise?

The **industrial revolution** began in the **1760s** in **Britain**, then spread to the rest of Europe, first affecting **northern France** and **Belgium, Switzerland**, around 1800-1820.

On the surface, there seem to be **no obvious reasons** why Switzerland should have been **early to industrialise**.

Unlike the other countries, Switzerland has **no obvious natural advantages**. Mountainous and cut off from the sea, Switzerland **does not have easy access** to **coal** and **iron** reserves.

But Switzerland does have a geographically central location **close to markets** and **other industrial centres**, access to the Rhine, rivers to power factories and a culture of political liberalism, socio-cultural freedom and **the Protestant tradition** which had been **important** to the early development of **capitalism** in the **Netherlands** and **Britain**.

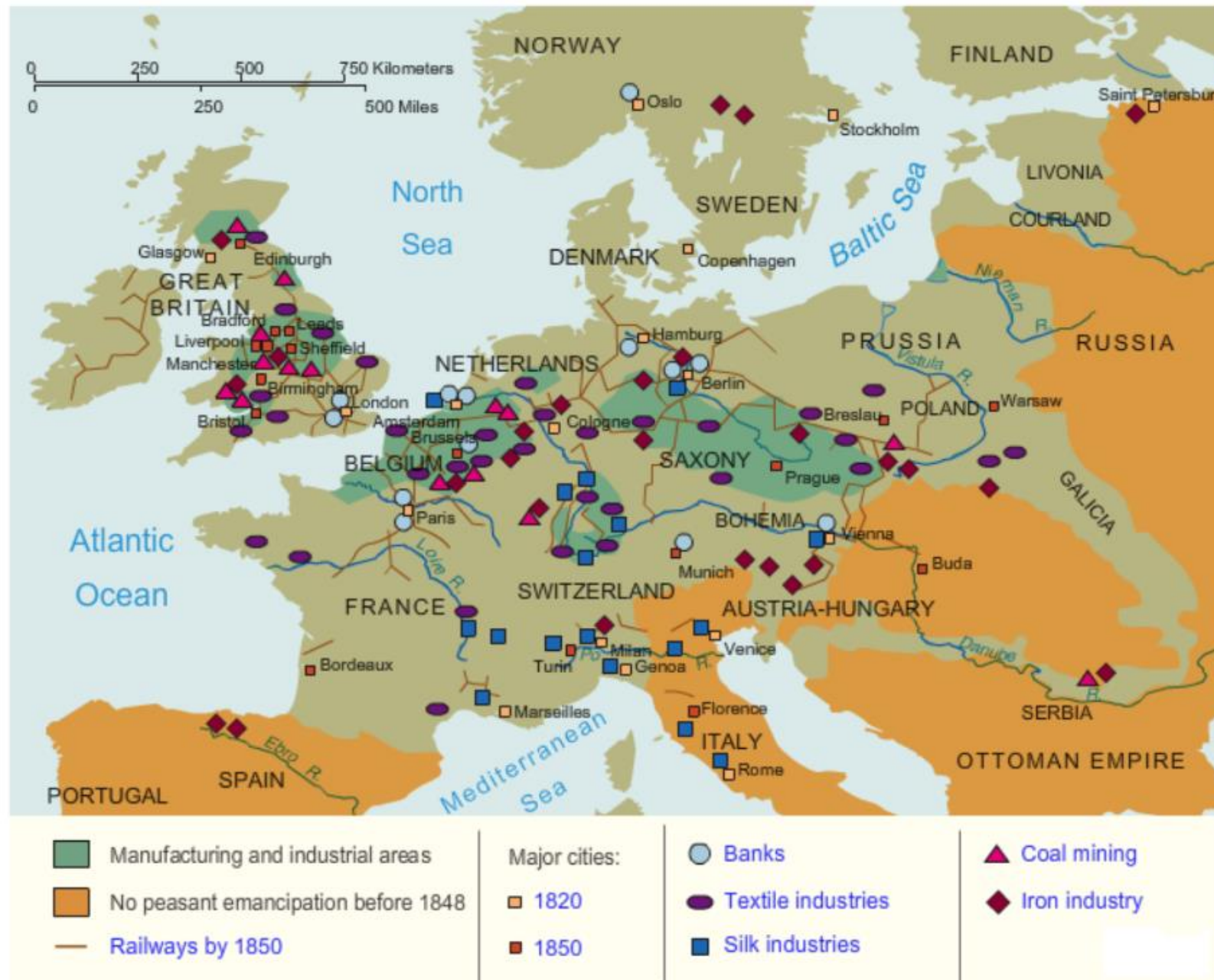
Towns like **Geneva** and **Basel** had long been renowned for their political and **intellectual freedom**, centres of learning and **enlightened thinking**.

In Switzerland, **feudal restriction** had been **lifted** to allow free movement of labour and self-governing urban centres existed with merchant capitalists ready to invest their money in new enterprises and technology.

And perhaps most importantly, Switzerland was already an advanced European centre for the industry that kickstarted the Industrial Revolution: **textiles**.

Source: <https://www.internationalschoolhistory.com/lesson-8---switzerland.html>

Industrialization in Europe until 1850



The Industrial Revolution greatly changed both the European landscape and its culture. Where quiet villages once stood, large factory complexes were built. Peasants who had previously worked in cycles with the harvest became subject to factory discipline and daily work, and many moved into growing cities. The changing economic life of Europeans transformed the face of the continent.

Based on the map, what can you conclude about the development of the iron industry in Europe?

- Berlin was the most important iron-producing center in Europe.
- The iron industry often prospered near coal mines.
- France was Europe's leading iron producer.

Similarly, what can you conclude about industrial development in Britain?

- Britain had no competition from the European continent in the textile industry in 1850.
- Britain was the most industrially developed state in 1850, and it led Europe in almost every industry.
- Britain had a developed textile industry, but it lacked a developed coal mining industry.

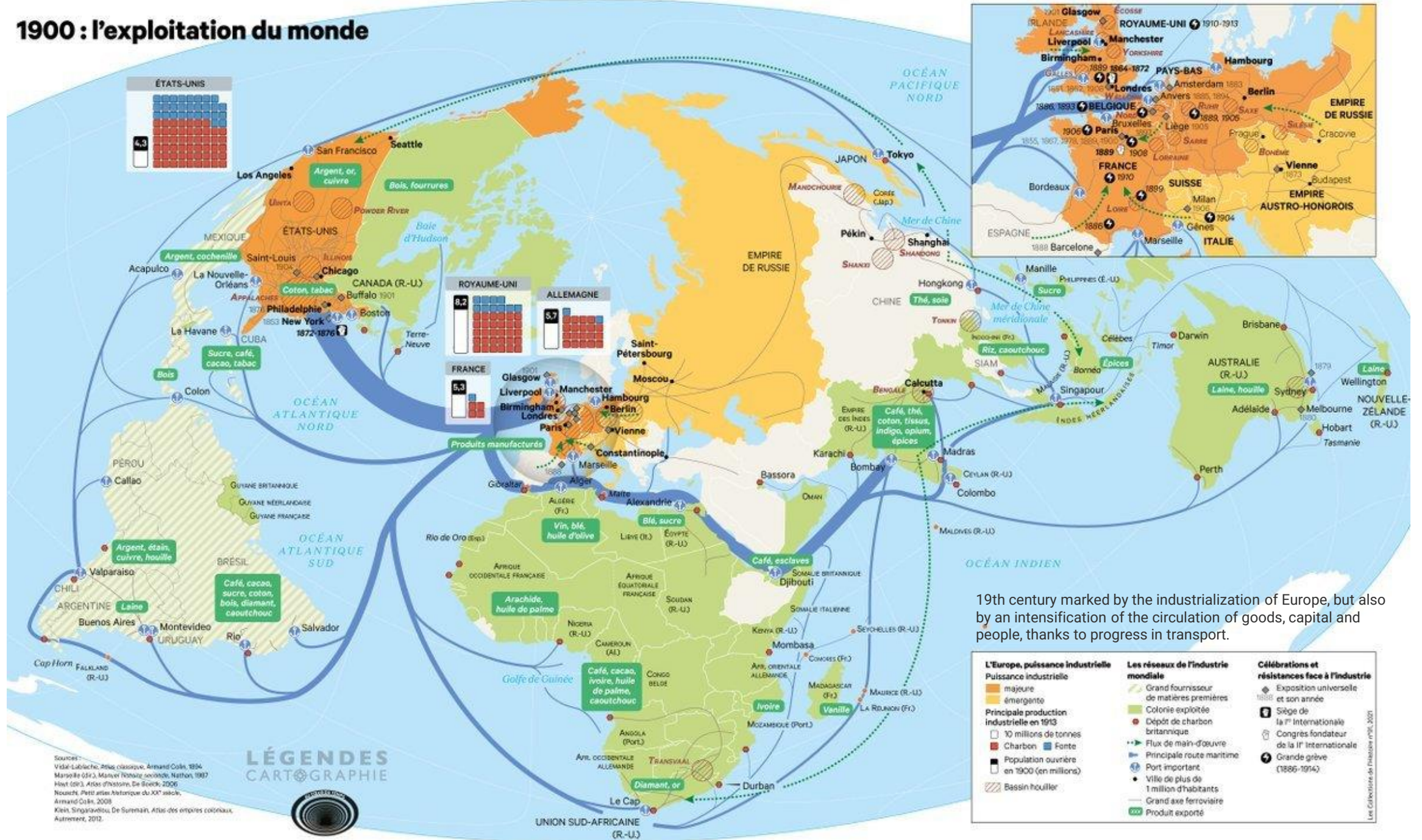
Industrialization in Europe until 1850



What can you conclude about France and Germany by looking at the railroads on this map?

- Germany and France built their systems together in an effort to increase transnational commerce.
- By 1850, the German states had laid more railroad track than France.
- By 1850, France had laid more railroad track than the German states.

1900 : l'exploitation du monde



L'organisation du territoire français à la fin du XIX^e siècle

LÉGENDES
CARTOGRAPHIE



France in the 19th century

France is industrializing after the United Kingdom. In the 19th century industry is concentrated in the NE and around Lyon. The State also encourages the development of the railroad and transport. Unlike England, France is not subject to explosive urban growth.

by @LegendesCarto

(Source: twitter.com)

Source: https://mapsontheweb.zoom-maps.com/post/710317952569917440/france-in-the-19th-century-france-is?is_related_post=1

Air pollution in Europe, January 19, 2021.

Red - more polluted.
(Source: reddit.com)

Source: https://mapsontheweb.zoom-maps.com/post/640829711915843585/air-pollution-in-europe-january-19-2021-red?is_related_post=1

