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AP European History

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5. Discuss the reason for migration to cities following the Agricultural Revolution and analyze how governments responded.

Introduction:

Contextualization: The Agricultural Revolution was a period of time where crop production was mechanized and developed greatly. Farming became a stable business which led to more and more inventions and improvements, such as the water frame and iron plow. This revolution sparked the Industrial revolution in the future.

Restatement/Thesis: Migration to cities following the Agricultural Revolution was caused by the search for work and population explosions. (X) Governments responded by passing acts and enforcing police forces. (Y)

Body Paragraph X:

Thesis: Desire for work and population explosions led much of the population to migrate to cities.

Evidence: Factories were built which led to the growth of cities surrounded the factories. People who desired employment migrated closer to these cities in hopes of finding work.

x disem
Steam
engine
(migrate
to cities b/c
of this)

Analysis: The availability of jobs in factories were appealing to those struggling to be employed. Because of the growing lower class, *there was too much competition for jobs* people were in search of jobs. This led them to migrate towards the areas where jobs were more available.

Evidence: Population explosions also contributed to the migration of people towards cities. The lower class grew during these times.

Analysis: Families grew, leading to the need for more money to support children. This also led to the need for more jobs to employ the growing population and children. People migrated to the city for these opportunities.

Body Paragraph Y:

Thesis: The government reacted by passing acts to help the lower class and installing police and prison systems.

Evidence: The Factory Act of 1833 was passed to help the working class who had moved to the cities. It prevented children under 9 from working, and older children from working more than 9 hours. It also pushed for education for working children and limited adult work hours to 10.

Analysis: This response from the government was a positive response to protect the workers in factories. It helped lessen the physical strain on workers and also ensured that the children were being educated for at least 2 hours at the factory.

Evidence: Because of the increase of population in cities, police forces were hired to enforce law in society. In addition, prisons and transportation, such as Devil's Island, were enforced to maintain crime at a lower rate.

*discusses
Pentonville
+ how police
force different
them secret
police*

*needs more
not just
transportation*

Analysis: This response from the government was more negative because it caused some issues. Police forces were rough on society and prisons had terrible conditions. Prisons has no regulations and kept inmates of all ages in one cell. Transportation of huge criminals to overseas prison such as Devil's island included harsh conditions and possibly no coming back. This was all in the government's hope that humans would be rehabilitated.

discuss Pentonville.
no hope of rehabilitation for transportation
(Devil's island)

Conclusion:

Restatement: Migration to cities was caused by population explosions and unemployment. (X) The government responded positively and negatively, with the passing of the factory act and the enforcing of police and imprisonment.

Synthesis: This can be seen as a parallel to the migration to the Americas when they were first discovered. People migrated to America in hopes of finding new welcoming opportunities there. There were also positive and negative responses by the government to this event.

You give no examples

maybe you can go out of what
question asked & say how
the Bourgeoisie responded to
the migration of cities