**The chief features of the Industrial Revolution**

The Industrial revolution is an historical process that brought radical changes in nineteen century in England. In implied the substitution of competition for the medieval regulations which had previously controlled the production and distribution of wealth. It brought radical changes into England and in western world.

It led to the brought of two systems of thought: economic science and socialism. The economic science has four chief landmarks: Adam Smith, Malthus, Ricardo and John Stuart Mill.

The main facts of the Industrial Revolution were the rapid growth of population and the decline in the agricultural population.

The main causes of the decrease in rural population were: the destruction of the common - field system of cultivation; the enclosure of common and wast lands and the consolidation of small farms into large. In addition, agricultural advance was due to different causes like the bread of cattle; the rotation of crops and the steam - plough which all together brought to the birth of agricultural societies.

At the same time a growth of industry was recorded due to new mechanical inventions in textile industry like the spinning - jenny; the water - frame; Crompton’s mule and the self - acting mule.

However the most important invention was the steam - engine and the cotton - mill engine and the power - loom.

What’s more a mechanical revolution was recorded in irony industry thanks to smelting by pit - coal and the steam - engine.

The growth of the factory system brought to an expansion of communications which were improved as the canal system rapidly developed throughout the country; the roads were greatly improved and in 1830 the population saw the opening of the railroads. These improved means of communication caused an extraordinary increase in commerce and also it improved the interest of the merchants to collect weavers around them in great numbers.

The results of this situation were a change from independence to dependence system and the substitution of factory system for domestic system.

These altered conditions in the production of wealth involved an equal revolution in its distribution and this lent to an enormous rise in rents in agriculture. The rise in rents was caused by money invested in improvements, enclosure system, consolidation of farms and high price of corn.

Social changes in manufacturing world brought to the high prices of the war time that thoroughly demoralised them, for their wealth then increased so fast, that they were at a loss what to do with it. they ceased to work and live with their labourers, and became a distinct class and the consequences of this situation were the new food and furniture, the luxury and drinking and a class conflict.

The new class of great capitalist employers made enormous fortunes, they took little or no part personally in the work of their factories and as a consequence, the old relations between masters and men disappeared, and a "cash nexus" was substituted for the human tie.

Misery of working people often caused by: conditions of labour under the factory system; rise of prices, especially from the high price of bread before the repeal of the corn - laws and the fluctuation of trade.

The effects of the Industrial Revolution prove that free competition may produce wealth without producing well-being.