

CLASS: 11TH, HISTORY NOTES, CHAPTER:- 9

Geographical Causes:-

- In the seventeenth century, Wales and Scotland were unified. London was the largest city as well as a city of global trade. England had a number of colonies in Asia, Africa and Europe. These helped in obtaining the raw material for industries.
- By the eighteenth century, the centre of global trade had shifted from the Mediterranean ports of Italy and France to the Atlantic ports of Holland and Britain.

CONSEQUENCES

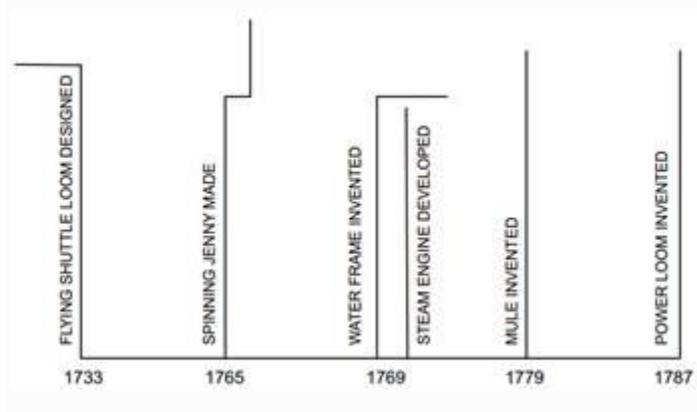
(i) Positive Effects

The onset of textile industry also helped in the emergence of Industrial Revolution.

(a) Invention of Machines in Cotton Industry:

- The flying shuttle loom invented by John Kay in 1733 revolutionised the textile industry.
- The spinning jenny
- The water frame
- The mule
- Powerloom

Road Map of Industrial Revolution



(b) Increase in Production

(c) Introduction of Railways & Canals

Railways took the industrialization to the second stage.

- **Thomas Savery built a model steam engine the Miner's Friend in 1698.**
 - **Another steam engine was built by Thomas Newcomen in 1712. The steam engine had been used only in coal mines until James Watt developed a perfect steam engine in 1769 and established the Soho Foundry in Birmingham.**
 - **James Brindley built the First English Canal in 1761. The 'canal mania' prevailed from 1788 to 1796.**
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- **The first steam locomotive, Stephenson's Rocket, appeared in 1814.**
 - **Richard Trevithick devised an engine – the 'Puffing Devil' in 1801 and a locomotive – 'The Blucher' in 1814.**
 - **The First railway line ran between Stockton and Darlington..**
 - **The 'little railway mania' prevailed from 1825 to 1837 and the bigger 'mania' from 1844 to 1847.**