

Ch. 19 Reading Guide: Agriculture and the Land (1 of 4)

- You're largely on your own for this chapter, but email me if you need help or have concerns.
- There are more questions than normal, but they're shorter and will walk you through the whole chapter.
- There are 4 sets of questions in this document, **due Thursday, November 30th**. Because this is different, I will grant more time if you need it, but we will be starting chapter 21 and studying for the final. So...
- **START NOW, DON'T WAIT!!!** We will recap the chapter on Monday and you will understand better if you've read the chapter.

The Four Sections:

1. Agriculture and the Land
 2. The Beginning of the Population Explosion
 3. Cottage Industry and Urban Guilds
 4. Building the Global Economy
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Chapter Intro p.621

1. What is the title of chapter 19?
2. What 5 struggles does McKay identify for the lives of most Europeans at the beginning of the 18th century?
3. Who does McKay identify as the leaders in the lasting changes of the 18th century?
4. What 4 areas experienced the "expansion" of the 18th century?
5. What did these changes lead to? (The thing in chapter 22)

Agriculture and the Land p.622-625

Intro p.622

1. What percentage of Europe's population was employed in agriculture? What about in the East?
2. What is cited as the causes of famine and illness in the 16th and 17th century?
3. What would help end these issues?

The Open-Field System p.622

1. Briefly describe the open-field system.
2. What was the effect of continuous planting of the soil?
3. What does fallow mean and what was it used for?
4. What were the common lands?
5. Where did most peasants earnings go?

The Agricultural Revolution p.622-623

1. How does McKay define the Agricultural Revolution?
2. What would be the effect of eliminating the fallow?
3. How did advancements in crop rotation in the 18th century help eliminate the fallow?
4. How did this lead to other improvements in 18th century agriculture?
5. What was the motivation behind the enclosure movement?
6. How did enclosure affect the rural poor?

The Leadership of the Low Countries and England p.624-625

1. Where were the new agricultural methods developed?

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2. Why were they forced to innovate and improve agricultural yields? (2 things)
3. What specific improvement did the English learn from the Dutch?
4. What was the impact of Jethro Tull?
5. How was he a product of the Scientific Revolution/ Enlightenment?
6. England improved food production by 300% in a century and a half. How was this achieved?
7. What was the effect of enclosure on English peasants? What is the term for this?

SCROLL DOWN. This is the end of section 1. There are 3 more to go. So make your way down for more fun and adventure!

Ch. 19 Reading Guide: Population Explosion (2 of 4)

The Beginning of the Population Explosion p.625-628

Limitations on Population Growth p. 626

Read the section and be clear on the following points:

- Population growth was largely limited by a lack of food for the growing population.
- Wars on the continent were disastrous for the people of Europe.

This quote sums it up:

“The grim reapers of demographic crisis were famine, epidemic disease, and war. Famine, the inevitable result of low yields and periodic crop failures, was particularly murderous because it was accompanied by disease. With a brutal one-two punch, famine stunned and weakened a population, and disease finished it off. War was another scourge, and its indirect effects were even more harmful than the organized killing. Soldiers and camp followers passed all manner of contagious diseases throughout the countryside. Armies also requisitioned scarce food supplies and disrupted the agricultural cycle. The Thirty Years’ War witnessed all possible combinations of distress. In the German states, the number of inhabitants declined by more than two-thirds in some large areas and by at least one-third almost everywhere else. (McKay p.626)

The New Pattern of the Eighteenth Century p. 627-628

Read the section and be clear on the following points:

- Population has grown dramatically since the middle of the 18th century.
- The biggest reason for this growth has been a drop in mortality.
 - More reliable food supply due to the agricultural revolution
 - Fewer plagues, those that do occur are not catastrophic and are contained
 - Fewer major wars
 - A slight rise in birthrate may have contributed, but was not a major factor
- An inoculation against smallpox was created in England, but was not a major factor in reducing the mortality rate on the continent.

Ch. 19 Reading Guide: Cottage Industry and Urban Guilds (3 of 4)

Cottage Industry and Urban Guilds p.628-634

Intro p.628

1. How did the rising rural population spur the development of industry?
2. What was cottage industry and why was it attractive to urban capitalists?

The Putting-Out System p.629-630

1. Describe the Putting-Out system.
2. What advantages did this have over the guild system?

The Textile Industry p.631

1. What was John Kay's invention?
2. Who was involved in cottage manufacturing?
3. What was the "imbalance" in textile manufacturing?
4. Who were "spinsters"?
5. How did women's wages compare to men's?
6. What arguments arose between rural workers and merchant capitalists?

Urban Guilds p.631-633

1. What rights and privileges did urban guilds receive?
2. What were the benefits of the guild system?
3. How were attitudes towards the guilds changing heading into the 19th century?

The Industrious Revolution p.633-634

1. What was the "industrious revolution" and how did it affect families and wages?
2. What other effects did it have on women?

Ch. 19 Reading Guide: Building the Global Economy (4 of 4)

Building the Global Economy p.634-648

Intro p.634

1. What countries are named as benefitting from global trade?
2. Which one benefitted most according to McKay?
3. How was Great Britain formed?

Mercantilism and Colonial Wars p.634-640

1. What country became the commercial leader in the 18th century?
2. How does McKay define mercantilism here?
3. Describe the Navigation Acts?
4. Who did they impact American colonists?
5. How did they relate to Britain's Navy?
6. How were they a form of economic warfare? (Who did they target? What was their effect?)
7. Who became Great Britain's next great rival and what were their advantages?
8. What did the British get from the Peace of Utrecht? (and from who?)
9. What was the original goal of the 7 Years War?
10. What was the war's impact in North America?
11. What were the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris (1763)?
12. What became the biggest and richest European city in the 18th century?
13. How did colonies serve economic interests?

Land and Labor in British America p.640-641

1. What opportunities did British America offer to settlers?
2. What helped increase the demand for African slaves?
3. How did slavery impact the wealth of both the southern and northern/middle colonies?

Atlantic Slave Trade p.641-643

1. What estimate is given for the number of slaves transported in the Atlantic slave trade?
2. Just read the section and understand the brutality of the period and its impact.

Revival in Colonial Latin America p.643-644

1. Notice the NorCal shout out!!!
2. Describe the economic recovery in Spanish America.
3. Who were the creoles? (Different from the ones in Louisiana and Haiti)
4. Describe the debt peonage that existed on Spanish estates.
5. Who were the mestizos?

Trade and Empire in Asia p.644-647

1. How did Dutch trade in Asia differ from that of the Portuguese?
2. What was the role of the Dutch East India company in this?
3. Where did Britain focus their attention in Asia?

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4. How did they gain control?

Adam Smith and Economic Liberalism p.647-648

1. What was economic liberalism a reaction against?
2. What did small merchants call for?
3. What book did Adam Smith write?
4. What were his arguments against mercantilism?
5. What did he offer as an alternative?
6. What tasks did he want to limit government to?