The First Industrial Revolution: Creation of a New Global Human Era


Abstract

The First Industrial Revolution began in England in about 1750–1760 that lasted to sometime between 1820 and 1840. It is one of the most distinguished turning points in human history. During this period human and animal labour technology transformed into machinery, such as the steam engine, the spinning jenny, coke smelting, puddling and rolling processes for making iron, etc. Industrial Revolution is renewed for global economic growth, increase in production and consumption of common people. The system of transportation communication through canals, road and rails had improved. Also banking and other financial systems improved to run the industries and business firms smoothly. Child and infant mortality rate decreased and fertility rate increased. As a result, population growth had dramatically changed. On the other hand, women and child labour has increased in dangerous and unhygienic condition. Factory workers have to work sixteen hours in a day merely to save the family from starvation. Industrial Revolution created a wide gap between the rich and the poor. An attempt has taken here to describe the various effects of Industrial Revolution.
The Industrial Revolution was a time period during the 18th and 19th centuries where mainly rural societies in America and Europe became urban and industrial. Before the Industrial Revolution, most manufacturing was done in people’s homes using basic hand tools. The Revolution brought in the use of powered specific-use machines in factories and mass production. The industrial revolution was in many ways a shift in power dynamics from land based aristocracy to business companies (beginnings of multinational corporations), this tremendous change led to many economic changes. Just like the title says, Nora has always felt that she wasn’t a human being, but rather a doll, because her life has been a life of servitude, servitude to her father and then to her husband. Introduction. The first Industrial Revolution. The second Industrial Revolution. Home Politics, Law & Government Banking & Business. Industrial Revolution, in modern history, the process of change from an agrarian and handicraft economy to one dominated by industry and machine manufacturing. This process began in Britain in the 18th century and from there spread to other parts of the world. shift in economic power, as well as new state policies corresponding to the needs of an industrialized society, (4) sweeping social changes, including the growth of cities, the development of working-class movements, and the emergence of new patterns of authority, and (5) cultural transformations of a broad order. Learn and revise about the Industrial Revolution, an era of technology and productivity, with BBC Bitesize KS3 History. The Industrial Revolution brought the United Kingdom into an era of technology and productivity. It created wealth for many but social problems and poverty for others. Part of. History: The Industrial Revolution. Add to My Bitesize. Add to My Bitesize.