

CHAPTER 19

The Expansion of Europe in the Eighteenth Century

CHAPTER OUTLINE

- I0. Agriculture and the Land
 - A0. The Open-Field System
 - 10. The open-field system was the great accomplishment of medieval agriculture.
 - 20. Three field rotations helped keep fields fertile.
 - 30. Traditional village rights reinforced traditional patterns of farming.
 - 40. Peasants were exploited in a number of ways, with those in eastern Europe generally the worst off.
 - B0. The Agricultural Revolution
 - 10. The use of more complex systems of crop rotation increased cultivation.
 - 20. Grain crops were alternated with nitrogen-storing crops.
 - 30. The open-field system was ended by “enclosing” the fields, particularly in England.
 - 40. The enclosure movement meant an end to common lands and to the independence of the rural poor who relied on them to survive.
 - C0. The Leadership of the Low Countries and England
 - 10. The Dutch advantage was due to a very dense population.
 - 20. Jethro Tull gained fame in experimental agriculture and animal husbandry.
 - 30. By the mid-eighteenth century, English agriculture was in the process of a radical transformation.
 - D0. The Cost of Enclosure
 - 10. Half of all English land was enclosed by 1750.
 - 20. By 1700 a distinctive pattern of landownership and production existed in England.
 - 30. Tenant farmers were the key to mastering new methods of farming.
 - 40. Enclosure marked the emergence of market-oriented estate agriculture and of a landless rural proletariat.
- II0. The Beginning of the Population Explosion
 - A0. Limitations on Population Growth
 - 10. Famine, disease, and war were the usual checks on growth.
 - 20. Europe’s population growth was kept fairly low.
 - B0. The New Pattern of the Eighteenth Century
 - 10. Fewer deaths occurred, in part due to the disappearance of the plague.
 - 20. Advances in medicine did little to decrease the death rate.
 - 30. Improved sanitation promoted better public health.
 - 40. An increase in the food supply meant fewer famines and epidemics.
- III0. The Growth of the Cottage Industry
 - A0. The Putting-Out System
 - 10. The two main participants in the putting-out system were the merchant capitalist and the rural worker.

- 20. Merchants loaned, or “put out,” raw materials to workers who processed the raw materials and returned finished goods to the merchant.
- 30. The putting-out system grew because it had competitive advantages.
- 40. Rural agriculture did not spread across Europe at an even rate.
- B0. The Textile Industry
 - 10. Throughout most of history, the textile industry has employed more people than any other industry.
 - 20. Most participants in cottage industry worked in textiles.
 - 30. Cottage industry was a family enterprise.
 - 40. Relations between workers and employers were often marked by conflict.
- IV0. Building the Atlantic Economy0
 - A0. Mercantilism and Colonial Wars
 - 10. English mercantilism was characterized by government regulations that served the interests *both* of the state and of private individuals. Mercantilism in other European countries generally served only state interests.
 - 20. The Navigation Acts of 1651–1663 were a form of economic warfare against Dutch domination of Atlantic shipping. They gave British merchants and ship owners a near monopoly on trade with Britain’s North American colonies.
 - 30. After defeating the Dutch, England fought a series of wars with France for maritime domination of the world.0
 - a0) War of the Spanish Succession (1701–1713)
 - b0) War of the Austrian Succession (1740–1748)
 - c0) The Seven Years’ War (1756–1763) ended with British winning full control over India and North America.
 - B0. Land and Labor in British America
 - 10. In Britain’s North American colonies cheap land and scarce labor resulted in the following:0
 - a0) rapid increase in the colonial population in the eighteenth century.
 - b0) import of African slaves to tobacco plantations in southern colonies.
 - c0) growing prosperity for British colonists.
 - C0. The Growth of Foreign Trade
 - 10. Britain and especially England profited from the mercantile system.
 - 20. As trade with Europe stagnated, colonial markets took up the slack.
 - 30. English exports grew more balanced and diverse.
 - D0. The Atlantic Slave Trade
 - 10. The forced migration of millions of Africans was a key element in the Atlantic system and western European economic expansion.
 - 20. After 1700, Britain was the undisputed leader of the slave trade.
 - 30. Increasing demand led to rising prices for African slaves.
 - 40. Africans participated in the trade.
 - 50. After 1775, a campaign to abolish slavery developed in Britain.
 - E0. Revival in Colonial Latin America0
 - 10. Under Philip V (r. 1700–1746) Spain recovered economically and successfully defended her American colonies.
 - 20. Rising silver exports in the eighteenth century helped create a class of wealthy Creole (American-born white) merchants.
 - 30. Creole estate owners dominated much of the peasant population through debt peonage, really a form of serfdom.
 - F0. Adam Smith and Economic Liberalism

10. Smith challenged mercantilist ideas with his defense of free trade and his argument for keeping government interference in the economy to a minimum (*The Wealth of Nations* [1776]).
20. Smith was one of the Enlightenment's most original thinkers.
30. His work became the basis of the classic argument for economic liberalism and unregulated capitalism.

INTERNET RESOURCES

10. Industrial Revolution: Primary Sources (www.fordham.edu/halsall/mod/modsbook14.html)
20. Colonial Latin America: Primary Sources (www.fordham.edu/halsall/mod/modsbook08.html)
30. Agricultural Revolution in England
(www.bbc.co.uk/history/society_culture/industrialisation/agricultural_revolution_01.shtml)
40. The Navigation Acts (www.usgennet.org/usa/topic/colonial/book/chap10_6.html)
50. Declaring Independence: Drafting the Documents (www.loc.gov/exhibits/declara/declara1.html)