

Industrial Revolution:-

- 1st → Mechanization → Steam Engine, hydropower and mechanization.
- 2nd → Electricity → Mass prod, assembly line and electricity.
- 3rd → Computing → Automation, information and com tech (ICT)
- 4th → Digitization → Internet things, cloud system, cyber systems, robotics.

Today's Content →

- ✓ History of Industrial Revolution.
- ✓ Key factors led to Industrial Revolution.
- ✓ Impacts of Industrial Revolution on Society.
- ✓ Impacts of Industrial Revolution on Environment.

History →

Blanqui use the term "Industrial Revolution" in 1837 in History of Political Economy in Europe.

The English economic historian Arnold Toynbee (1852-83) popularized the term "Industrial Revolution"

Industrial Revolution:-

The process of change from an agrarian and handicraft economy to one dominated by industry and machine manufacturing.

Spanned from about 1760 to 1840

History:-

The industrial Revolution began in Great Britain and later spread to Europe and US between 1760 and 1840.

It marked a shift from hand production to machines, introduced new chemical manufacturing and iron production processes, increased the use of water and steam power, advanced machine tools and led to the rise of the mechanized factory system. The textile industry was the first to adopt these modern production methods.

Impact of Industrial Revolution in Environment and Social Life:-

→ Environment

- ↳ More use of natural resources create environmental imbalance.
- ↳ Destroy forest which cause bad climate impact.
- ↳ Coal and steam engines smoke cause global warming.
- ↳ Factory and Mechanisises waste cause pollution.
- ↳ Climate change and Natural disaster.

→ Social Impact

- Increase demand for Education.
- mass production.
- ↳ life become easier: → laziness increases alongside with diff diseases.
- ↳ hard labor task become automation way.
- ↳ we can connect the whole world at once.
- ↳ Different Research based work improved due to lot of information availability.
- Urbanization → change in family & gender roles.
- ↳ lot of profession vanised and so many created.
- change in transportation but social distance increases.

Air Pollution:

Factories, machines and transport used large amounts of coal, releasing SO₂, CO₂ and other pollutants. This caused acid rain, climate change and high air pollution in industrial cities. The polluted air led to respiratory diseases like bronchitis and asthma, especially among factory workers and crowded urban population.

Water Pollution:

Factories dumped toxic waste, chemicals and dyes into rivers and lakes. This contaminated freshwater sources, harmed ecosystems, disrupted food chains and reduced fish and aquatic species.

Deforestation and Habitat Destruction:

Land was cleared for raw materials, farming, mining and industrial development. Cutting forests caused major biodiversity loss, with many species facing extinction or sharp population drops.

Soil degradation and Erosion:

Intensive agriculture and deforestation damaged soil quality, causing erosion and nutrient loss. Industrial waste contaminated soil, making land unsuitable for farming and harming long-term soil fertility.

Climate Change: The Industrial Revolution greatly increased fossil fuel use. Coal-powered factories and later oil engines produced large amounts of carbon dioxide, raising greenhouse gasses in the atmosphere and driving long-term global warming.

Urbanization and Environmental Degradation:

Industrialization caused rapid, unplanned city growth without proper sewage systems, clean water, or waste disposal. This created unhealthy living conditions. Crowded industrial cities also formed heat islands with higher temperatures, worsening pollution and local climate issues.

Depletion of Natural Resources:

Industrialization sharply increased the demand for coal, iron, timber, metals and other raw materials, leading to rapid resource depletion.

Waste Generation:

Mass production created more waste, including factory by-products and non-biodegradable materials. Much of this waste ended up in rivers or landfills, polluting land and water. The rise of single-use products eventually contributed to long-term environmental problems like plastic pollution.

■ The Second Industrial Revolution: (19th century to early 20th century)

→ also known as Technological Revolution

→ roughly from 1870 to World War I

→ Iron

→ Steel

→ Rail

→ Electricity

→ Machine tools

→ Paper making

→ Petroleum industry

→ Automobile

→ Fertilizer

→ Bicycles

→ Telecommunications

■ The Third industrial Revolution: (late 20th to early 21st century)

→ also known as Digital Revolution

→ Starting in the 1950s and gain momentum in 1970s

→ Computer

→ 3D Printing

→ Mobile technologies

→ Software

→ Robotics

→ Renewable energy

→ Social media

The 4th industrial Revolution: (Ongoing period of tech advancements)

- Often called Industry 4.0
- advancements in AI
- robotics
- Internet things (IOT)
- biotechnology

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Q4: What was the Industrial Revolution? How did the Industrial Revolution transform and destroy the natural environment and social relations?

The Industrial Revolution was a significant period in history that marked a fundamental shift in the way society and the economy operated. It was characterized by the transition from agrarian and craft-based economies to industrial and manufacturing-based ones.

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Let's explain what the Industrial Revolution was and how it transformed the natural environment and social relations in a simple manner:

1. What Was the Industrial Revolution?

- The Industrial Revolution was a period of profound change that began in the late 18th century, primarily in Britain, and later spread to other parts of the world. It was characterized by a series of technological innovations, including the steam engine, mechanized textile production, and the use of coal as a primary energy source. These innovations revolutionized industry, transportation, and daily life.

2. Transformation of the Natural Environment:

• Positive Transformations:

- **Increased Productivity:** Industrialization improved the efficiency of production, leading to higher agricultural yields and increased access to goods.
- **Urbanization:** Industrial centers led to the growth of cities, offering better living conditions and opportunities for many.

• Negative Transformations:

- **Pollution:** The widespread use of coal and factories led to air and water pollution, causing health issues and environmental damage.
- **Deforestation:** The demand for wood and land for industrial purposes resulted in extensive deforestation.
- **Resource Depletion:** The rapid industrialization depleted natural resources at an alarming rate.

3. Transformation of Social Relations:

• Positive Transformations:

- **Economic Growth:** Industrialization created wealth and employment opportunities, lifting many people out of poverty.
- **Technological Advancements:** New inventions improved the quality of life and created convenience in various areas, such as transportation and communication.

• Negative Transformations:

- **Labor Exploitation:** Factory workers often faced long working hours, dangerous conditions, and low wages.

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 - Labor Exploitation:** Factory workers often faced long working hours, dangerous conditions, and low wages.
 - Child Labor:** Child labor was widespread in factories, leading to concerns about child welfare.
 - Social Disparities:** While some became very wealthy, there were significant inequalities in society, with the working class often living in poor conditions.

Comparisons:

- The Industrial Revolution marked a shift from agrarian, rural societies to industrialized, urban ones.
- It brought both positive economic growth and technological advancements and negative consequences like pollution, deforestation, and social inequalities.

In summary, the Industrial Revolution was a period of dramatic change marked by technological advancements and economic growth. It transformed the natural environment, leading to both positive and negative impacts, and it also reshaped social relations, with both improvements in living standards and concerns about labor exploitation and inequality. This period laid the foundation for modern industrial society and its ongoing challenges related to sustainability and social justice.