

History of Industry

14th & 15th Century

Dutch potters brought majolica to England in around 1600 and it was known there as English-delftware or galleyware.



We now have two distinct products with the same name! The South Kensington Museum returned to the original 'maiolica' to describe all Italian tin-glazed earthenware to avoid confusion.

At the Great Exhibition of 1851, Minton launched the colourful lead-glazed earthenware which they called Palissy Ware soon to become known as majolica.



The Ceramics Industry

14th and 15th Century

Some principal centres of production still produce maiolica which is sold in quantity in popular Italian tourist areas.



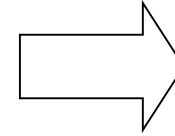
The Moors introduced tin-glazed pottery to Spain after the conquest of 711.



Sgraffito wares were also produced in the 14th century, in which the white tin-oxide decoratively scratched to produce a design from the revealed body of ware.

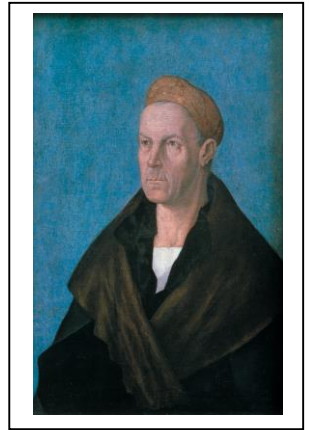
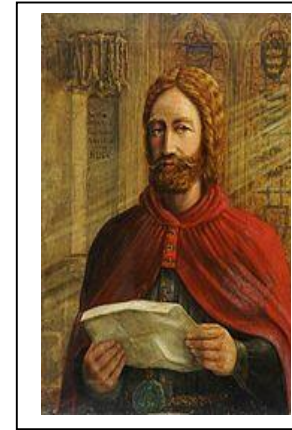
English wool, particularly from the Welsh Marches, the South West and Lincoln were the most prized in Europe.

In 1280 about 25,000 sacks of wool were exported from England.

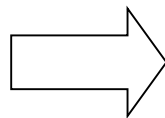


By the end of the thirteenth century, the heavily industrialized of Europe could not have existed without the export of English wool.

Textile Industry 14th and 15th Century



In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, the English wool trade was primarily with Flanders (where wool was made into cloth).



Among the most famous merchants participating in the English wool trade were Jean Boinebroke of Douai on the continental side and William de la Pole on the English.

Cereals remained the most important staple during the early middle ages as rice was a late introduction to Europe and the potato was only introduced in 1536, with a much later date for worldwide consumption.



The most prevalent butcher's meats were pork, chicken and other domestic fowl. Beef, which required greater investment in land, was less common.

Barley, oats and rye among the poor, and wheat for the governing classes, were eaten as bread, porridge, gruel and pasta by all of the society's members.



Food Industry

14th & 15th Century

Slow transportation and food preservation techniques made long distance trade of many foods very expensive.

Phaseolus beans, today the common bean, were of New World origins and were introduced after the Columbian Exchange in the 16th century.



A type of refined cooking developed in the late middle ages that set the standard among the nobility all over Europe.

The great demand of production of material e.g for armour, could not be met due to the lack of man power and capital investment.

As mining gradually became a task for specialised craftsmen, miners moved in large groups and they formed settlements with their own customs close to mines.

A significant hiatus was noted during the 14th and 15th century because of a series of historical events with severe social and economic impacts, e.g the Famine

STEEL & MINING **INDUSTRY** **14TH & 15TH** **CENTURY**



By the 14th century, most easily accessible ore deposits were exhausted.



Acid parting in separating gold from silver was introduced in the 14th century.



The printing press was created by Johannes Gutenberg (1398-1468) and is regarded as the single most important event of the second millennium.

Leonardo da Vinci sketched the parachute in (1485). Then inventor Frausto Veranzio (1551-1617) modifies da Vinci's parachute sketch. Veranzio successfully tested his parachute design in (1617)



The Construction Industry

14th & 15th Century



Crank and connecting rod- Evidence appears in the works of engineers Anonymous of the Hussite wars and Taccola, (1661) first attested for Roman water-powered sawmills.

Nautical Compass- First used in Western Europe in the 3rd century and is still used today. It was used for navigation and worked in the worst weather. This was one of the most important inventions of the 15th century.



Dry dock-Henry VII of England ordered one to be built at Portsmouth navy between (1495-1496). It was already known in Hellenistic shipbuilding.

