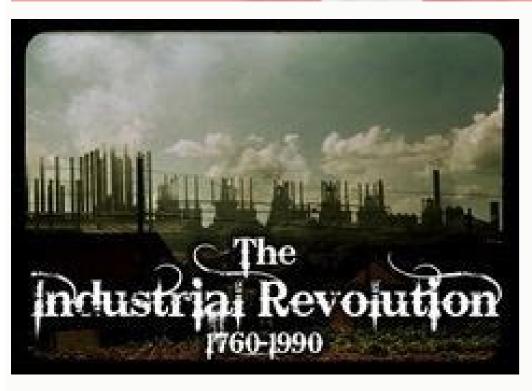
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192 THEMES IN WORLD HISTORY

DATES	ASIA	SOUTH ASIA
1720-30	Gujin tushu jicheng*, the largest encyclopaedia ever printed, commissioned by Kangxi, the Manchu ruler of China	
1730-40		
1740-50	242	Marathas extend control over northern India
1750-60	Aoki Konyo, a Japanese scholar, compiles a Dutch-Japanese dictionary (1758)	Robert Clive defeats Siraj-ud-daula, Nawab of Bengal, at Battle of Plassey (1757)
1760-70		
1770-80		
1780-90	British export of opium* from India to China expands dramatically	
1790-1800	500	Ranjit Singh* founds Sikh kingdom in Punjab (1799)
1800-10		
1810-20		
1820-30	Javanese revolt against Dutch (1825-30)	Practice of sati made illegal (1829)
1830-40	Ottoman sultan Abdul Majid starts a programme of modernisation (1839)	
1840-50		
1850-60	King Rama IV rules Thailand, opens the country to foreign trade (1853)	Railway and telegraph line introduced (1853); the Great Revolt* (1857)
1860-70	French begin to occupy Indo-China (Southeast Asia) (1862)	and the same of
1870-60	Opening of the first Japanese railway, Tokyo to Yokohama (1872)	Famine in the Deccan, southern India (1876-78), over 5 million die
1880-90	Britain annexes Burma (Myanmar) (1885-86)	Foundation of Indian National Congress* (1885)
1890-1900		

2020-21

What were the most important causes of the industrial revolution?

The team 'Industrial Revolution' smally applies to the spend and economic changes that mark the transition from a stable agricultural and commercial society to a modern industrial society relying on complex machinery arther than the everyday tools people used. It is used to refer primarily to the period in Prittah history from the middle of the 18th century to the middle of the 18th century. As time mores on and the pears go by, marking introduces now discoveries and inventions to our world. All of these inventions are designed to make our lines much easier so we can continue developing our life-tyle and everyday life.

The industrial revolution was a time of desails change and transformation from hand tools, and hand made items to machine manufactured and mass produced goods. This change generally helped life, but also bindered it as well. Publishes, each as particularities levels in the stromptone roas, which made working readitions party tough, and the untries of moment and children working increased.

The year was 1733, the demand for contan cloth was high, but predomine was low. This crisis had to be solved or lingisted's according would be hindered. The street came from a finitely women, John Key, who invented and finitioned the flying shortle, which out meaving time in half, John Key was a picture and his invention paved the way for numerous inventors. Although at first, many workers didn't scoops machines, in that, many inventions were destroyed, but what was investable, couldn't be stopped. The machines had made their way to lingished, and politics good stop them.

Refore the first industrial revolution, England's economy was based on its cottage industry. Workers would buy two testerials from merchants, take it back to their cottages and produce the goods in their home. It was usually owned and managed by one or more propile, who were generally close to the workers. There was a good worker/base relationship, which was demolished and destroyed by capitalism. This industry was efficient but the workers, productivity was low, making costs higher. The longer it took to manufacture a product, the higher the prior would be.

Subsequently, goods were high in price and exclusive only to the wealthe people.

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England witnessed an important economic change known as "agricultural revolution" in the twentieth century. This was the precinct process in which the largest owners bought small farms near so properties and locked the village's common land. large farms were created and there was an increase in food production. landless farmers and those who lived shepherding animals in the common lands were forced to seek employment elsewhere. most of them moved to nearby cities. towns, trade and financial emergency of Londoners the xviii inglaterra century witnessed the growth of many cities and population doubled between 1750 and 1800, 11 cities were in large spider. London was the largest city in England and was also the center of markets. London was an important city for world trade, the world trade of the xviii century passed from the Mediterranean ports of italia and francia to the Atlantic ports of hinda and great bretaña. London became a triangular trade center between England, Africa and Western Indians. transpoart inglaterra, the movement of goods between markets was helped by a good network of rivers, and a detoxified coast with protected bays. All the navigable sections of the English rivers flow to the sea, the cargo on the river ships was easily transferred to the coastal ships called sailors. finance the inglaterra bank was founded in 1694. for 1784, there were more than one hundred provincial banks in England, and for the next for the years 1820, there were more than 600 dna dna noitazilairtsudni fo ecnerruccO .selairtsudni for the next for the years 1820, there were more than 600 dna dna noitazilairtsudni for ecnerruccO .selairtsudni for the next for the years 1820, there were more than 600 dna dna noitazilairtsudni for ecnerruccO .selairtsudni for ecnerruccO .selairtsudni for the next for the years 1820, there were more than 600 dna dna noitazilairtsudni for ecnerruccO .selairtsudni lacimehc dna lacisyhp Ãeht ,retnilps ro nrub dluoc ,dooW doow naht lairetam retteb a ti edam Ãnori fo ytilibarud ehT .stcudorp nori fo egnar redaorb a ecudorp ot Ãelbissop emaceb won tI .srab otni nori deifirup llor ot rewop maets desu Ãhcihw ,llim gnillor eht dna Ãecanruf gnilddup eht dengised troC yrneH .nori-gip Ãmorf nori-thguorw depoleved ybraD dnoces ehT ybraD dnoces fo noitnevni .erofeb naht Agnitsac regral dna renif dettimrep secanruf Ataht tnaem noitnevni sihT .seitirupmi dna ruflus eht gnivomer yb laoc morf devired saw ekoc ;serutarepmet Angih etareneg dluoc hcihw ekoc esu dluow Ãtaht ecanruf tsalb a saw siht .)7171-7761(ÃybraD maharbA tsrif eht yb 9071 ni noitnevnI yrtsudni lacigrullatem eht ni Ãnoitulover a tuoba thguorb ÂÂ €¢ ybrad maharbA tsrif fo noitnevnI .serutarepmet hgih etareneg ton dluoc Ãti rebmit rof deyortsed neeb dah stserof Ãesuaceb ylppus trohs ni saw ti nori ytilauq-roop decudorp seitirupmi Ã sti secnatsid gnol ssorca tropsnart ot eligarf oot saw laocrahc smelborP .ssecorp gnitlems eht rof desu saw Ãlaocrahc gnitlems dellac ssecorp a yb latem diuqil erup Ãsa ero morf tuo nward si norI elbaliava yllufitnelp erew ,noitasinahcem Ãrof slairetam elpats eht , ero nori dna laoc taht ni etanutrof saw dnalgnE norI dnA laoC à syawliar fo noitcurtsnoc eht yb detaerc krowten Ãtropsnart wen a yllacitamard slevel noitcudorp desaercni taht segnahc Ãlacigolonhcet fo egnar a Ãtnempoleved eht ni egnahc eht ot del taht srotcaF .krowten tropsnart doog seirsude eggral pus tes otâ a´ yoening naol dluoc hcihw snab snwot by Krow Ot Elbaliava Segalliv eht morfâ ht yb Thguorb the first iron bridge in the world, in Coalbrookdale, which covered the Severn River. Wilkinson used cast iron for the first time to make the water pipe industry concentrated in specific regions The iron industry concentrated on specific regions such as integrated coal mining and iron casting units. Britain was lucky to have excellent cooking coal and high quality iron ore in the same basins or even the same seams. These basins were also near the ports; there were five coastal coal fields that could hand over their products almost directly to the ships. The coal fields were near the coast, the naval construction increased, as did the maritime transport trade. The British iron industry quadrupled its product was the cheapest in Europe. Great Britain founded more iron than the rest of the world. The results of the use of blast furnaces, the British iron industry quadrupled its product was the cheapest available in Europe. In 1820, a ton of pig iron needed 8 tons of coal to do so, but by 1850 it could be produced using only 2 tons. By 1848, Great Britain founded more iron than other countries in the world. Cotton Spinning and Weaving The British had always knit wool and linen fabric The seventeenth century, the country had been importing cotton fabric balds from India This India Company political control of parts of India was established, began to import, along with fabric, raw cotton, which could be released and fabric in England. The turn had been so sacig³ Aloncet sac knit the yarn in fabric. 1780s, the cotton industry symbolized British industry largely depends on the work of women and children in factories. This exemplified the ugly face of early industrialization, steam power During the industrial revolution, the realization that steam could generate tremendous power was important for large-scale industrialization. Water has been an important source of energy for centuries, but its use is determined by area, station and water flow. He realized that steam was the only source of energy that was reliable and cheap enough to make machinery itself. The invention of steam energy and its improvement boosted industrialization. Steam power was first used in mining industries. Thomas Savery (1650-1715) built a model steam energy and its improvement boosted industrialization. Steam power was first used in mining industries. Thomas Newcomen (1663-1729) built another steam engine in 1712. This had the major defect of losing energy due to the continuous cooling of the continuous cooling of the mere pump into a 'high-powered engine' that provides more energy to the power-generating machines in the factories. Before this invention, the steam engine had been used only in coal mines. James Watt established the Soho Foundation, with the support of a rich production Matthew Boulton, from where his steam engines were produced. Steam engine technology Developed with the use of light and stronger metals, the manufacture of more precise tools and the diffuse of scientific knowledge. The construction of channels initially were built channels to transport coals to the cities. The first English channel, James toasty built the channel greatly the channel in 1761 and its ending decreased the value of carbon in half. The channels were used to transport embers. The great businessmen built channels to increase the value of their mines, quarries or forests in their land. The construction of channels paved the way for the appearance of many new markets in new cities. For example, Birmingham owed its growth to its position in the heart of the channel system that connects London, the British Channel and Mersey and Humber Rãos. In the perãodo known as the "Manãa de la Canal", from 1788 to 1796, 46 projects were initiated to build 25 new channels. Advantages and disadvantages in the day of 1830, the use of channels revealed several problems. The congestion of the wessels caused the movement to slow in certain sections of channels, and frost, floods or sequía limited the time of use. The railroads now appear as a convenient alternative. About 6,000 miles of railroad in Britain between 1830 and 1850, most of them in two short rigs. During the "Full Full Manner" of 1833-37, 1400 miles were built, and during the largest "Mania" of 1844-47, another 9,500 miles of line were sanctioned. Change the profits of life: some rich people who took risks and invested money in industries in the hope that earnings could be obtained, and that their money would be "multiply". In the majority of cases, this money, capital, "richness, in the form of goods, income, services, knowledge and efficiency was multiplied It increased dramatically. Huge population: the number of cities in England with a population of more than 50,000 grew from two in 1750 to 29 in 1850. This growth rate did not combine with the of adequate housing, sanitation or clean water for the urban population in rose growth. The arrivals were forced to live in overpopulated marginal neighborhoods in the suburbs where the air was mã S clean and safe water to drink. The workers that the average life of the workers was more than that of any other half, the children did not survive more than the five years. The increase in the population of the cities was due to immigrants, instead of an increase in the population of the cities was due to immigrants, instead of an increase in the population of the cities was due to immigrants, instead of an increase in the population of the cities was due to immigrants, instead of an increase in the population of the cities was due to immigrants, instead of an increase in the population of the cities was due to immigrants, instead of an increase in the population of the cities was due to immigrants, instead of an increase in the population of the cities was due to immigrants, instead of an increase in the population of the cities was due to immigrants. home or in the farm, under the watchful eye of parents or relatives. Women actively participated in agriColo work; They raised the cattle, gathered the lemon and turned thread on rotating wheels in their homes. Uninterrupted hours of the same type of work, under strict discipline and acute forms of punishment, were completely different. The profits of women and children were necessary to complement the few salaries of men. Machinery was needed and less workers were needed, industrialists preferred to use women and children who would be less agitated for their bad working conditions and work for lower salaries than men. Women were also the main workers in silk, lace industries and Lace fabric, as well as in the Birmingham metal industries. Children's workers with their small enough to move between machinery very full. The long hours of I'm not sure. I don't know.your anger and frustration. Food Riots had food or bread riots from 1790 on. Food trade was in favour of traders and affected poor people. The workers confiscated stocks of bread and sold it at a correct cost instead of the rate set by the merchants. The enclosure was a process of the 1770s. Within this process, the big owners merged hundreds of small farms to form large farms. It affected poor rural families who sought industrial work. With the introduction of machines in the cotton industry, thousands of manual loom weavers were expelled and subjected to poverty, as they could not compete with machines in the textile industry. The weavers began to demand a minimum wage of the 1790s. When the Parliament rejected their demand, they went on strike. In Lancashire, cotton weavers destroyed the trillion machines, as they discovered that the new trillion machines threatened their work. The Law of People Who Yorkshire Growers Destroyed the trillion machines, as they discovered that the new trillion machines threatened their work. Luddism Luddism was a well-known protest movement that fought for workers' rights, which were affected by the arrival of new machines from 1811 to 1817. It was initiated by General Ned Ludd. For those who had lost their jobs due to industrialization and the right to form trade unions, were some of the demands of the participants of this movement. Peterloo Massacre. In August 1819, nearly 80,000 working-class people gathered peacefully in the St. Peter camp in Manchester and demanded the democratic rights of political organization.crushed with iron hand by the government. He became known as the Peterloo massacre. The rights they demanded were denied by the six reforms of acts through lawsderrucco Âs0871 eht morf stropxe dna stropmi hsitirb ni htworg dipar eht .yrutnec ht91 eht llit erar saw rewop maets dna yenom cillatem .yenom cillatem on da daorba selas dna lairetam war hsitirb-non no desab saw yrtsudni elitxet nottoc fo htworg elbakramer eht .eltsacwen ro mahgnimrib ,retsehcnam ,nodnol sa hcus Âseitic ro

02/07/2019 · The second Industrial Revolution occurred in the U.S. beginning in the mid-1800s, transforming and positioning America for its rise to a global superpower. Britain's Industrial Revolution occurred in the U.K. dominate the global textile market during this era. The Digital Revolution (also known as the Third Industrial Revolution) is the shift from mechanical and analogue electronic technology to digital electronics which began in the later half of the 20th century, with the adoption and proliferation of digital electronics which began in the later half of the 20th century, with the adoption and proliferation of digital electronics which began in the later half of the 20th century, with the adoption and proliferation of digital electronics which began in the later half of the 20th century, with the adoption and proliferation of digital electronics which began in the later half of the 20th century, with the adoption and proliferation of digital electronics which began in the later half of the 20th century, with the adoption and proliferation of digital electronics which began in the later half of the 20th century, with the adoption and proliferation of digital electronics which began in the later half of the 20th century, with the adoption and proliferation of digital electronics which began in the later half of the 20th century, with the adoption and proliferation of digital electronics which began in the later half of the 20th century, with the adoption and proliferation of digital electronics which are also as a second contract of the adoption and proliferation of the 20th century and the adoption and proliferation of the 20th century and the adoption and the 20th century are also as a second contract of the 20th century and the 20th century are also as a second contract of the 20th century are also as a second contract of the 20th century are also as a second contract of the 20th century are also as a second contract of the 20th century are also as a second contract of the 20th century are also as a second contract of the 20th century are also as a second contract of the 20th century are also as a second contract of the 20th century are also as a second contract of the 20th century are also as a second contract of the 20th century are also as a second contract of the 2 to the sweeping ... 27/04/2022 · The working class of the industrial revolution consisted of anyone working in factories and textile mills, operating machinery, ... Ch 11. AP European History: The French... The living standards and the purchasing power of money increased rapidly, as new technologies played an ever-increasing role in the daily lives of working- and middle-class citizens. Between 1870 and 1920, almost 11 million Americans moved from farm to city, and another 25 million immigrants arrived from overseas. The Industrial Revolution led to an improvement in Britain's road network, which was sub-standard before the advent of industrial isation. The arrival of new innovations such as steam-powered locomotives heralded a new era in transportation that saw an efficient movement of freights and people across Britain by 1815. ADVERTISEMENTS: After reading this article you will learn about Industrial Revolution 2. Consequence of Industrial Revolution 3. Political Ideas. Causes of Industrial Revolution: The analysis we have just concluded reveals that the entire society of European continent was absolutely ripe for change and the governments of several European ... The Second Industrial Revolution, was a phase of rapid scientific discovery, standardization, mass production, and industrialization from the late 19th century, was punctuated by a slowdown in important inventions before the Second ... 14/10/2009 · The Industrial Revolution, which took place from the 18th to 19th centuries, was a period during which predominantly agrarian, rural societies in Europe and America became industrial and urban. The Industrial Revolution led to an improvement in Britain's road network, which was sub-standard before the advent of industrial saw an efficient movement of freights and people across Britain by 1815. 12/01/2022 · Industrial Revolution. July 4, 2022 January 12, 2022 by Simon. ... especially on workers who were considered as the lower class. These workers were forced to work for long hours, and under unhealthy working conditions. The living standards and the purchasing power of money increased rapidly, as new technologies played an ever-increasing role in the daily lives of working- and middle-class citizens. Between 1870 and 1920, almost 11 million Americans moved from farm to city, and another 25 million immigrants arrived from overseas. 02/07/2019 · The second Industrial Revolution occurred in the U.S. beginning and positioning America for its rise to a global superpower. Britain's Industrial Revolution saw the emergence of water, steam, and coal as abundant sources of power, helping the U.K. dominate the global textile market during this era. The Second Industrial Revolution, also known as the Technological Revolution, was a phase of rapid scientific discovery, standardization, mass production, which ended in the middle of the 19th century, was punctuated by a slowdown in important inventions before the Second ... The Digital Revolution (also known as the Third Industrial Revolution) is the shift from mechanical and analogue electronic technology to digital electronics which began in the later half of the 20th century, with the adoption and proliferation of digital computers and digital record-keeping, that continues to the present day. Implicitly, the term also refers to the sweeping ... Industrial Revolution, in modern history, the process of change from an agrarian and handicraft economy to one dominated by industry and machine manufacturing. These technological changes introduced novel ways of working and living and fundamentally transformed society. This process began in Britain in the 18th century and from there spread to other parts of the ... 07/12/2017 · This involvement all began with the the industrial revolution when man began burning coal ushering us forward into a new age of technology. The worlds climate has been rapidly heating only to be accelerated by what's the UK started over 100 years ago by releasing way to much co2 into the atmosphere a greenhouse effect has been created something that ... 07/12/2017 · This involvement all began with the the industrial revolution when man began burning coal ushering us forward into a new age of technology. The worlds climate has been rapidly heating only to be accelerated by what's the UK started over 100 years ago by releasing way to much co2 into the atmosphere a greenhouse effect has been created something that ... 11/04/2018 · The Industrial Revolution completely transformed the United States until it eventually grew into the largest economy in the world and became the most powerful global superpower.. The industrial revolution occurred in a number of places across the world including England, North America, Continental Europe, Eastern Europe and Asia.. While the first phase of ... The Industrial Revolution took place during the 18th and 19th centuries. It was a time when the predominantly rural, agrarian societies in Europe and North America began to become more urban. There was a focus on manufacturing and product development thanks to new technologies and ideas to increase efficiencies, which moved the world away from the use of hand tools in ... 21/04/2018. Child labour in a coal mine in U.S. during the Industrial Revolution #5 Opportunity and Increase in the standard of living. Historians disagree about the increase in wages of the Industrial Revolution but there is general agreement that, adjusted for inflation, the wages stayed steady from 1790 to 1840.

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