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

I. Introduction
   A. Contextualization: The Agricultural Revolution took place in Europe during the 17th century and had lasting effects into the 18th and 19th centuries. The Agricultural Revolution was coupled with the Industrial Revolution and the 19th century led to rapid industrialization, urbanization, and migration from rural areas into cities.
   B. Thesis: Migration to cities was due to a decrease in the need for employment in rural areas, along with an increase in employment opportunities in the cities. Governments responded by creating new infrastructure in cities in order to accommodate the population growth.
   C. Argument: However, most European governments were unable to successfully accommodate the working class in cities which cause poor living and working conditions for many.

II. Body Paragraph 1: (Topic) Migration to the cities was primarily caused by a shift in employment opportunities from rural farmlands to urban centers, due to the Agricultural and Industrial Revolution.
   A. Evidence: The enclosure movement reorganized rural farming, commercializing it for the property owner.
      1. Analysis: However, this led peasant tenant farmers to lose much of their land. The lower class, therefore, moved from these farms into the cities where employment could be found
   B. Evidence: The invention of the water frame and steam engine led to the urbanization of industrial factories.
      1. Analysis: As production moved from the home to factories, and factories moved from the countryside to cities, the working class moved in order to find employment. The work force during the Industrial Revolution increased because of the unskilled nature of the work. Men, women, and children all worked in factories, and, therefore, lived in the cities those factories were in.

III. Body Paragraph 2: (Topic) Governments created and reformed institutions in response to the increase in city population due to these migrations; however, most of these reforms failed.
   A. Evidence: An increase in crime accompanied the increase in population in the cities, so the governments of France and Britain tried to reform prisons.
      1. Analysis: Transportation, sending criminals to colonies like Australia or Devil’s Island, was met with anger from colonist in those areas. The prisoners also spent more time in solitary confinement, but this led to mental illness.
   B. Evidence: The Poor Law was passed in the House of Commons to make being poor more undesirable.
      1. Analysis: Poor relief was only distributed in workhouses, which were designed to have worse conditions than life outside. The working class referred to these as the new “bastilles”

IV. Conclusion
   A. Thesis: Mass migrations to cities in the 18th and 19th centuries were due to the Agricultural and Industrial Revolutions, which shifted where the labor force was needed. The governments in Europe tried to reform cities, but the working class were left with poorer living and working conditions.
   B. Synthesis: This is similar to the later adoption of socialism by many European governments. While the goal was to better the conditions of the urban class, the working poor ended up in worse living and economic conditions.