

AN AGE OF REVOLUTIONS

The second part of the 18th century was marked by great revolutions:

- the Agrarian revolution
- the Industrial revolution

Britain for example changed from a farming country into an industrial one. This change was caused by a great increase in population. This required more efficient production.

The industrial revolution implied new technologies and innovations and so the development of factory system. The result is the born of new industrializes centers like Lancashire, Yorkshire, Liverpool and others. But especially it put many people out of work.

The industrial revolution was possible thanks to the improving of roads, transport conditions...

All this things bring an economic success.

The Industrial revolution was strict connected to the agrarian revolution because they both used technological inventions. The agrarian revolutions brings improvements in the way to produce food.

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1. technologies
2. inventions
3. sources of power
4. steam engine
5. manufacture
6. waterways
7. enclosure
8. improvements

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1. The industrial revolution implied new technologies, new sources of power.
2. During the industrial revolution many inventions were discovered for example the machinery for clothe-making or the steam engine.
3. The agrarian revolutions brings improvements in the way to produce food.
4. The industrial revolution bring changes in transports, who were made more efficient. for example new waterway ere built and road conditions were improved.
5. the Industrial revolution took two forms the most important was the widespread enclosure of "open fields".