

## Agrarian Revolution(18th - 19th century)

The Agrarian Revolution is the term given to the transformation in agriculture in England during the Georgian period. Though the roots of the revolution go back as far as the late medieval period, it was not until the 18th century that these transformations really accelerated and began to drastically change the way people lived and, at the same time, changed the English landscape forever.

One of the prime changes brought on by the agrarian revolution was enclosure, the act by which large tracts of land were fenced in. In the Middle Ages most land was farmed by individual farmers who each had a strip of a large, open field. Because land was used 'in common', changing land use was not easily implemented, and changes in farming practice were slow to be implemented.

Between 1730 and 1820 there were an astonishing total of over 3500 individual acts of Parliament authorizing enclosure of agricultural land. This resulted in almost all of the Midlands and the north being enclosed. Though often this enclosure created hardship for peasant farmers, the landowners were able to implement new farming practices such as regulated stock breeding, controlled crop rotation, and more efficient production on marginal farmland. But the social cost of these changes was immense, as many poor farm labourers were rendered redundant, poor farmers lost their land, and the rural working classes were often forced to move to industrial urban areas to find work.

Some of the changes brought on by the Agrarian Revolution involved planting crops (particularly clover and turnips) to provide food for overwintering animals. Equally important were the introduction of new farm machinery, such as the wheeled seed drill, which mechanised the traditional practice of scattering seeds by hand. Another innovation was the horse hoe, a tool to eradicate weeds between rows of crops. Iron tools replaced earlier wooden ones - the iron plough was a big advance on the wooden plough, and was so much more efficient that it could be drawn by horses instead of oxen.

Influential 'Gentlemen Farmers' such as Coke of Holkham Hall (Norfolk) and Viscount Townshend made agricultural experimentation a fashionable pastime. Under the reign of George III, who was passionately enthusiastic about agricultural reform, scientific research stations were set up and agricultural reports were regularly produced on a county by county basis.

The pace of reform accelerated during the Napoleonic Wars, when Britain was forced to get by without imports from Europe. As a result, wide areas of land were farmed for the first time. This led to higher yields and enabled Britain to more easily feed a growing population.

- **What was the agricultural revolution in England?**

The British **Agricultural Revolution**, or Second **Agricultural Revolution**, was the unprecedented increase in **agricultural** production in **Britain** due to increases in labour and land productivity between the mid-17th and late 19th centuries.

- **When was the agricultural revolution in England?**

18th century

The **Agricultural Revolution** began in Great **Britain** around the turn of the 18th century. Several major events, which will be discussed in more detail later, include: The perfection of the horse-drawn seed press, which would make **farming** less labor intensive and more productive.

- **What is the meaning of Agrarian?**

adjective. relating to land, land tenure, or the division of landed property: **agrarian** laws. pertaining to the advancement of agricultural groups: an **agrarian** movement. composed of or pertaining to farmers: an **agrarian** co-op. ... growing in fields; wild: an **agrarian** plant.

- **What is the meaning of agrarian revolution?**

The transformation of British agriculture during the 18th century, characterized by the enclosure of common land and the introduction of technological innovations such as the seed drill and the rotation of crops.

- **Why was the agrarian revolution important?**

The **Agricultural Revolution** was a period of **significant agricultural** development marked by new farming techniques and inventions that led to a massive increase in food production. ... These inventions made farming easier and more productive, and fewer workers were needed on the farms.

- **Which country pioneered agrarian revolution?**

Britain

Agricultural revolution, gradual transformation of the traditional agricultural system that began in **Britain** in the 18th century.

- **What caused the agrarian revolution?**

Enclosure, or the process that ended traditional rights on common land formerly held in the open field system and restricted the use of land to the owner, is one of the **causes** of the **Agricultural Revolution** and a key factor behind the labor migration from rural areas to gradually industrializing cities.

- **Why did the industrial revolution begin in England?**

First, the **Agricultural Revolution** of the 18th century created a favorable climate for **industrialization**. By increasing food production, the British population could be fed at lower prices with less effort than ever before. ... Britain had a vast supply of mineral resources used to run **industrial** machines, such as coal.

- **What was an effect of the agrarian revolution?**

The increase in **agricultural** production and technological advancements during the **Agricultural Revolution** contributed to unprecedented population growth and new **agricultural** practices, triggering such phenomena as rural-to-urban

migration, development of a coherent and loosely regulated **agricultural** market  
What were the positive and negative effects of the agricultural revolution?

- **Positive**: There are more people because there is enough food. More ideas can be created and the population can become more diverse. - **Negative**: More competition for space and resources.

**10. What are the 5 factors of industrialization?**

They are **land, labor, capital**, technology and connections.

**11. What does the industrial revolution mean?**

The **Industrial Revolution** was a period of major industrialization and innovation that took place during the late 1700s and early 1800s. The **Industrial Revolution** began in Great Britain and quickly spread throughout the world.

**12. How did the Industrial Revolution affect the standard of living?**

In this way, **industrialization** improved their **standard of living** because they **were** able to move away from the inner city, where there was a lot of poverty, and into the suburbs. They **were** able to move up in society, and overall, everything about their life changed for the better.

