

FAQs

Why is Industrial revolution important?

Industrial revolution was important because it changed the entire scenario of production, lifestyle and architecture. Not only that, It also drastically changed the country's turnover with many new industries growing. It also led to many advancements and findings in the field of Science and technology. It also affected the modes of transportation all over the world. Moreover new cities were born. More importantly it led to Urbanization.

Explain the increase in urban population and why was this necessary?

The rapid rise in increase in population in urban areas is called as Urbanization. It is the large scale migration of people from the rural areas to the urban areas, leading to a sudden, and often unexpected, increase in the urban population. It is also characterized by the growth of other modes of production apart from agriculture, making more options of income accessible to the people. Urbanization was due to the increase in industries in the urban areas. People in rural areas saw more job opportunities in the urban areas due to the increase in the industries in urban areas. Hence more People migrated towards the urban people.

Explain the effects of Urbanization.

Urbanization – the urban areas grow at a rapid rate. It is characterized by the large scale migration of people from the rural areas to the urban areas, leading to a sudden, and often unexpected, **increase in the urban population**. It is also characterized by the growth of other modes of production apart from agriculture, making more options of income accessible to the people. Growth accelerated was the most remarkable in England in the first half of the nineteenth century. An industrial midlands involving the cities of **Manchester, Birmingham, and Leeds** grew in an area which, in the mid-eighteenth century was almost entirely rural. Meanwhile the great cities **of London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Rome, Madrid and New York** grew dramatically.

Effects

- The rate of growth was so rapid that city services could not keep pace.
- Cities were places where
 - Lack of sanitation
 - Accumulation of sewage,
 - High rates of disease,
 - High rates of crime and
 - Desperate poverty.
- Heavy use of coal led to accumulations of dirt and grim.
- From 1870 to 1900 the United States became the world's pioneer in industrial nations.
- It emerged as the leader in meatpacking, in production of timber and steel, and in the mining of coal, iron, gold, and silver.
- Mines, forests and livestock in the west provided raw materials for major industries, as did iron in Ohio and oil in Pennsylvania.
- As immigration exploded, the urban population surged from 6 million in 1860 to 42 million in 1910.

What are the effects of Agricultural Revolution?

- Drastic changes in the farming process.
- Spread out.
- Shared farms.
- Open field system.
- Crop rotation.
- Jethro Tull's two inventions :
 - THE SEED DRILL
 - HORSE HOE
- 3.5* OUTPUT in Britain.
- More productive farms.
- Lesser workload.
- Lesser men were required in the fields.
- People moved to city in search of jobs.

What were the effects of Industrial Revolution in Textile industry?

- 1773 flying shuttle loom.
- 1742 Cotton Mills.
- 1764 Spinning Jenny.
- 1764 Water Frame.
- 1790 Steam Powered.
- 1779 Crompton's Mule.

What were the effects of Industrial Revolution in Transportation?

- Improvement to roads and bridges – early 1700's.
- Road and rivers carried the products.
- Canal building, Railroads, Steam power wood ships.
- In 1800 – John McAdam made a roadbed of large crushed stones with smooth layer of crushed stones.
- The “McAdam” road is still the basis for most of our Modern highways.
- In 1807 – Robert Fulton used steam power to create the first steamboat.
- In 1829 - Stephenson used the steam engine to create a steam powered train.
- In 1886 - The German Scientist, Gottlieb Daimler, built the first internal combustion engine.
- In 1904 - Wilbur and Orville Wright successfully flew their flying machine at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina.