The industrial revolution transformed the productive power of societies. It did so by vastly increasing individual productivity, thus delivering whole populations from poverty. In this new account by one of the world’s acknowledged authorities the central issue is not simply how the revolution began but still more why it did not quickly end. The answer lay in the use of a new source of energy. Pre-industrial societies had access only to very limited energy supplies. As long as mechanical energy came principally from human or animal muscle and heat energy from wood, the maximum attainable level of productivity was bound to be low. Exploitation of a new source of energy in the form of coal provided an escape route from the constraints of an organic economy but also brought novel dangers. Since this happened first in England, its experience has a special fascination, though other countries rapidly followed suit.

Energy and the English Industrial Revolution

E. A. Wrigley
For Marieke, Ave, Tamsin, and Rebecca
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Acknowledgements

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One member of the Group, Max Satchell, made use of his expertise in GIS (geographical information systems) to produce the map of population growth in English hundreds in the period 1761 to 1851 which is to be found in figure 6.5. I am most grateful for his assistance. I have also benefited greatly from the help I have received from Phil Stickler whose expertise as a draughtsman and cartographer is reflected in all the other figures in this volume.