

# The expansion of Europe in the 18<sup>th</sup> century



# The Old Regime

- Ancien régime: the patterns of social, political, and economic relationships in France before 1789; broadly, the life and institutions of pre-revolutionary Europe





Life remained a struggle with poverty  
development of colonial empires  
Europe had an agrarian economy  
80%- livelihoods from agriculture



Famine foods- chestnuts, stripped bark in the forests, dandelions and grass (sometimes cannibalism)





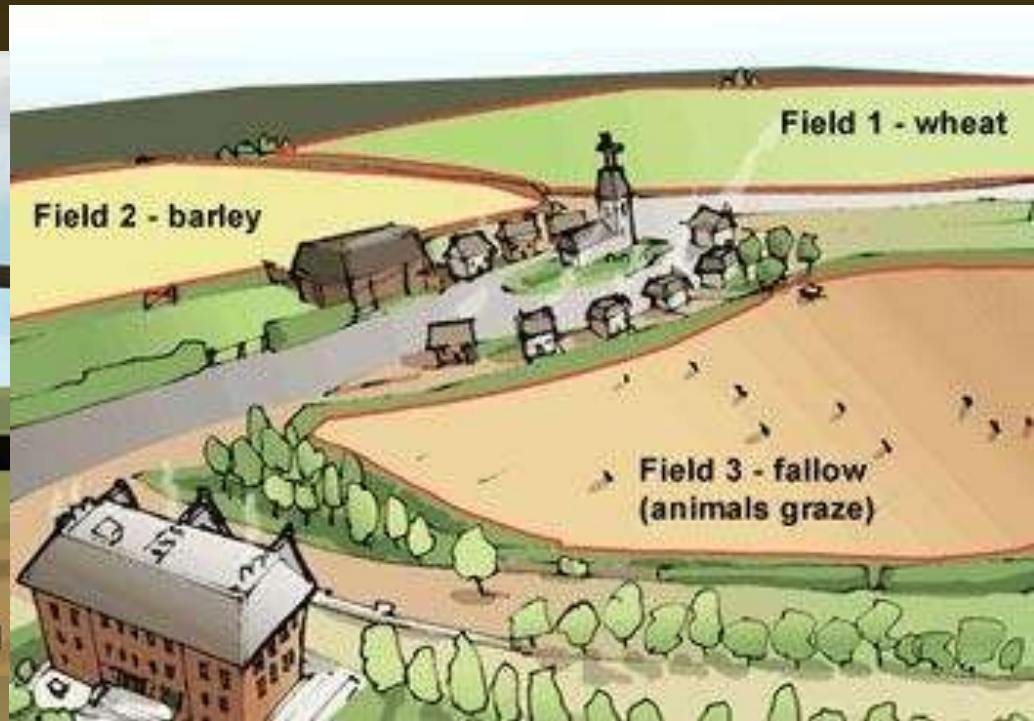
People were weakened and susceptible to illness and epidemics

Dysentery- intestinal ailments

Influenza and smallpox- 1690s Finland 28% of population died.



- Open-field system -several large fields cut up into long narrow strips. (Exhaustion of soil)
- Nitrogen was soon depleted.
- Field must lie fallow to recover its fertility
- 3 field system-middle ages





# Open-Field System



- Three year rotations were introduced to give the exhausted soil time to recover.
- Villages maintained open meadows for hay and natural pastures.
- In Eastern Europe, the peasants were still bound to their lords in hereditary service.
- Privileges of Europe's rulers weighed heavily on the people of the land.

# Open-Field System

- Cut field into long narrow strips.
- Fortunate individual peasant families could own a few strips scattered throughout the large field.
- Peasants farmed the field as a community following the same patterns of plowing, sowing and harvesting.
- Soil exhaustion was common due to lack of fertilizer.

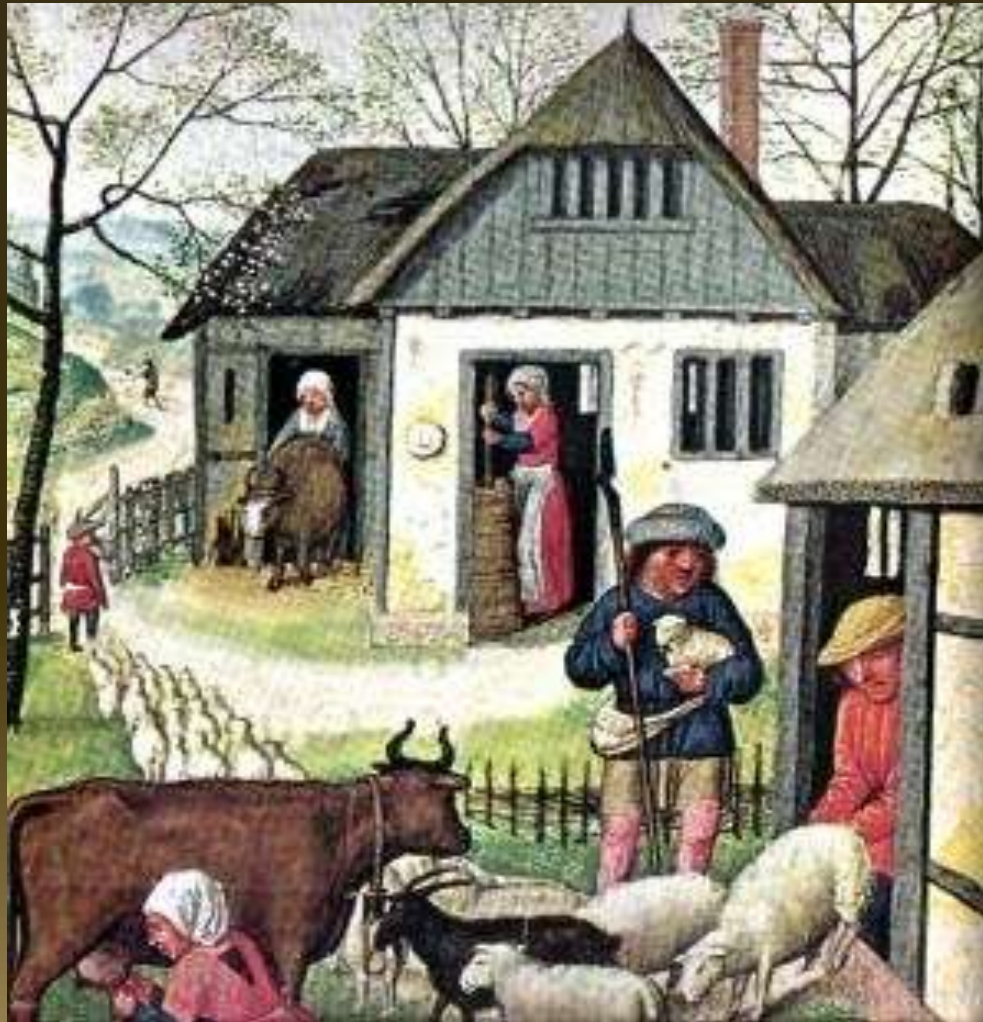








Common lands-open meadows for hay and natural pasture, horses, oxen, cows, and pigs.





# The Gleaners-Jean Francis Millet

Women who search for grains and stalks that the harvesters have missed.



1000000

- 



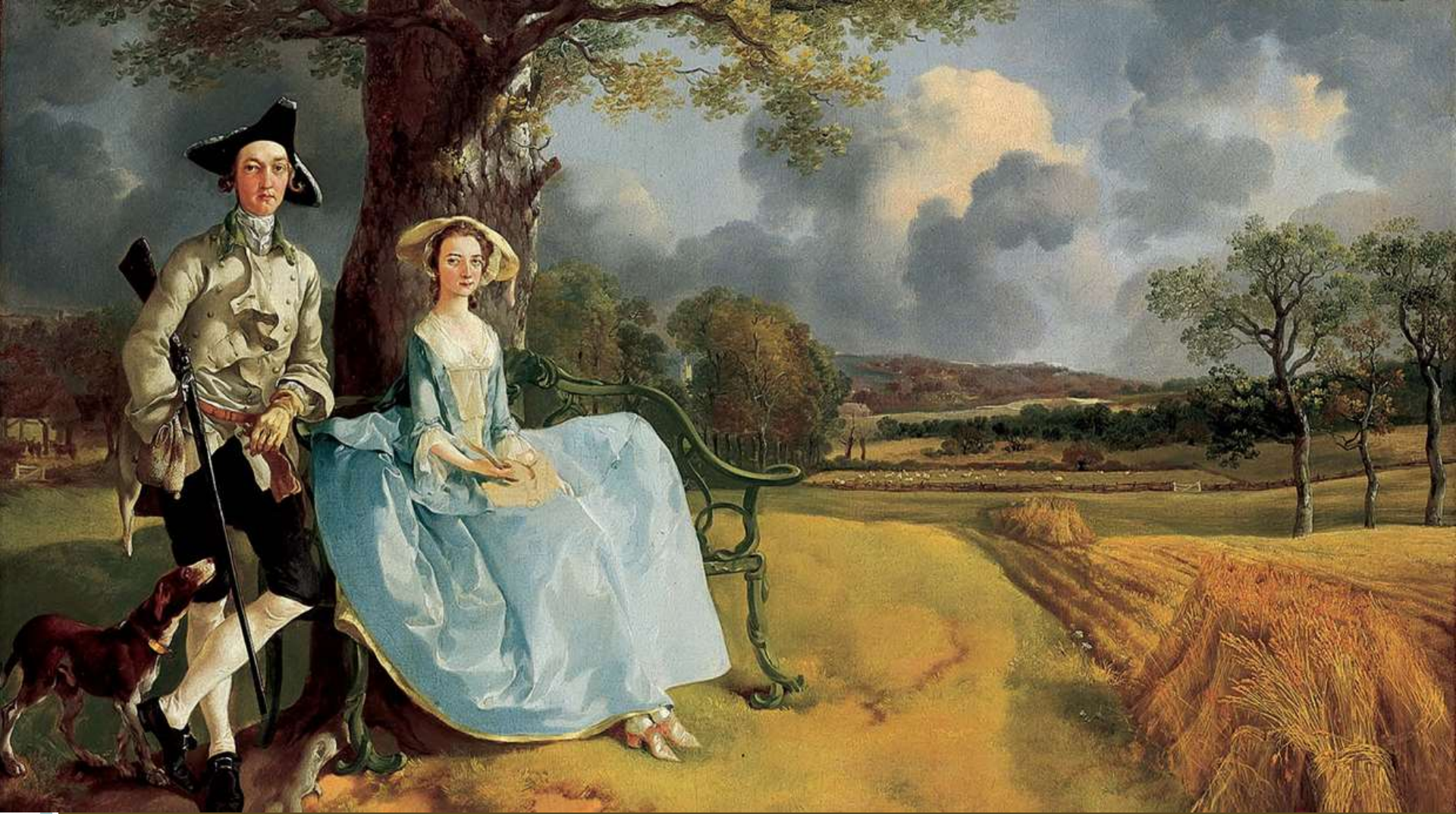


# The Aristocracy

- 1–5 % of population
- Most social, political, economic power
- Wealth based on land
- Manual labor considered beneath them
- Interest in economic growth, innovation (like commercial classes)







Aristocratic Couple Portraits, such as this one of the English landowner, Robert Andrews and His Wife, by Thomas Gainsborough (1728–1788), contain many clues to the aristocratic dominance of landed society





# The Aristocracy

- British nobility—smallest, wealthiest, best defined, most socially responsible
- About 400 families, eldest males of each in House of Lords
- Owned about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of all arable land
- Few significant legal privileges, but great political power
- French nobility—less clear-cut; about 400,000 nobles
- “Nobles of the sword”—nobility derived from military service during feudal times
- “Nobles of the robe”—from service in bureaucracy, or purchased
- Some wealthy, some poor, but all shared certain hereditary privileges
- Eastern European nobilities—military traditions important; extensive repressive power over serfs





# Aristocratic Resurgence

- Europe-wide reaction to threat from expanding power of monarchies
- Tried to preserve privileges by making nobility harder to attain
- Pushed to reserve high-ranking military/government/church appointments for nobles
- Sought to leverage existing noble-controlled institutions (British Parliament, French parlements, German provincial diets, etc.)
- Tried to shore up wealth through new tax exemptions, raising rents





# Peasants & Serfs

- Lives of economic and social dependency, exploitation, vulnerability
- Power of European landlords increased from west to east
- French peasants: banalités (feudal dues); corvée (annual forced labor)
- Habsburg serfs: near-slavery; robot (compulsory service to lord)
- Russian serfs: worst off; noble wealth measured by number of serfs, not acres
- Ottoman Empire (SE Europe): peasants nominally free; marginally empowered by scarcity of labor



- Eighteenth-century France had some of the best roads in the world, but they were often built with forced labor. French peasants were required to work part of each year on such projects. This system, called the *corvée*, was not abolished until the French Revolution in 1789



# Peasant Rebellions

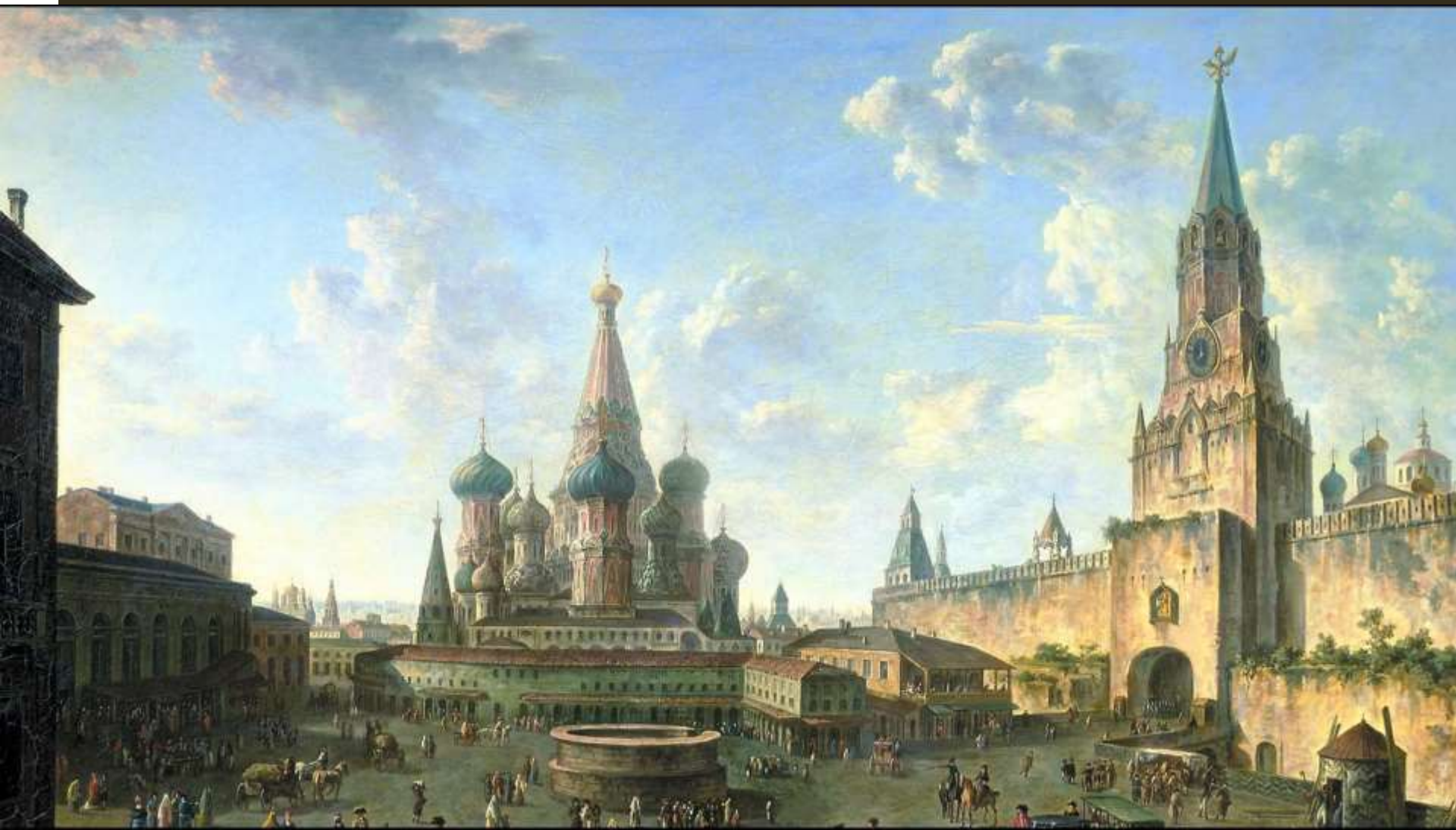
- Russia: Pugachev's Rebellion (1773–1775)—all of southern Russia; eventually crushed; largest 18th c. uprising
- Eastern Europe: smaller revolts in Bohemia, Transylvania, Moravia, Austria
- Western Europe: almost no revolts, but rural riots in England; usually attempts to assert traditional rights against innovations—thus conservative





- Emelyan Pugachev (1726–1775) led the largest peasant revolt in Russian history. In this contemporary propaganda picture he is shown in chains. An inscription in Russian and German was printed below the picture decrying the evils of revolution and insurrection





# English Game Laws

- 1671–1831: English landowners had exclusive legal right to hunt game
- Upheld superior status of aristocracy (over peasants) and landed gentry (over commercial classes)
- Gentry hired gamekeepers to guard against poachers; killing deer by unauthorized persons became capital crime
- Poaching nonetheless popular—a source of food for the hungry
- Black market driven by urban demand for luxury meat
- 1831: laws rewritten to permit landowners to allow others to hunt







# Community controls of the traditional village-degrading public rituals





# Family Structure

- Family economy: family was basic unit of production and consumption in preindustrial Europe
- Northwestern European households:
- Nuclear family—married couple, children through early teens, servants; appx. 5–6 members average
- Married late—average age 26 (men), 23 (women)
- Servants—young people working in exchange for room, board, wages; not necessarily socially inferior to employers; normally ate with family





# Eastern European households

- Marriage usually before 20, often arranged
- Extended family—3-4 generations, 9-20 members or more in rural Russia
- landlord's need for labor









# Family Economy

- Living alone almost impossible and viewed with suspicion
- All household members worked; work products went to family, not individual
- Farming major occupation, but rarely adequate—one or more family members might work elsewhere and send wages home
- Skilled artisans—father chief artisan, wife often sold the wares, children learned the trade
- Western Europe: death of the father often meant disaster; high mortality rate meant high personal and economic vulnerability



- During the seventeenth century the French Le Nain brothers painted scenes of French peasant life. Although the images softened many of the harsh realities of peasant existence, the clothing and the interiors were based on actual models and convey the character of the life of better off



# Women and the Family Economy

- Women's lives largely determined by her ability to establish and maintain a household
- Marriage an economic necessity
- Dominant concern was adequate food supply; necessity of limiting number of children—birth control



- Couples could not marry until they could support themselves economically.
- The land was still the main source of income.





# Jean-Simeon Chardin:

- the scullery maid



- Killing nurses- The nurse let children die quickly so that she could take another child and another fee.





- The church denounced infanticide and insisted every human life was sacred



- Overlaying" parents rolling over and suffocating the child placed between them in bed

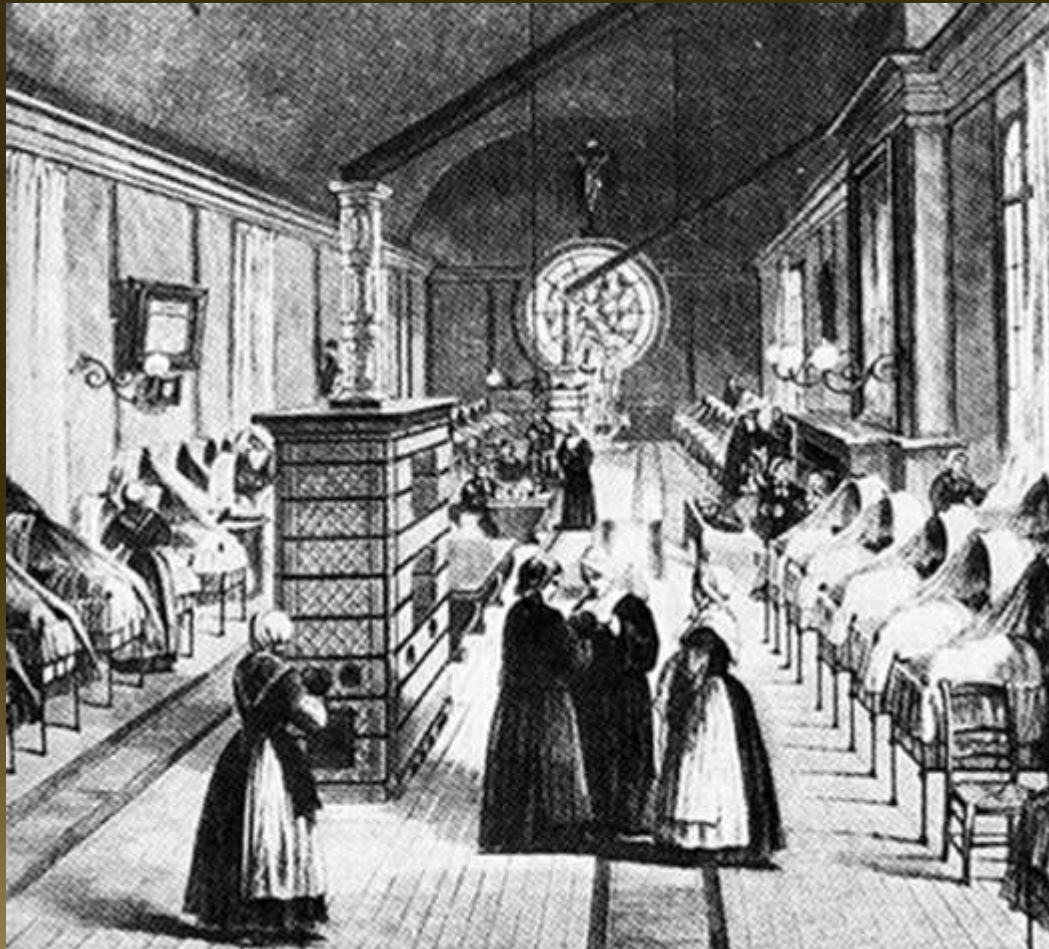




- ST Vincent de Paul- established a home for foundlings
- Foundling hospitals “to prevent the frequent murder of poor, miserable infants at birth”



- 1770's 1/3 of all babies born in Paris being abandoned to the foundling home by their mothers- 50% die within one year

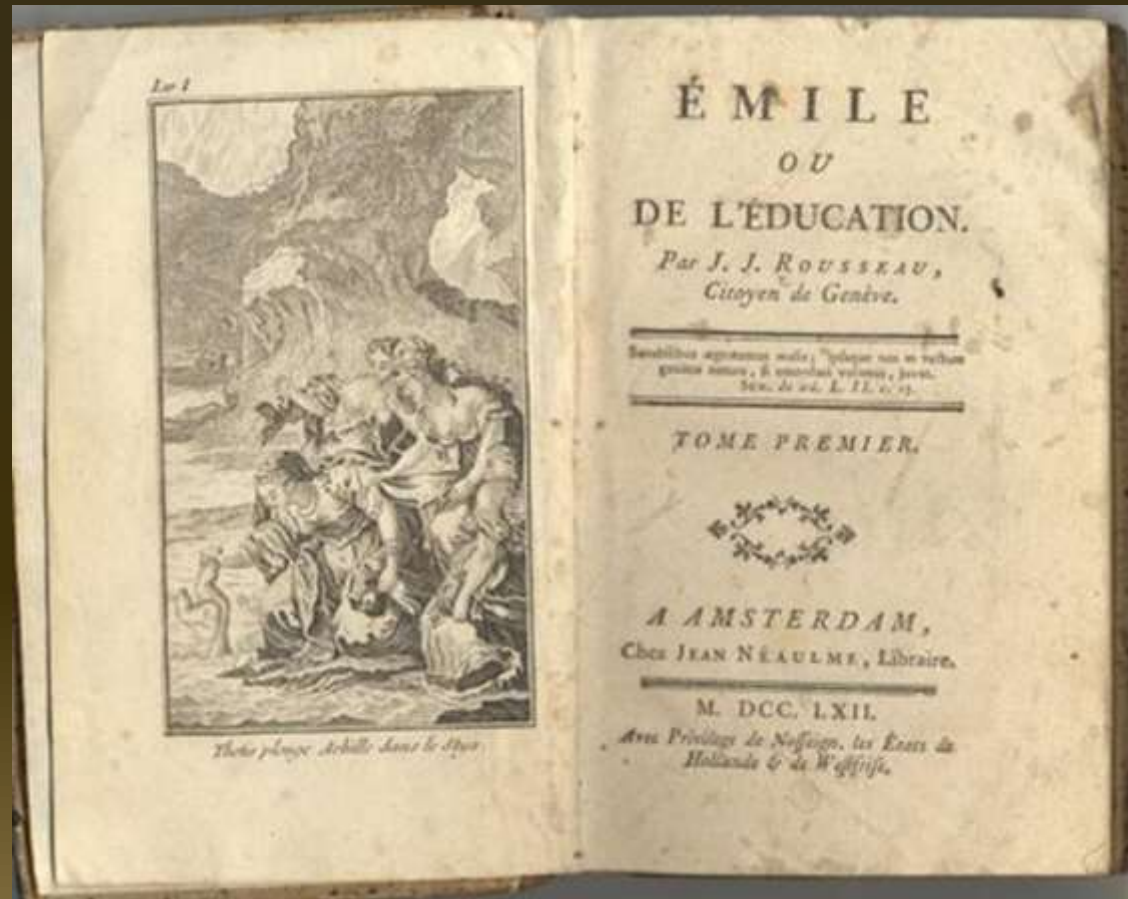
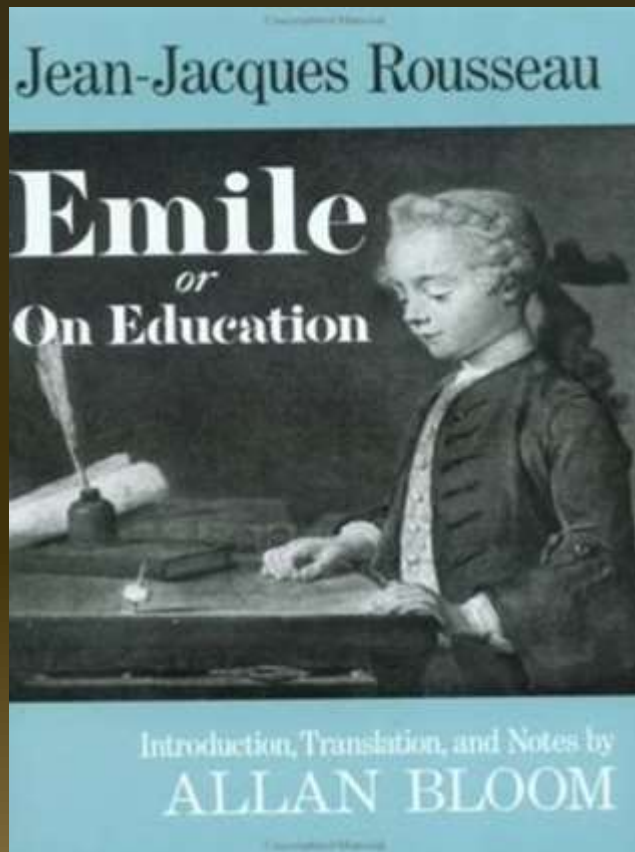




- Indifference toward children was found in all classes
- “Out of sight and out of mind”
- Daniel Defoe (1659-1731)
- “spare the rod and spoil the child”



# Emile- Jean Jacques Rousseau





- Swaddling- wrapping in tight-fitting clothes and blankets to form babies by “straightening the out”



1000000

- 





# Children and the Family Economy

- 18th c. childbirth dangerous for both mother and child
- Wet nursing industry—well-developed, necessary because full-time motherhood usually impossible
- Birth of a child often meant increased economic hardship; sometimes infanticide
- “Foundling hospitals” established for abandoned children, usu. victims of poverty or illegitimacy



- High infant mortality rate-(one of five die in childbirth) adult indifference, neglect and abuse of children
- By nursing, women limited their fertility and spaced their children
- Aristocracy and upper middle class women seldom nursed their children (crude and undignified)
- A wet nurse was hired to suckle children; wet-nursing was wide spread in the 18th century







Arrival of the Wet Nurses

# Diets and Nutrition

Bread was the staff of life. Dark bread mix rye and wheat.

Scotland-oatmeal

Poor also ate vegetables. Vegetables were considered “poor people’s food” peas and beans eaten fresh in spring and summer, dried and eaten in soups in the fall and winter.

Cabbage ,carrots and wild greens. Fruit was limited to summer months. Poor ate less meat and eggs.

Harsh game laws deprived the poor of the right to hunt rabbits, deer, and birds (partridge)



- Most common meat eaten by the poor was lamb or mutton. Milk was rarely drunk. Milk was used primarily to make cheese and butter.





The rich ate mostly meat. 3 separate meat courses followed by three fish courses with sauces. Then sweets, cheeses, and nuts.



INH-346226 - (c) - INTERFOTO











over drinking- among the rich



- Northern Atlantic Europeans ate better than southern Mediterranean Europeans.





Scurvy- Vitamin c deficiency. Rotting gums, swelling of the limbs and weakness.(sailors on long voyages were given a daily ration of lime juice).



- Gout was a common affliction for the over fed and under exercised rich





New found- Potato introduced along with corn, squash and tomatoes.

Potato offset the lack of vitamins for poor people in their winter and early spring diet.

For many of the poor the potato replaced grain as the primary food (potatoes were fed to animals)

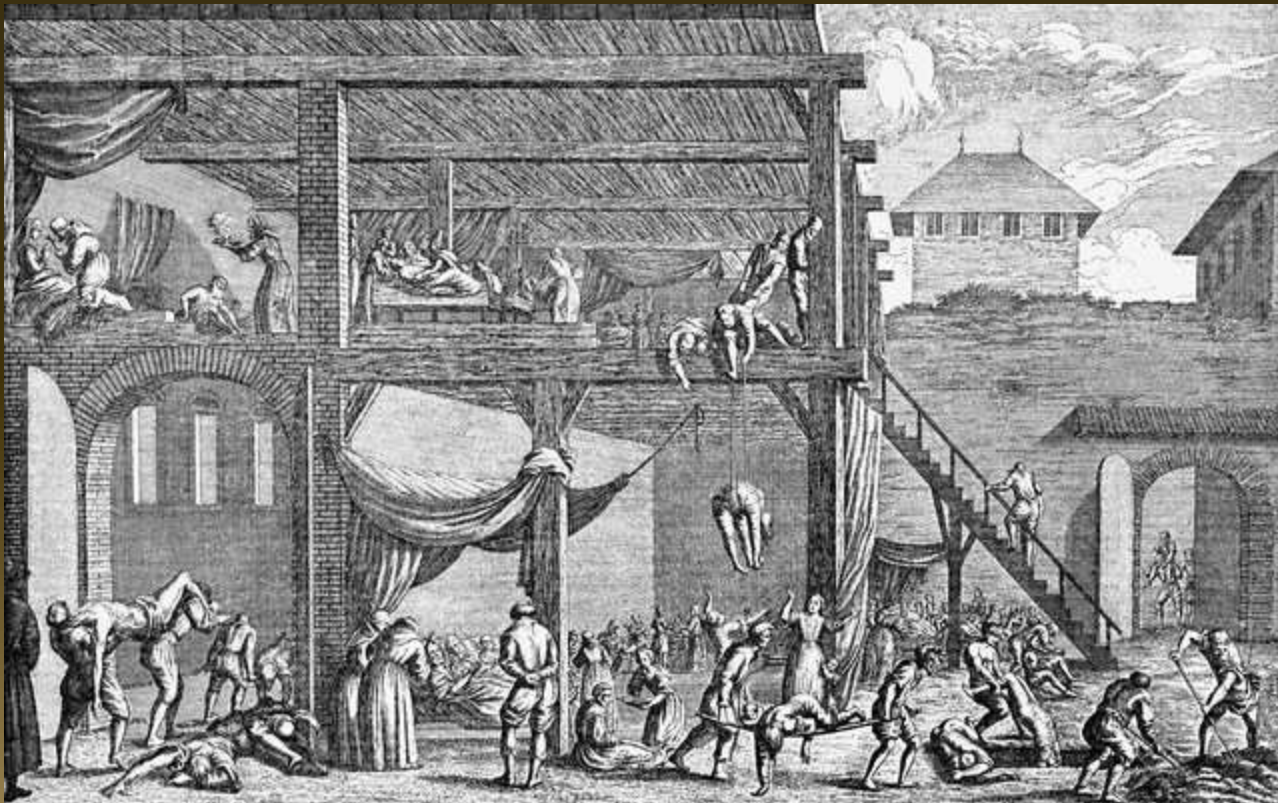


England- shift from whole grain black or brown bread to white bread (reduced nutritional value)  
Increase consumption of sugar increased cavities





Hospitals were bad places in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.  
Mental hospitals were savage and cruel.  
Violent persons were chained to the wall.  
Treatment- cold water and bleeding (sanatorium)



Belief that moonlight caused madness  
Lunatic- someone harmed by lunar light





# Conquest of smallpox

Smallpox inoculation- Lady Mary Wortley Montague

Her husband was British ambassador to the Ottoman Empire.

1 in 50 dies from the inoculation.



Edward Jenner- noticed that milkmaids did not get smallpox.

Cowpox- sores resemble smallpox but the disease is mild and not contagious. 1796 was the first vaccination





# smallpox inoculation



# LEISURE AND RECREATION

- Urban Fairs
- Circuses, horse racing, boxing, bullfights
- Blood Sports- bull-baiting and cockfighting
- Wedge between common people and the educated people





- Carnival- Carnival proceeded lent
- Drinking, masquerading and dancing, plays, processions
- Peasants became nobles. Rich were humbled





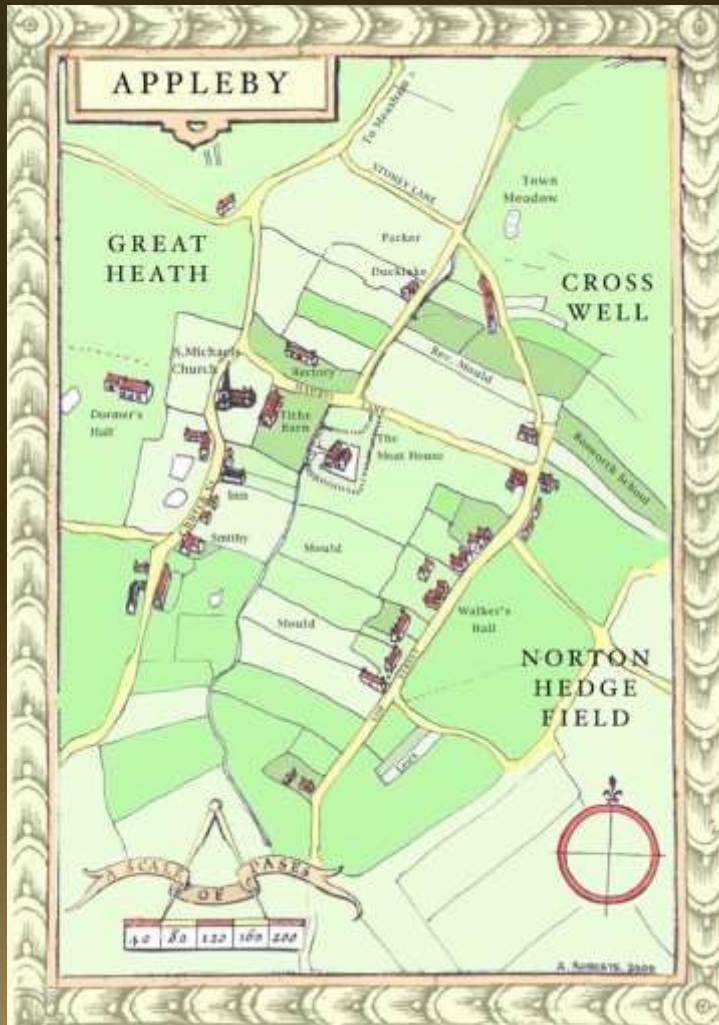


# ■ The Agricultural Revolution

- grain crops exhaust the soil (wheat, rye, barley)
- Land-reviving crops rejuvenated the soil peas, beans, turnips and potatoes ,clover and grasses
- Peasant had more hay so they could build up their herds of cattle and sheep, more meat meant better diets and more manure for fertilizer



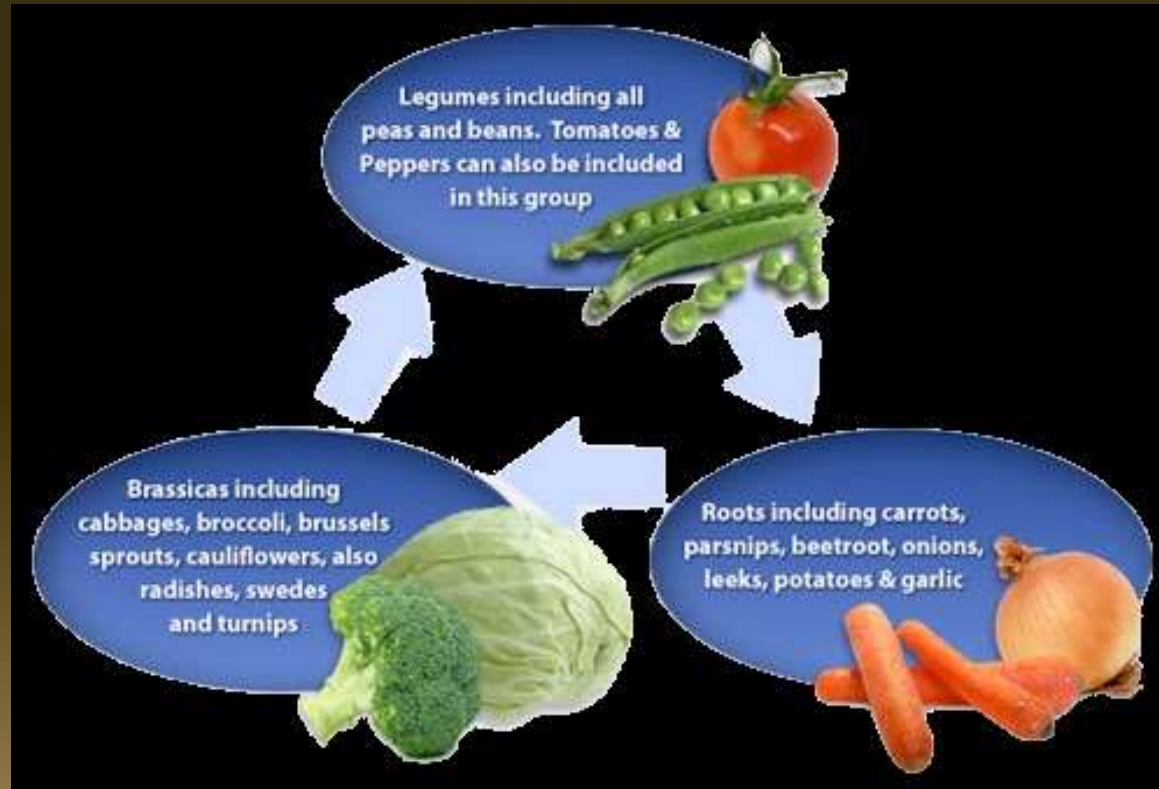
**Enclosure**-fenced in field's, common rights were lost; small land holders and village poor opposed the enclosure of open fields and common pasture.



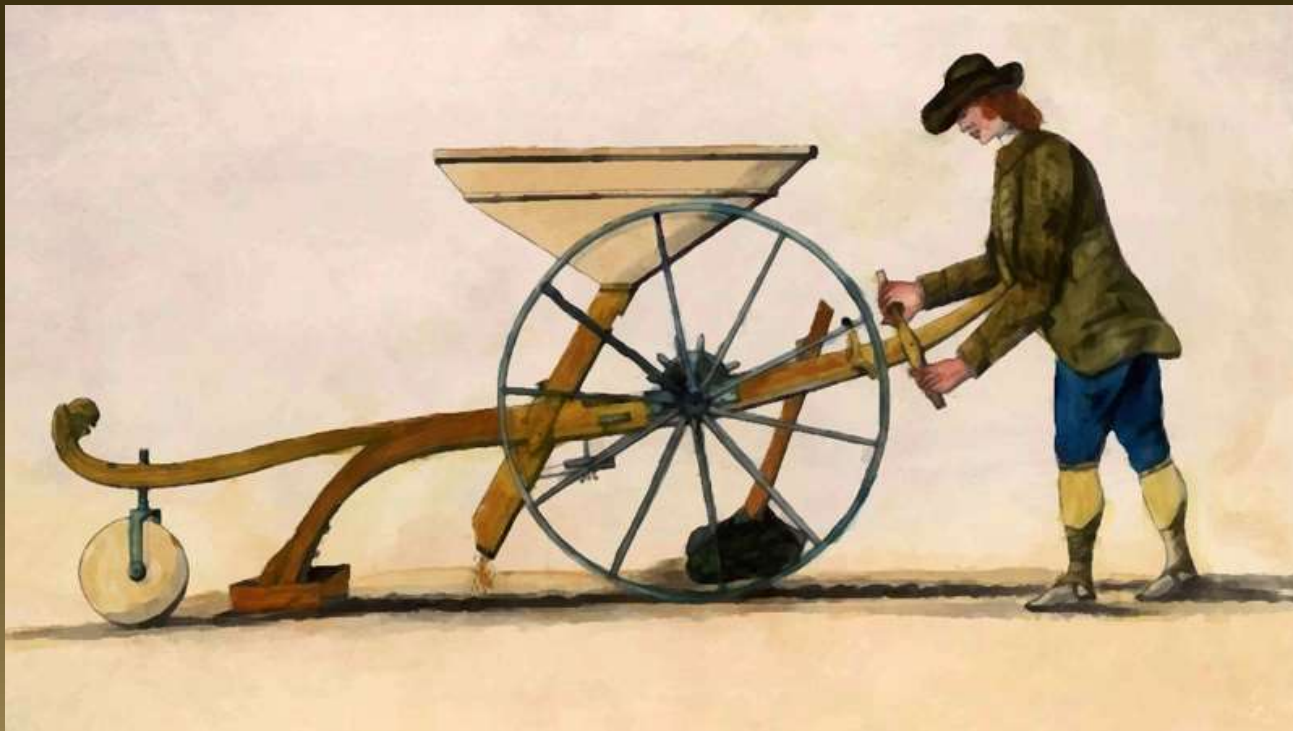


# Charles Townsend-(1674-1738)

- Learned about turnips and clover while serving as English ambassador to Holland
- draining extensively, manureing heavily and regular rotation without fallowing.



- Jethro Tull (1674-1741) English innovator tried to develop better farming methods through empirical research sowing seeds with drilling equipment rather than scattering it by hand. The Seed drill distributed seed in an even manner and at the proper depth.





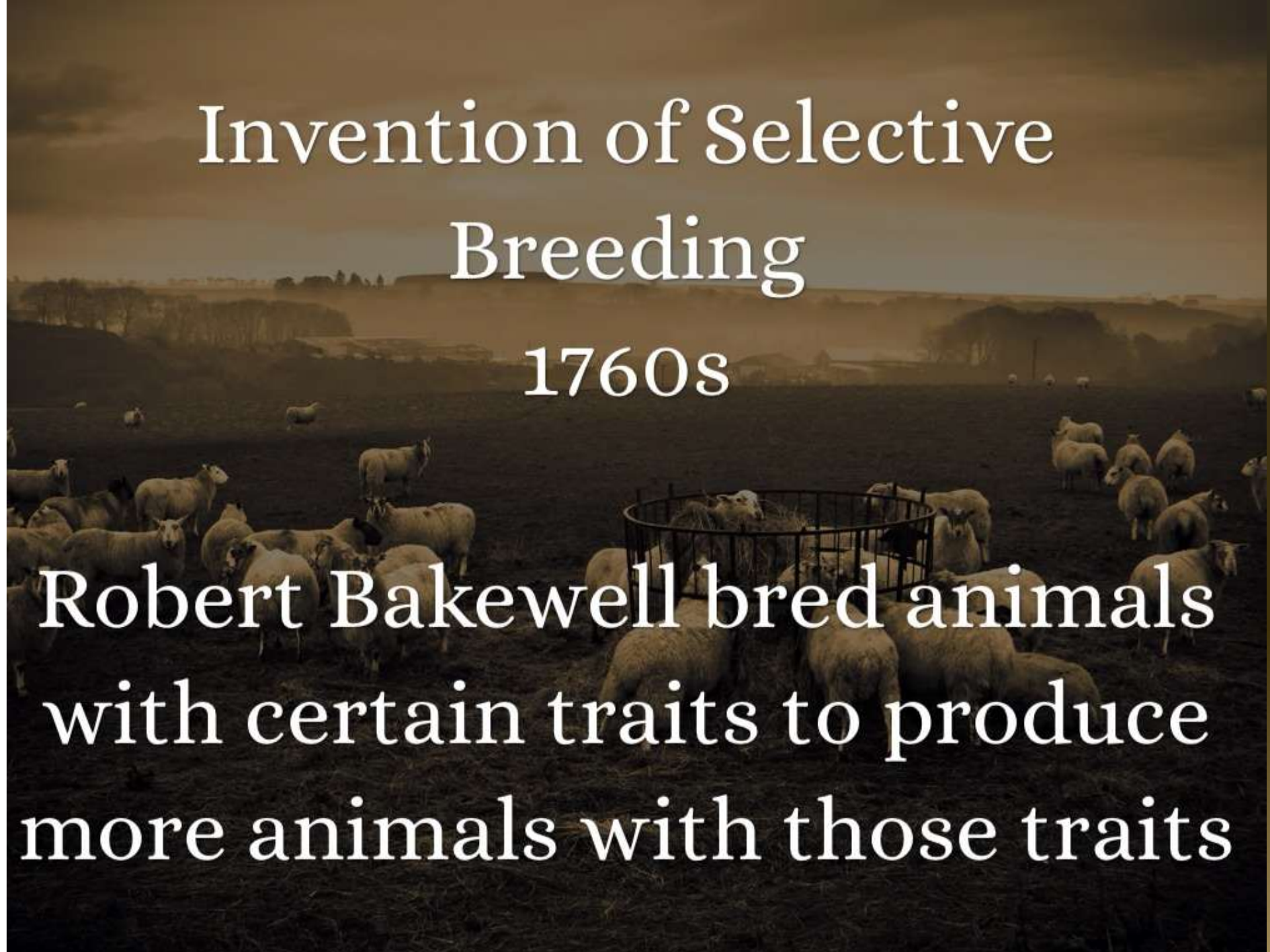
- Robert Bakewell (1725–1795)—improved methods of animal breeding



# Invention of Selective Breeding

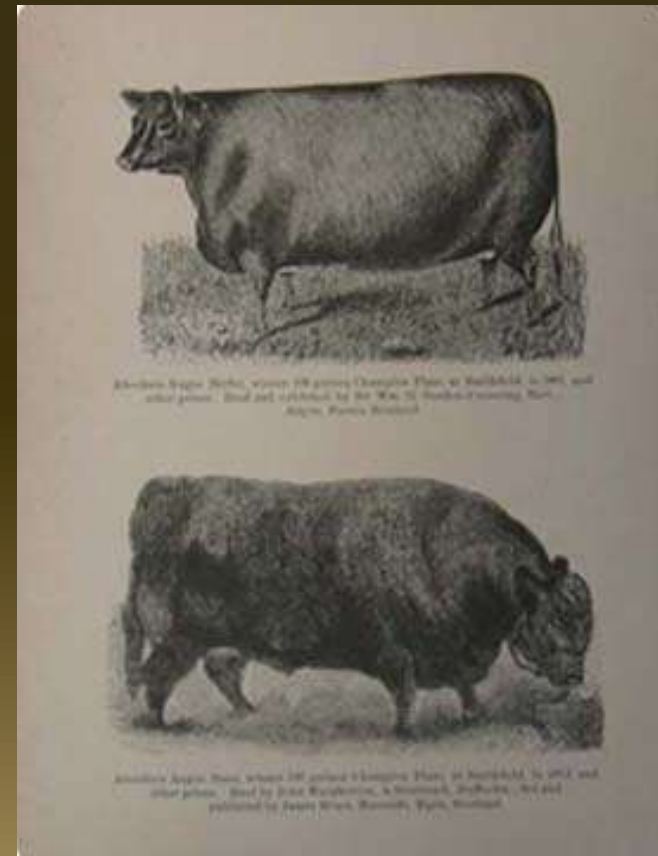
1760s

Robert Bakewell bred animals  
with certain traits to produce  
more animals with those traits

A sepia-toned photograph of a sheep pen in a field. In the foreground, a large group of sheep is gathered around a circular metal feeding trough. The sheep are of various breeds, some with thick wool and others with more slender builds. The background shows a vast, open field with rolling hills under a hazy, overcast sky. The overall tone is historical and pastoral.



- Improvement in livestock breeding-
- race horses and fox hunts.
- 1870- 300% more food then 1700
- increase in labor -14% working in the land





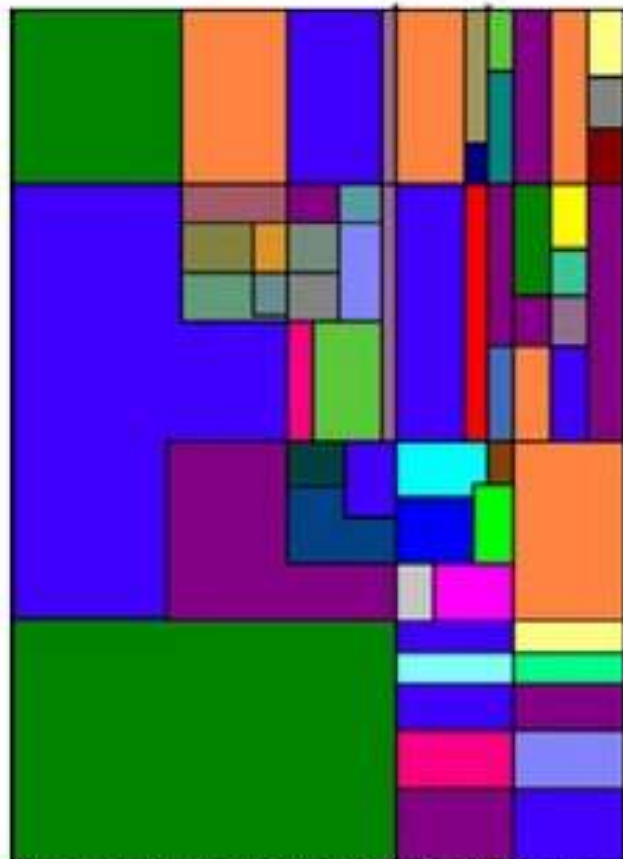
- Selective breeding
- "Selective breeding" meant bigger livestock and more meat on English tables. This engraving depicts a gigantic champion, one of the new improved shorthorn breed, known as the Newbus Ox. Such great fat beasts were pictured in the press and praised by poets. (*Institute of Agricultural History and Museum of English Rural Life, University of Reading*)



- Powerful ruling classes favored enclosure (enclosure acts) passed by parliament many small landowners had to sell out to pay their share of expenses “class robbery”








A Typical English  
Community Before  
Enclosure

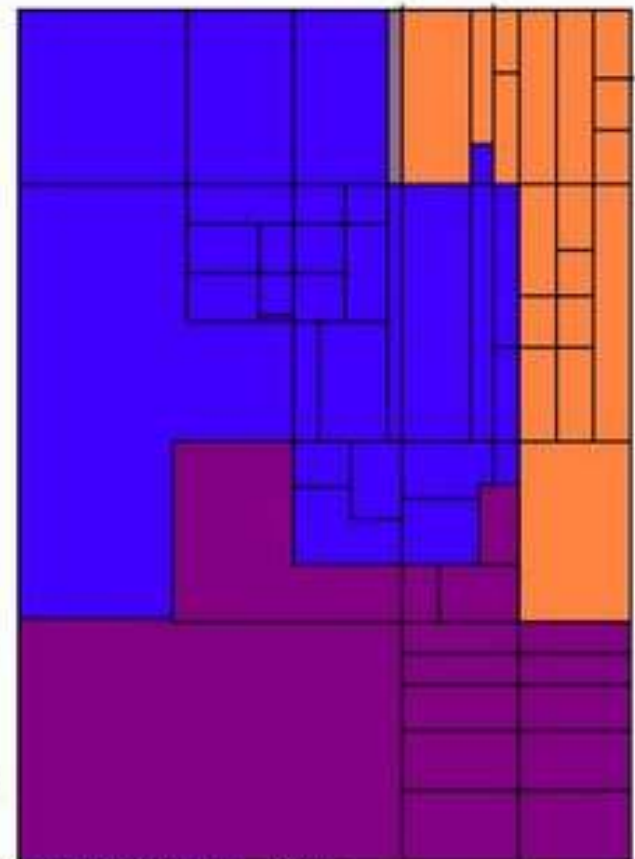


## Enclosure Acts

### Legend

-  = Baron's Land
-  = Rich Farmer's Land
-  = Other Rich Farmer's Land
-  = Common Land
-  = Small Farmers

A Typical English  
Community After  
Enclosure



Extracted from the Grade Nine Social Studies curriculum, [http://www.cssd.ab.ca/tech/social/tut9/lesson\\_2.htm](http://www.cssd.ab.ca/tech/social/tut9/lesson_2.htm)



Thurgarton Quarters Farm

Bankwood Farm

Hill Farm

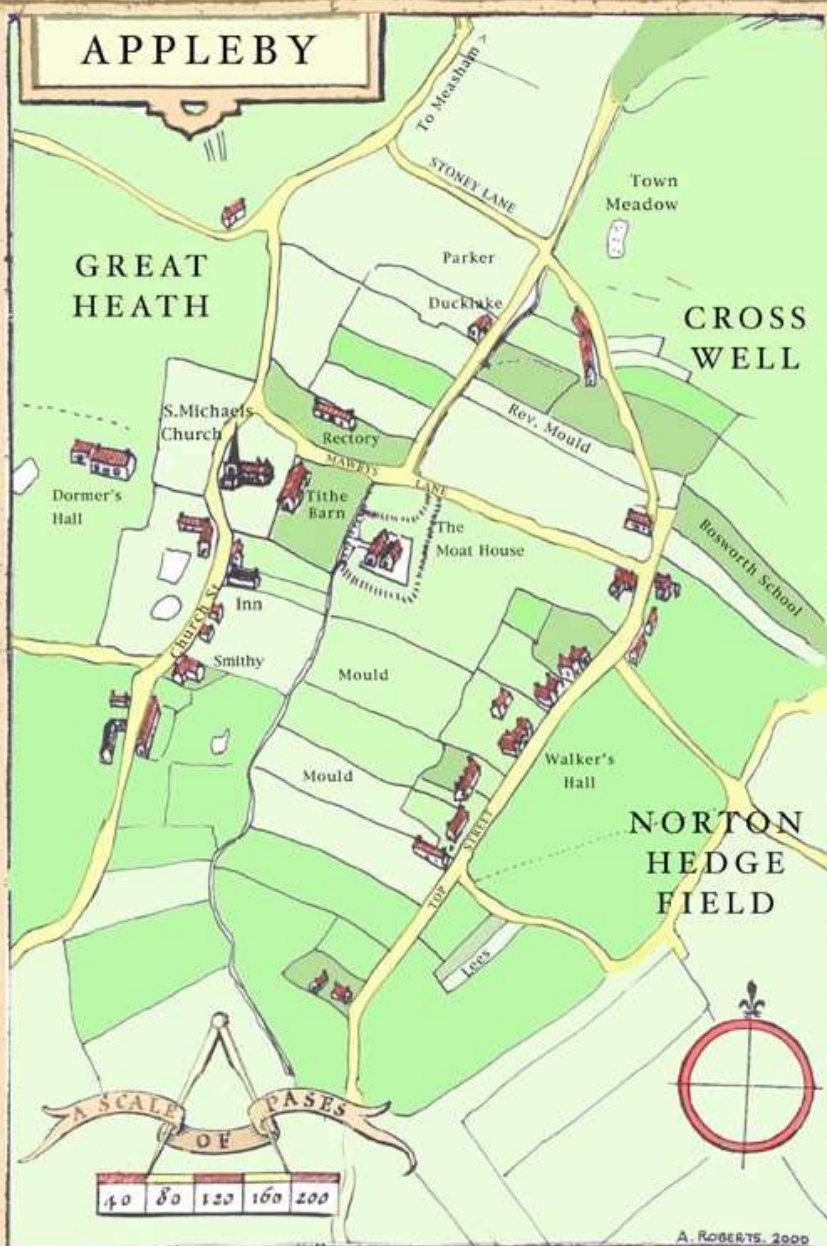
Checkers Farm

Magadales Farm

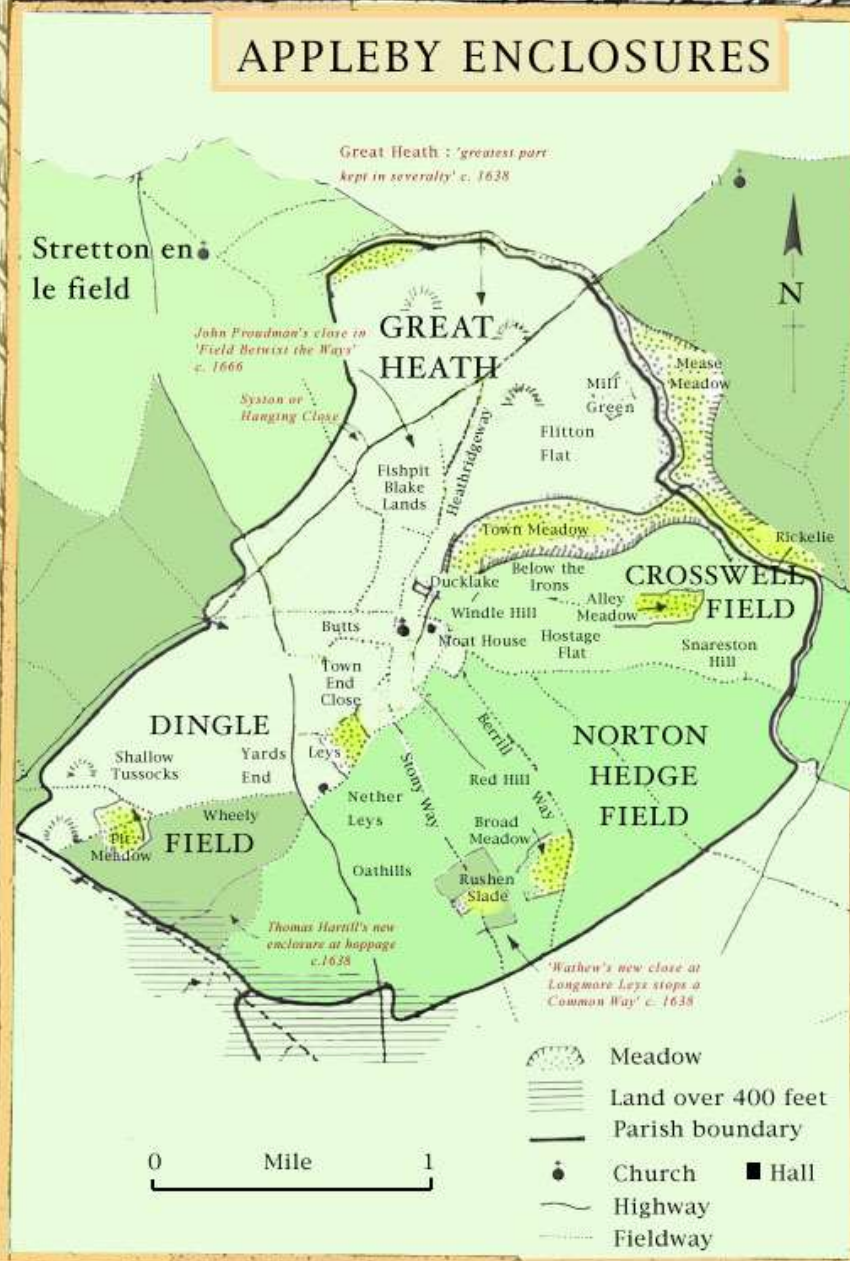




# APPLEBY



# APPLEBY ENCLOSURES



- Enclosure: replaced open-field or village method; created large tracts of farmland out of small plots, common land, and waste areas; put land into more productive use but caused turmoil for peasant farmers; commercialization of agriculture





# Disadvantages of the old system

People have to walk  
over your strips to  
reach theirs

Field left fallow

No hedges  
or fences

Difficult  
to take  
advantage  
of new  
farming  
techniques

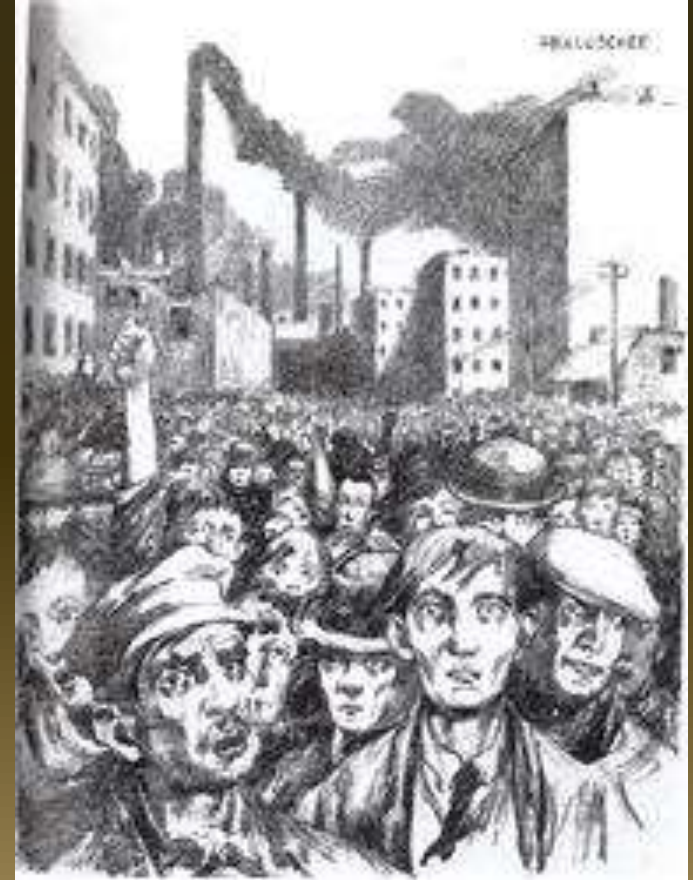
No proper  
drainage



Because land in different  
fields takes time to get to  
each field

Animals can  
trample crops  
and spread  
disease

- Proletarianization- the transformation of large numbers of small peasants, farmers into landless rural wage earners





# “Population explosion”

- Until 1700 famine, epidemic disease war poor farming methods and periodic crop failures
- 18<sup>th</sup> century decline in mortality- small pox inoculation (mainly England) improvement in water supply and sewerage better public health





- **Low countries**- the most densely populated areas in Europe. Dutch draining of marshes and swamps bubonic plague disappeared brown rat eliminated the black rat



## THE AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION

Plow pulled by  
animals

The invention of the plow drawn by animals made agricultural production vastly more efficient than before, permitting far more land to be farmed by fewer people.

Even larger  
food surplus

This resulted in an even greater food surplus.

Even greater  
division of labor

It also freed far more people for other types of work, further

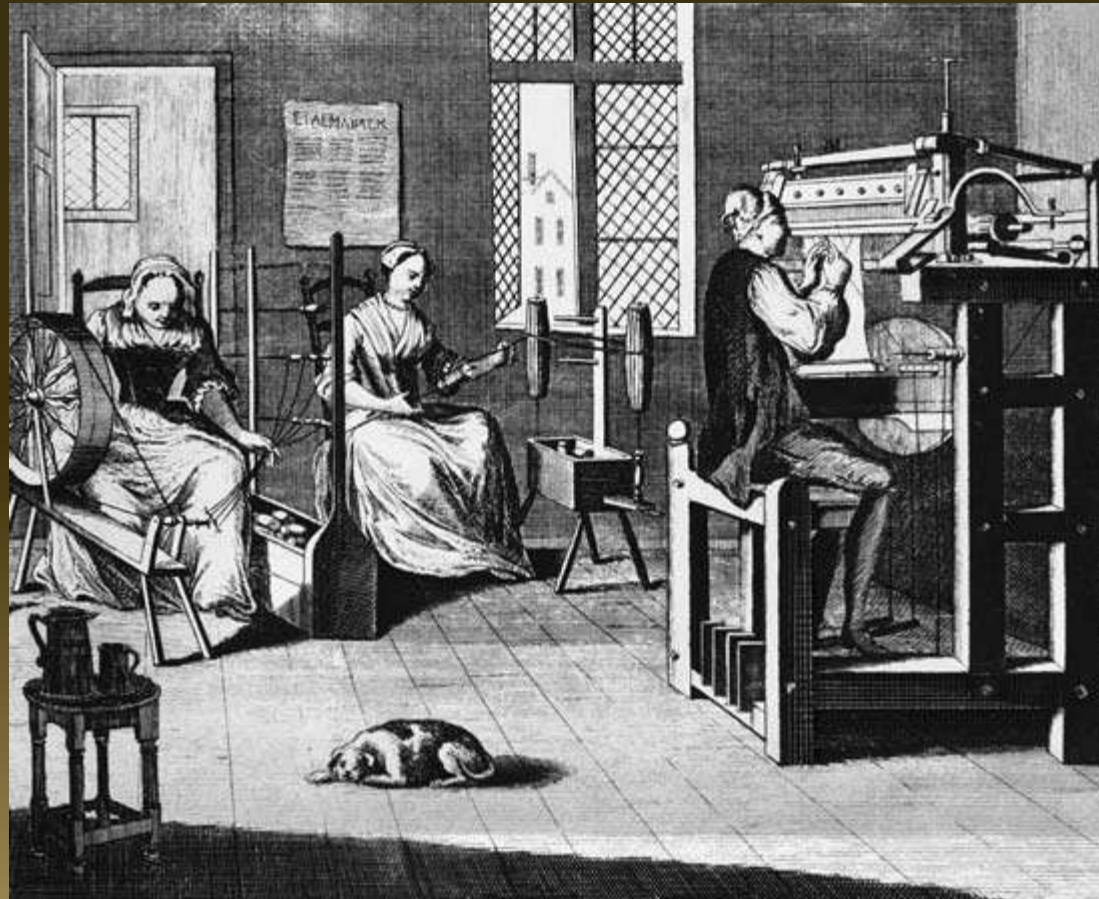
- **The rise of the Cottage Industry**
- “protoindustrialization” stage of rural industrial development with wage workers and hand tools that necessarily preceded the emergence of large-scale factory industry.





- Putting –out system- merchant capitalist and rural workers.

Merchant loaned or “put out” raw materials to cottage workers-who returned finished product to the merchant



- The merchant paid the workers “by the piece”
- Textiles, Knives, Forks, and housewares, buttons, gloves, clocks, musical instruments, and tapestries

Prior to the Industrial Revolution, and even during its early years, entrepreneurs provided poor families with raw materials for spinning, weaving, and garment making in their own homes. Early 19th-century print of English family sewing uniforms for the British army under the domestic, or putting-out, system that preceded the factory system.



# Industrial Revolution

- 2nd half of 1700s: beginning of industrialization
- Introduced virtually uninterrupted economic growth
- Made possible the greatest production of goods and services in history



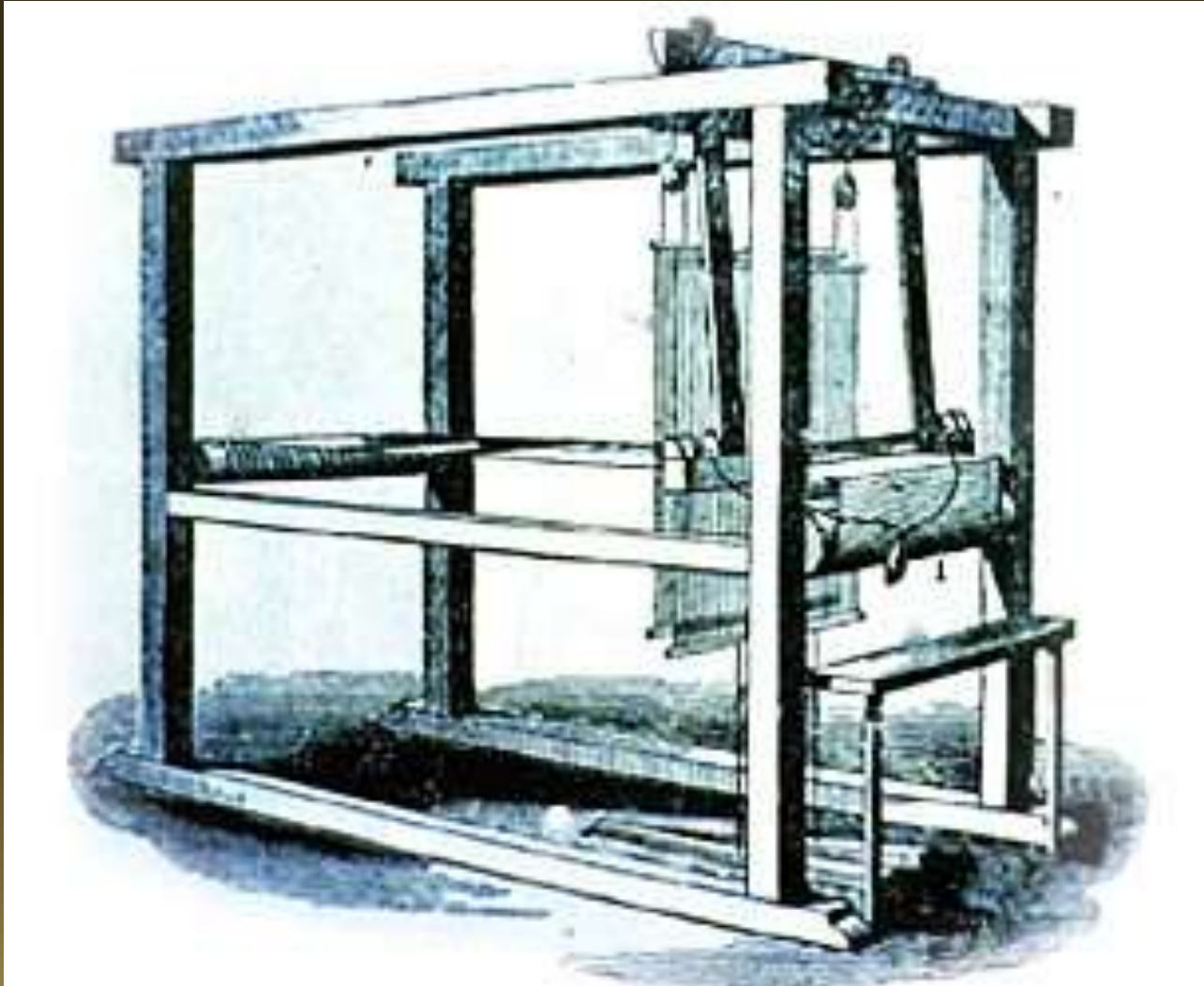


# Textile Industry- (First in England)

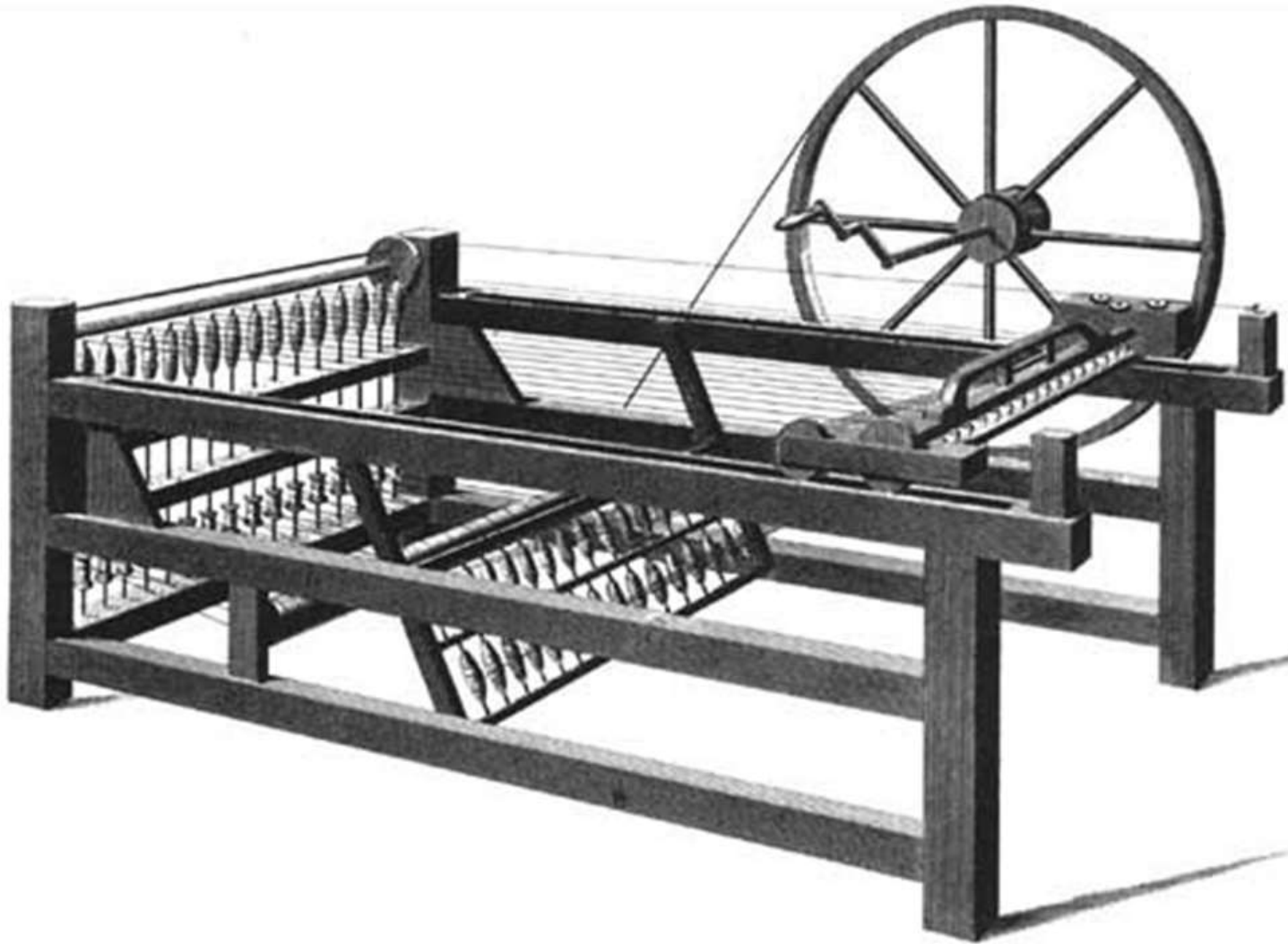
## Linen, wool and eventually cotton



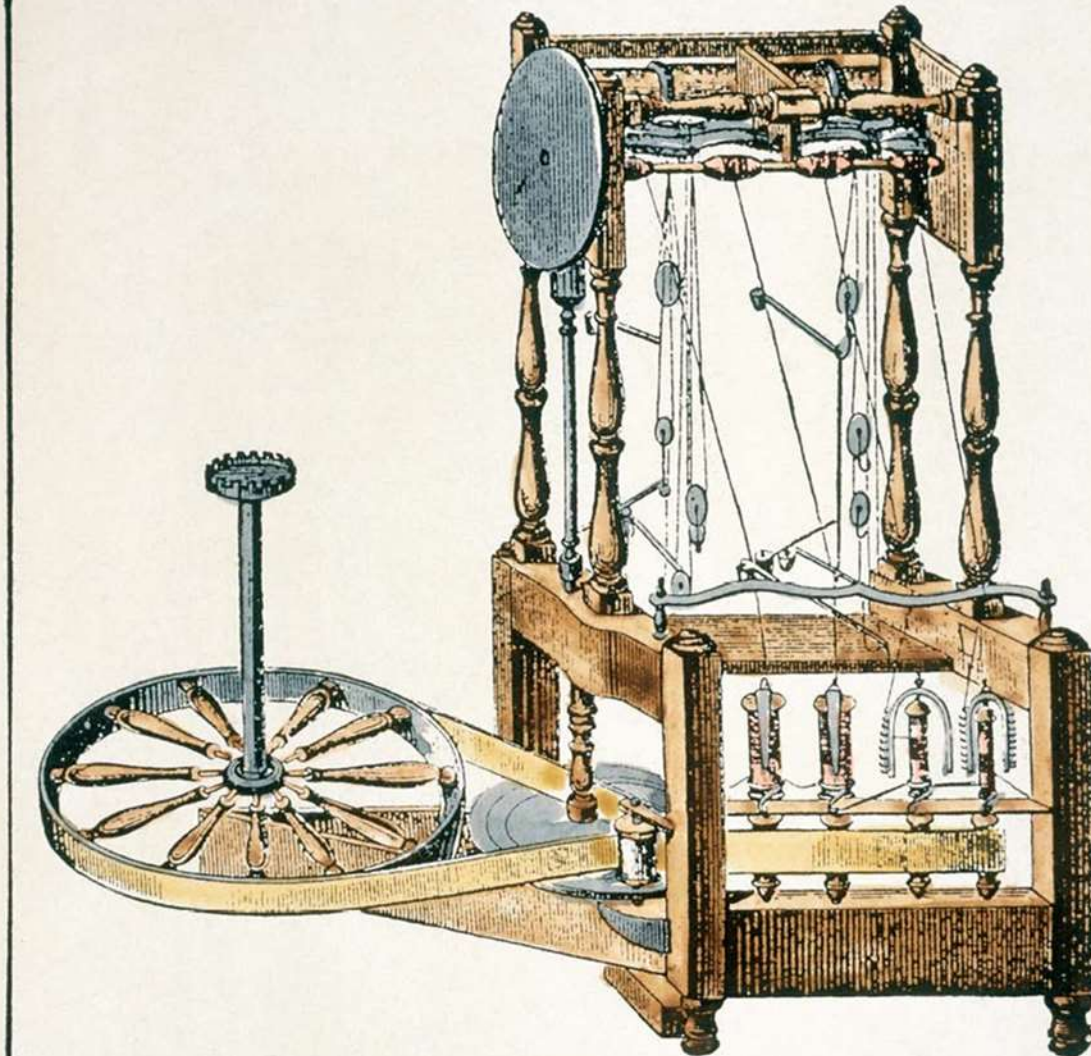
# John Kay- flying shuttle 1733



# Spinning Jenny 1764

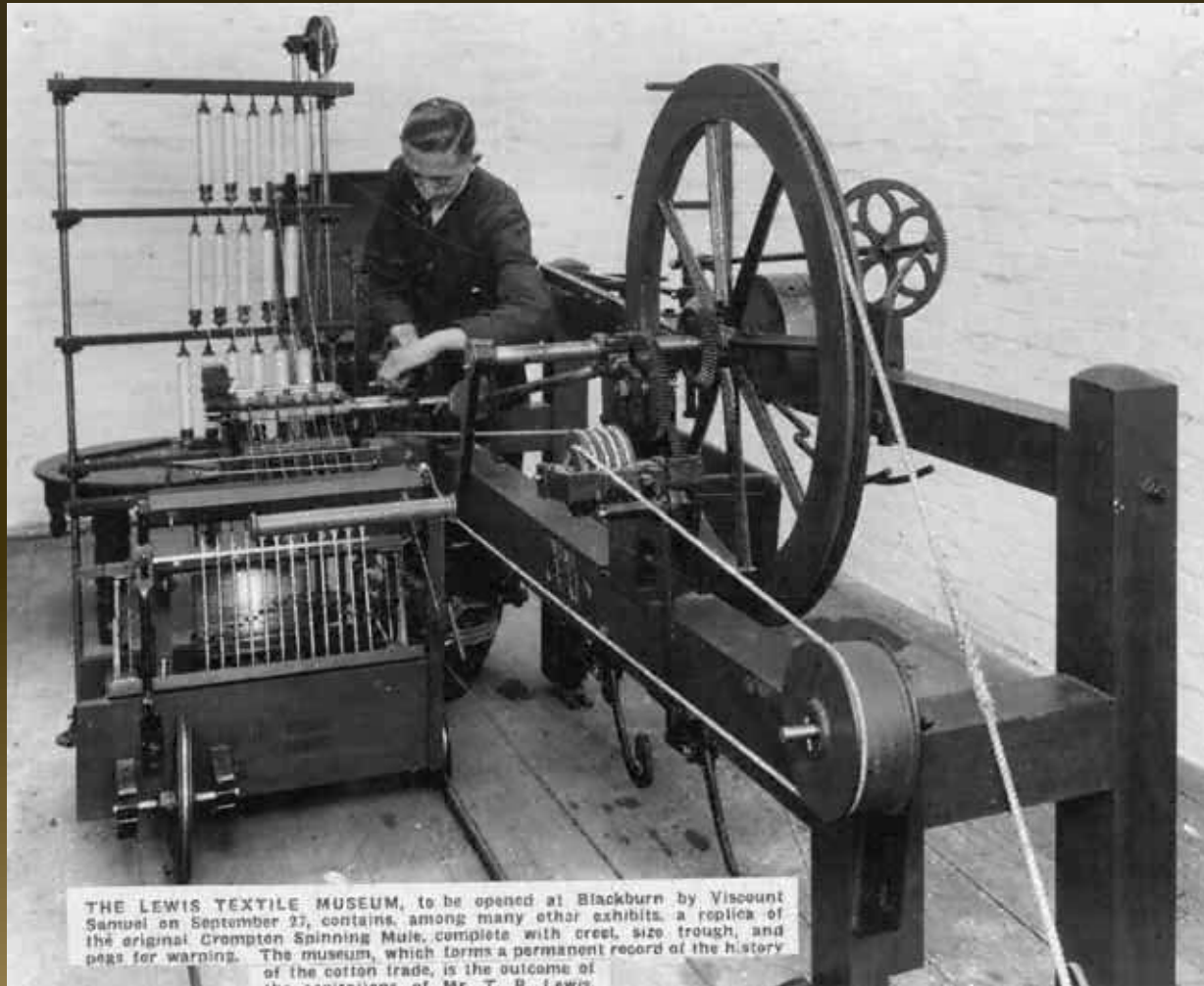






James Hargreave's Spinning Jenny permitted the spinning of numerous spindles of thread on a single machine

# 1784 spinning mule Samuel Crompton

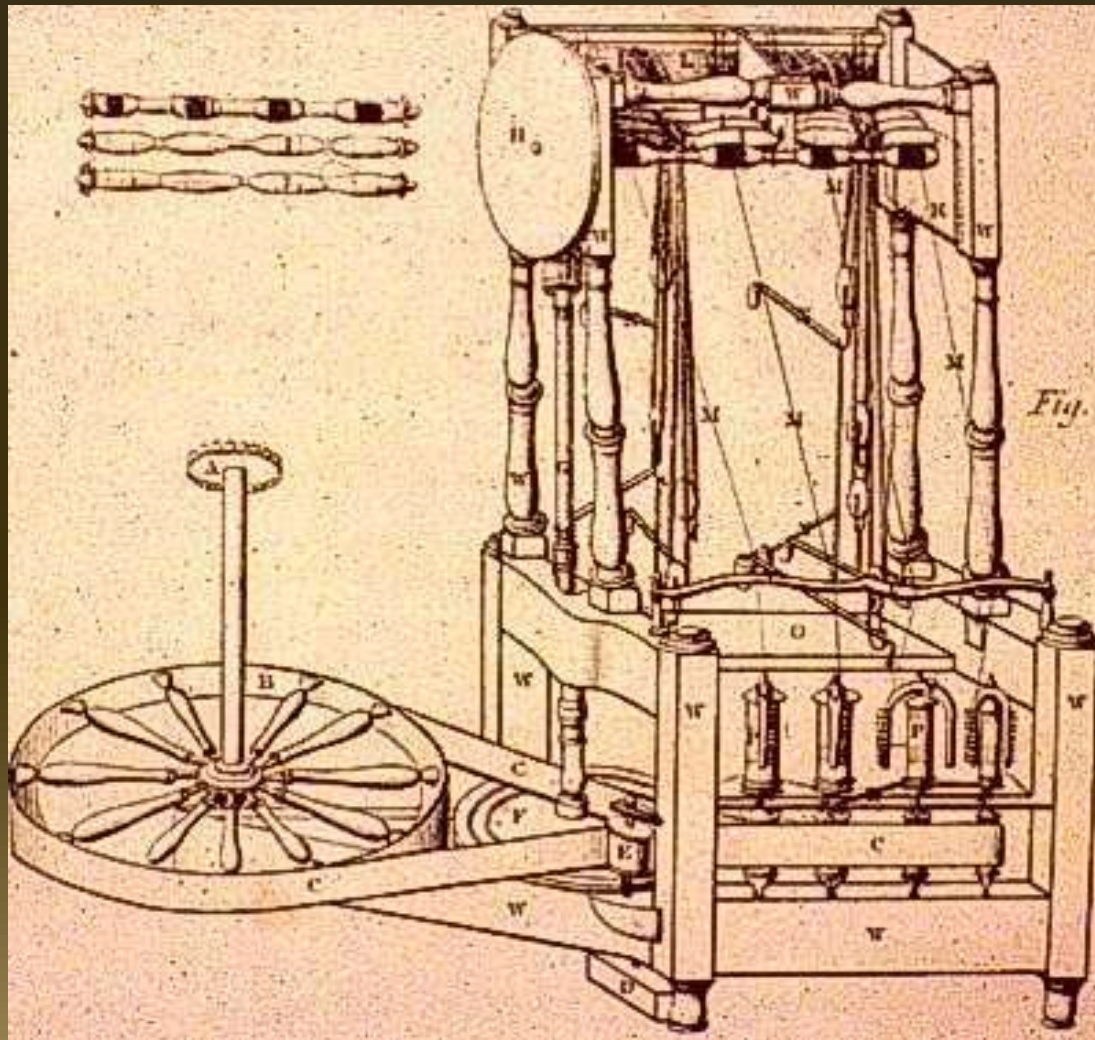


THE LEWIS TEXTILE MUSEUM, to be opened at Blackburn by Viscount Samuel on September 27, contains, among many other exhibits, a replica of the original Crompton Spinning Mule, complete with creel, size trough, and pegs for warping. The museum, which forms a permanent record of the history of the cotton trade, is the outcome of the aspirations of Mr. T. B. Lewis.



# Water Frame- 1769

## Richard Arkwright



- 4 or 5 spinners for one weaver
- Spinsters- widows and unmarried women who spin for a living



A WINTER EVENING IN THE BAVARIAN TYROL.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, DEC. 4, 1840.



# “Holy Monday”

- after being paid on Saturday men would drink and relax for 2 or 3 days (period of inactivity).



Engraved by W.D. Washington.



# Growth of Cities

- 1500: 156 cities with more than 10,000 people; 4 with more than 100,000
- 1800: 363 with more than 10,000; 17 with more than 100,000
- Greatest growth among capitals and ports, due to monarchical state-building and expansion of overseas trade



# Urban Classes

- Urban rich segregated from poor
- Modern sanitation unknown, almost no pure water, farm animals roaming the streets
- Upper Class: nobles, large merchants, bankers, financiers, clergy, government officials—the small oligarchy that ran the city
- Middle Class (bourgeoisie): merchants, tradespeople, bankers, professionals; diverse and divided; normally supported reform, change, economic growth; feared poor, envied nobility
- Artisans: grocers, butchers, fishmongers, carpenters, cabinetmakers, smiths, printers, tailors, etc.—largest group in any city; like peasants, were in many ways conservative; economically vulnerable; guilds still important

# THE JEWISH POPULATION

- Most Jews lived in Eastern Europe
- Commonly regarded as a kind of nonresident alien, usually denied citizenship privileges unless specifically granted
- Lived everywhere in separate communities from non-Jews: ghettos in the city or primarily Jewish villages in countryside
- “The age of the ghetto”—did not mix with mainstream societies
- A few became famous for helping rulers finance wars, but most lived in poverty





## BEFORE

- Most people make their living as farmers
- People use simple hand tools
- Most people live in farming villages
- Most people have never traveled beyond their villages
- Farmers work long hours at work that varies by season
- Children help out with farm work
- Most people make their own clothes and grow their own food
- Most power provided by people, animals, water mills, and windmills
- Slow transportation by animal-drawn wagons and by foot

## AFTER

- Many people make their living in factories
- Industrial cities and towns grow up
- City dwellers live in multistory tenements
- Factory workers work long hours, governed by the factory whistle
- Children work in mines and factories
- City dwellers buy food and clothing in stores
- Many factory-made products available
- New importance of coal and steam as power sources
- Many new inventions, such as telegraph, anesthetics, and sewing machine
- Faster transportation by train and steamship

# Bull Baiting







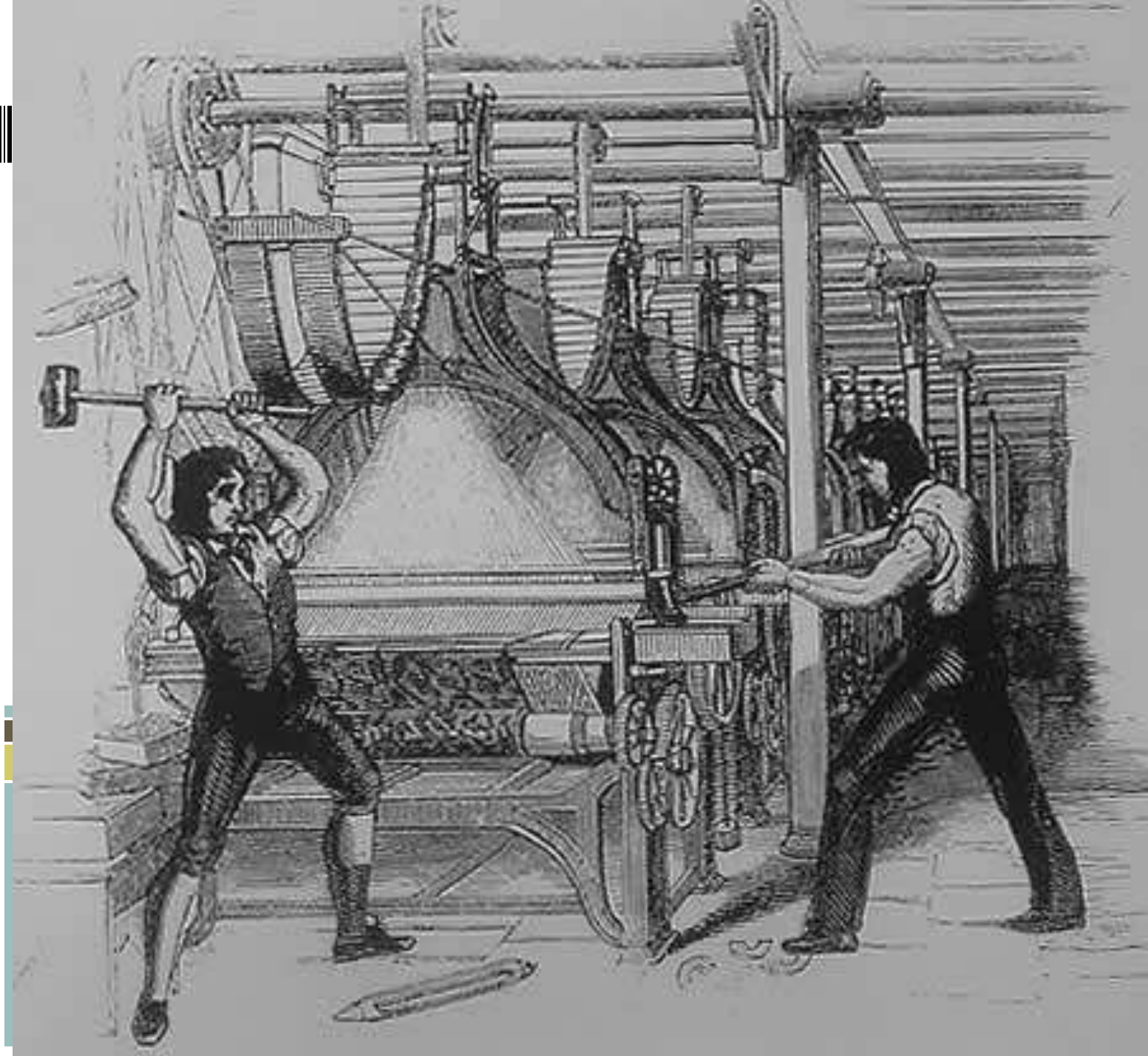




The Enlightenment









Halcyon Classics

# MARY BARTON



Elizabeth Gaskell

*Penguin Popular Classics*

MARY BARTON

ELIZABETH GASKELL

