

Industrial Revolution



Industrial Revolution

The Industrial Revolution, typically spanning from around 1760 to 1840, referred to the transformation from an agrarian & handicraft economy to one that was primarily driven by industry & machine-based manufacturing.

Origin

☼ Occurred from 1760 to 1840; mainly in Britain

- Larger landlords enclosed small farms ৪ production increased ক্র (Agricultural Revolution)
 - First to modernise with political stability &
 - Had a strong banking system (Bank of England, 1694) 🕏
- Common laws & a single currency facilitated an unfragmented market &
 - Reduced taxes on goods &

Steam engine Spinning jenny Power loom

- Textiles, iron, & coal mining &
- Iron was crucial for construction and Cotton for textiles 🥸

Main Industries

Why in

Britain?

Labor Supply

- 🕸 Rural workers migrated to cities, providing a workforce
- R The agricultural revolution pushed workers into urban trade hubs

Transportation Innovations

- ♠ Lowered transport costs
- ► ♦ Efficient goods movement (through Canals & Railways)

Key Innovators

- र Richard Arkwright (spinning machines)

Impact of the Industrial Revolution

Economic Impact:

- Industrial capitalism→
 Transformed econo mies & expanded
 trade
- Mass production →
 Rise in consumerism
- Automatic factories & mechanisation

Social Impact:

- Rise of the Bourgeoisie and working class → Class struggles & social inequities
- ☼ Overcrowded cities & poor working conditions
- ☼ Demands for laws on child labour & working hours

Environmental Impact:

Pollution, resource depletion, & climate change

Impact on India:

- Rarmers forced to grow cash crops for British factories
- Rectory produced cloth harmed handloom weavers
- Emergence of industries; introduction of railways

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