New Ways of Farming	People developed new more efficient ways of working. New foods were introduced from overseas (potatoes, corn, tomatoes). New stronger plows, and better harnessing methods of draft animals meant better yield of crops. Excess production meant more $$ Improved roads and canals to transport foods to markets and mills. More food = healthier people, bigger healthier animals. The enclosure movement: Great demand for wool in England (used for cloth). Lead to fence in property. Lead to bigger harvests, and lower costs. --Small fields were combined to make a larger farm.
1700 – Iron	Lowered amount of people needed to work. People began moving to cities to look for work. By 1700 wood was scarce. Started using coal for energy. Burned hot enough to soften iron. Lead to stronger, better tools. Demand for coal rose, causing need for deep coalmines. Mines flooded when it rained, so steam engine pumps were invented to empty them. Powered by coal. Vey big, dangerous, and not efficient.
1768 – Steam Engine *perfected by James Watt	James Watt: built a smaller, more powerful, and more moveable steam engine. Began to power other machines.
1804 – 1st locomotive	Richard Trevithick invented a portable steam engine that puffed along tracks. Could move heavy amounts across England. Others eventually used steam engines to power all sorts of other devices (boats, harvest wheat, spin thread, weave cloth, lift heavy hammers, forge iron, etc) The Industrial Age was in full swing.