* The industrial revolution wants to substitute and create a new control of production and distribution of wealth, and, as a result, it leds to growth two systems of thought: economic science and Socialism the first one was principally exposed from: Adam Smith (Wealth of Nation), Malthus (Essay on Population), Ricardo (Principles of Political Economy and Taxation) and John Stuart Mill (Principles of Political Economy)
* Feats of industrial revolution:
1. Great rapidity of the growth of population
2. Relative and positive decline in the agricultural population and an agrarian revolution
* Causes of the decrease of rural population:
1. Destruction of the common field system of cultivation
2. Enclosures
3. Consolidation of small farms into large
* Agricultural advance:
1. Breed of cattle
2. Rotation of crops
3. Steam-plough
4. Agricultural societies
* Growth of industry:
1. Mechanical inventions in textile industry:
* Spinning jenny
* Water frame
* Crampton’s mule
* Self-acting mule

But the most important were the steam engine and the power loom.

1. Mechanical revolution in iron industry:
* Melting by pit-coal
* Steam engine to blast furnace
1. Improved means of communication:
* Railroad
* Canal system
* Roads

The results of all of these facts were:

* Substitution of factory system for domestic system
* Introduction of factory system
* Revolution in distribution of wealth:
1. Rise rents caused by high price of corn, consolidation of farms and enclosures system
* Social relationships change in manufacturing world: they ceased to work and live with their labourers, becoming a distint class
* Misery of working people was often caused by.
1. Conditions of labour under the factory system
2. Rise of prices
3. Sudden fluctuations of trades