



Industrial Revolution

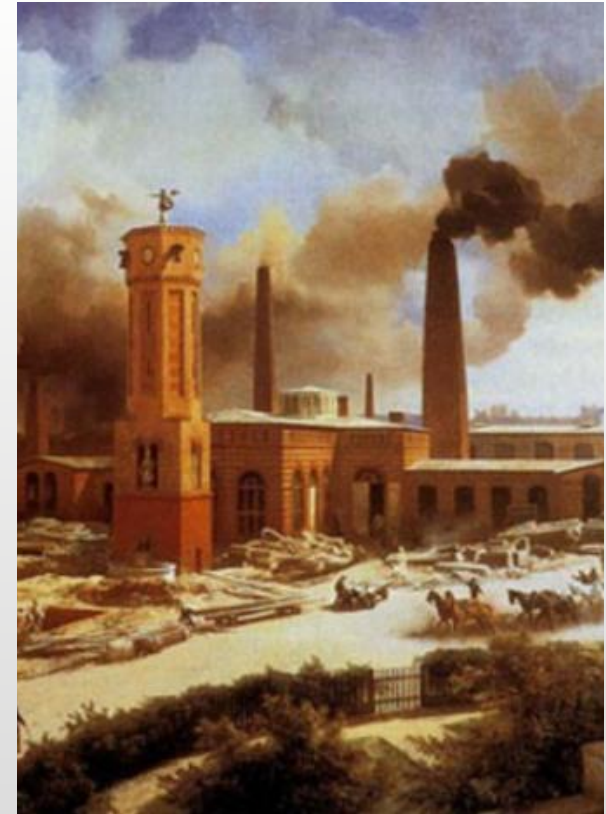


Plan

- 1)The process of the revolution
- 2)The inventions of the revolution
- 3)The Luddities movement
- 4)The consequences of the revolution

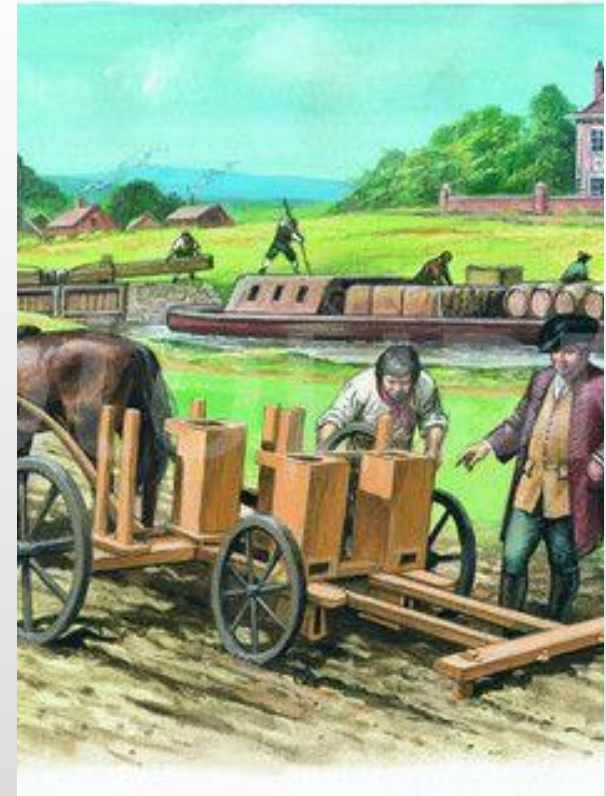
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Industrial Revolution, in modern history, the process of change from an agrarian and handicraft economy to one dominated by industry and machine manufacturing. This process began in Britain in the 18th century and from there spread to other parts of the world.



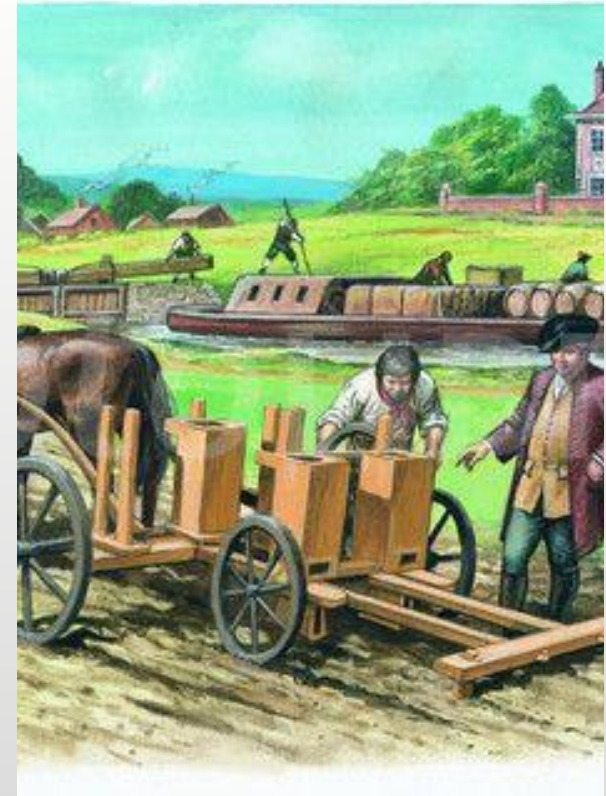
Prerequisites of the agrarian revolution

- Concentration of land in the hands of large landowners.
- Formation of the market of hired workers.
- The increasing of agricultural productivity.



Consequences of the agrarian revolution

- Strengthening of trade relations between the city and the village.
- Urban development.

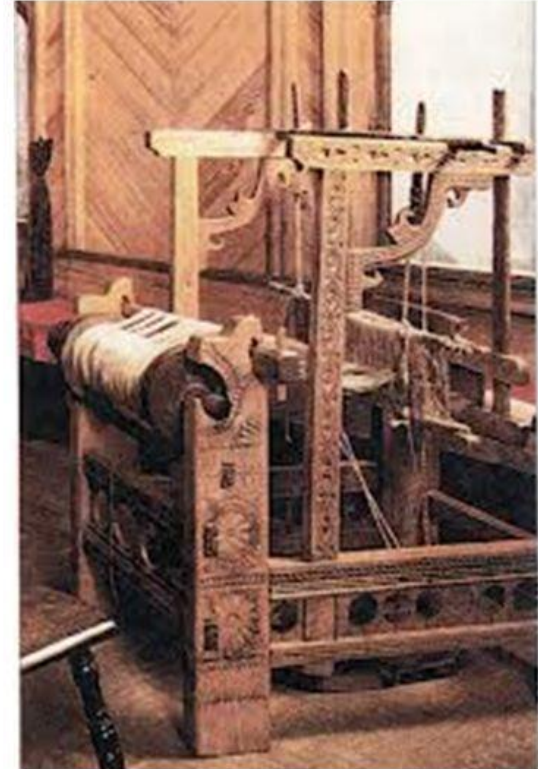




The inventions of Industrial Revolution

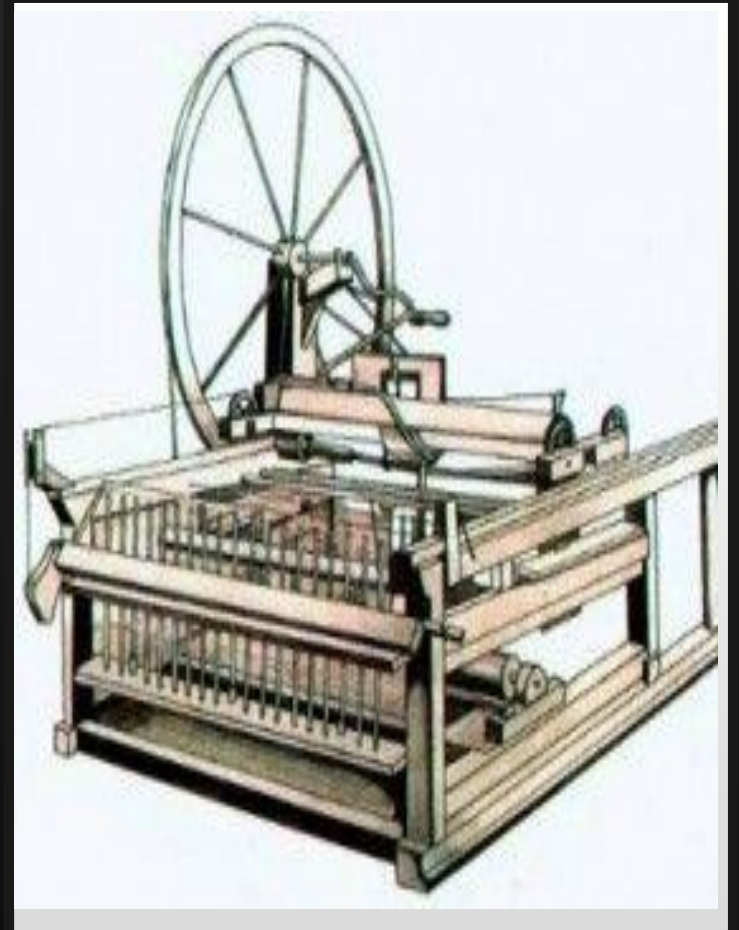


In 1733 John Kay invented the mechanical loom.



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In 1765 James Hargreaves
invented the mechanical
spinning wheel “Jenny”



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In 1767 Richard Arkwright
invented the spinning
machine driven by a water
wheel.



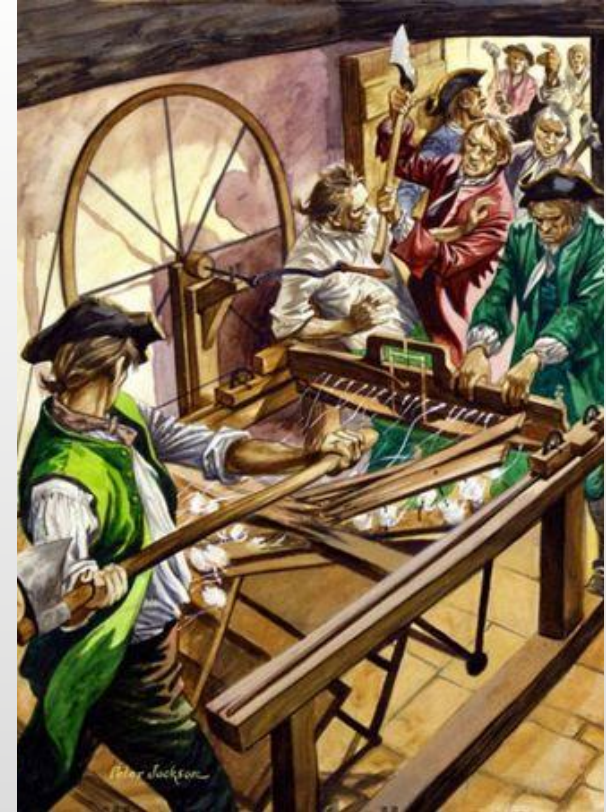


In 1784 James Watt invented
the steam engine



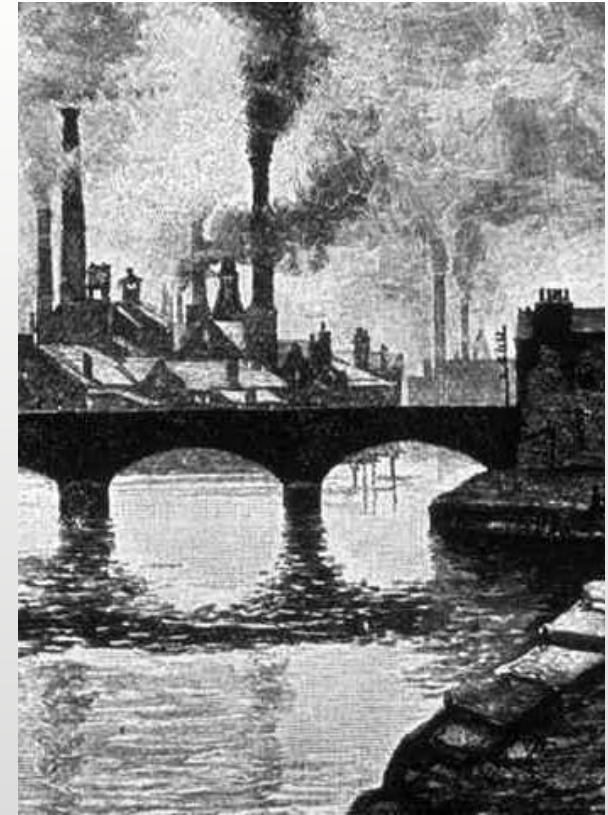
Luddites

In 1811-1813 the Luddite movement ("the destroyers of machines") appeared. Workers broke the machines, because of which many people were out of work. The government used troops against the Luddites and also the death penalty.



The consequences

- Productivity growth (led to lower prices for goods).
- The approval of the capitalist economy
- The creation of such classes as industrial bourgeoisie and hired workers
- The worsening of the working conditions





Questions

- When did Industrial Revolution begin in England?
- Who was the inventor of the mechanical spinning wheel “Jenny”?
- When did Richard Arkwright invent the spinning machine driven by a water wheel?
- What did James Watt invent?
- Who were the Luddites?