INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION & LINGUISTICS
CAUSE AND EFFECT
1700 TO 1900

Emily Wonford
2604631
Beginning of I.R

Textiles and Steam initiated the beginning of the Industrial Revolution...

- 1712: The Newcomen steam engine is created.
- 1733: John Kay invents the flying shuttle.
- 1764: James Hargreaves invents the spinning jenny.
- 1769: Richard Arkwright patents the water frame.
  - James Watt makes improvements to the Newcomen making it more efficient
- 1779: Samuel Crompton perfects the spinning mule.
- 1785: Edmund Cartwright patents a power loom.
- 1793: Eli Whitney patents the cotton gin.
- 1807: Robert Fulton begins steamboat service on the Hudson River.
- 1830: George Stephenson begins rail service between Liverpool and London.

Then Again (1999)
To begin...

- People were still using Farm tools
- Cultivating land, growing crops, raising animals
- 75% population lived off land
- Empty winters led to Cottage Industry...
- Production of textiles at decent prices

Industrial Revolution (n.d.)

C. 18th Century
Cottage Industry

- Merchant from City buys wool
- Households take part in its production
- Women and girls: washed and dyed
- ‘Spinster’ would spin thread
- Father would do physical labour of weaving
- Merchant collects, sells and distributes
- Prepared country for boost in economy

Industrial Revolution (n.d.)

C. 18th Century
Why Britain?

- Perfect conditions in Britain for Revolution:
  - Prepared work force, flexible government, wealth and private banking.
  - Influx of Gold and Silver made things cheaper
  - New fuel ideas
  - Colonies provided new goods
  - Discovery of Cotton

1750 to 1380’s

Industrial Revolution (n.d.)
Spread of Revolution:

The motion of the revolution continued to spread and intensify through the 19th Century…

- 1840: Samuel Cunard begins transatlantic steamship service.
- 1856: Henry Bessemer develops the Bessemer converter.
- 1859: The first commercial oil well is drilled in Pennsylvania.
- 1866: The Siemens brothers improve steelmaking by developing the open hearth furnace.

Then Again (1999)
The Second Revolution:

As the second IR progressed, more chemicals and electricity was introduced leading to...

- 1836: Samuel F. B. Morse invents the telegraph.
- 1866: Cyrus Field lays the first successful transatlantic cable.
- 1876: Alexander Graham Bell invents the telephone.
- 1879: Thomas Edison invents the incandescent light bulb.
- 1892: Rudolf Diesel patents the diesel engine.
- 1899: Guglielmo Marconi invents the wireless.
- 1903: The Wright Brothers make the first successful airplane flight.
Fashion in the 1830's...

Term ‘Mackintosh’ derived from Charles Macintosh’s waterproof jacket invention. Accidental discovery by chemist Joseph Priestly inventing the ‘rubber’

And voila …

the Mackintosh we all know and love.

The Victorian Web (2009)
Loan Words...

Canteen  connoisseur

cuisine  toupee

LIQUOR  etiquette

18th Century

1066 and all that (n.d)
Invented words...

- Cholera got its name for 19th C water-born plague
- ‘Novels’ for literary genre
Influencing Tolkien...

Elves epitomise calm and harmony of country before the IR

Saruman is said to be a metaphorical message for destruction & pollution caused by IR

National Geographic (2001)
Loan Words...

Vol-au-vent

blouse

debutant

cinematography

‘cliché’

19th Century

1066 and all that (n.d)
The IR, England & Wales...

- Early 20th C 1 in 4 Welsh = miner
- Welsh would have been everyday language
- Few English would have learnt Welsh
- English official language of Wales
- Spread of railways ‘anglicised’ language…
- Daily papers from London

BBC Wales (2011)
Progression of the British Empire...

The British Empire carried on increasing across the world until the 20th C

To – US, Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Asia and India

Settlers interacted which bought new words to English vocab.

*Kangaroo  Boomerang (Aus)*

*Juggernaut Turban (India)*

Study English (2011)
Neologisms...

- Neologisms: Newly invented word or phrase
- Need for industrial and scientific revolution
- Describe new inventions and discoveries

- English relied on Greek and Latin:
  - oxygen  protein  nuclear  vaccine

- English roots:
  - horsepower (cars)  airplane  typewriter

- These continue today – electronic and technology:
  - hard-drive  microchip

Anglik (n.d)
Loan Words...

Art deco    fuselage

au pair  cinéma – vérité

20th Century

Disco    garage

brasserie

1066 and all that (n.d)
References:


Anglik (n.d) *A brief History of the English Language: Late-Modern English (1800-Present).* [online] available from <http://www.anglik.net/englishlanguagehistory.htm> [7 March 2011]