

TRANSPORT-I

Changes in transport helped the development of trade in the 18th and 19th centuries

INTRODUCTION

Look at canals, coastal shipping and the biggest change: railways.

Problems:

- a) Slow, moves at speed of horses and people. Still slow even when steam driven.
- b) No passengers
- c) Not convenient

By 1840
3000 miles canals
England and Wales.
200 in
Scotland

Canals linked rivers into a *Grand Trunk System*

CANALS

Iron and pottery industries used canals

Wedgwood factory at Etruria used canals rather than packhorses to avoid pottery breakages

Rapid period of canal building from late 1780s known as a mania.

1849 Twice as many passengers went by ship between London and Edinburgh as went by rail.

COASTAL SHIPPING

Industrial ports:
London, Liverpool,
Bristol

Early nineteenth century steamships developed. Faster and carried more passengers

Main cargoes:
coal, grain,
stone, slate

DEFINITIONS

Gauge: the width of a railway track, i.e. the distance between the rails. If different train companies use different gauges (as happened before 1860) trains cannot run along all tracks.

Manufacturers: Factory owners whose factories make goods that they then wish to sell e.g. cloth.

Main line: that part of the railways which links together the major towns and cities in a country e.g. London, Birmingham, Bristol.

Branch Line: that part of the railways which links together the smaller towns and villages to the major towns.

Money used in the past (before 1971): Before 1971 Britain used the following system of money.

There were: 4 farthings or 2 half-pennies in a *penny*

12 pennies in a *shilling*

20 shillings in a *pound*

Therefore there were 240 pennies in a pound.

TRANSPORT - II

Example: **1811**
London to
Brighton *coach*
took 6hrs, cost
£1.
1841 by *train*
the journey
took 2 hrs,
cost 4 shillings.

Following success of
Liverpool to Manchester
railway there was a
period of railway mania
1844-1848

Investors thought
railway meant easy
money as
manufacturers needed
to move goods cheaply
and quickly

RAILWAYS

Different companies set
up using different
gauges! Standard gauge
in 1860.

Main line complete by
1875. Branch lines by
1900.

Changes produced by
railways:
i) Commuters-people
live away from work;
ii) cheaper holidays
at seaside
iii) Fresher food to
towns

Success of
railways destroyed
horse-drawn
transport and
canal businesses

CONCLUSION

Canals not
worth using
and barely
used

Railways changed
the face of Britain