

Date 13.1.25 Ch:13 The Modern Age in Europe

Subject: History and civics (C) Industrial Revolution [Ms. Rameet]

Good Morning Students!

This Lesson is of Class IX for the Subject of History and civics Chapter 13 Industrial Revolution given on page number 112. This Lesson is being Submitted to you on 13.1.25

Meaning of Industrial Revolution.

Scientific inventions and discoveries made towards the close of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th century, led to a change from manual work to machine work and from domestic system of production to the factory system. It started a new era of large scale production with investment of huge Capital through a well knit organisation and expert management. Industrial Revolution became the Biggest Revolution in the entire history of mankind. It brought about great changes in the means of production and the general mode of life.

The term Industrial Revolution was first used by French Socialist, Blanqui in 1837. Later on it was adopted by Arnold Toynbee, a British historian. It ushered in the machine-age for the production of goods in factories.

The term Industrial Revolution means a System of manufacturing on a large scale, with the help of machines driven by mechanical, chemical or electrical energy.

The Industrial Revolution first began in England, but slowly spread to Western Europe and North America.

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Causes of the Industrial Revolution

Some of the important causes for the origin of the Industrial Revolution in England are:-

1. Congenial Atmosphere:-

After the Renaissance and the Reformation the Englishmen thought of new methods of production in various fields. The different inventions made by the British Scientists, brought about a revolution in industry in England.

Invention of machinery and its use in manufacturing was the beginning of Industrial Revolution.

John Key invented 'The Flying Shuttle' which increased the speed of weaving.

James Hargreaves invented the 'Spinning Jenny'. It could spin eight threads at a time.

Richard Arkwright invented the 'Water Frame'.

It produced more stronger yarn, but it was run by water power. It started the factory system.

2. Colonial Empire:-

England had a big colonial empire in Africa and Asia. From her colonies she got raw material at cheaper rates for her factories. These colonies also served as markets for the British manufactured goods.

3. Availability of Natural Resources:-

The iron and coal mines were in England. Iron was used in making machines. The coal provided fuel. Both iron and coal helped in the development of industries.

4. Increase in the Demand for Goods:-

Two reasons helped in the increase in the demand

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for goods. First the big profits made by trade. Second the Napoleonic wars made the industries very strong. Since these wars were never fought in Britain, the peace in Britain helped in the growth of industrial production.

5. Availability of Labour:-

Large number of peasants were unemployed in England who shifted to cities for jobs. So many labourers were available in England who could be given jobs in the factories.

6. Effective Transport System:-

In the 18 century, construction of canals and an improved road system brought about a change in the transport system. The invention of the railways greatly improved the speed with which goods could be transported. This was made possible by the invention of the steam engine in 1782 by James Watt. Later George Stephenson succeeded in making the first model of a locomotive engine. He is regarded as the father of the railways. As industries started developing the railways became important for the transportation of raw materials and the distribution of finished industrial goods. Steamboats and steamships started to be used on a large scale. Durable roads were also constructed.

7. Use of Steam:-

James Watt invented the steam engine. The discovery of steam as a source of power helped in the spread and development of Industrial revolution. steam-power was used for transport both on land and sea.

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Capitalism:-

Capitalism is an economic and political system in which a country's trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit and not by the state.

Socialism:-

An economic system in which the means of production are owned not by private individuals but by the Community.

Children with this explanation I end this interactive session. I hope you have understood the chapter. Please do the following questions in your note-book.

Q1. What is meant by the term, 'Industrial Revolution'?

Q2. Where did the Industrial Revolution begin?

Q3. Who invented the steam engine?

Q4. State two important causes of the Industrial Revolution.

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