

The Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain in the late 1700s. It marked a major turning point in history as manual labor was replaced by machine-based manufacturing. Key inventions included the steam engine by James Watt, the spinning jenny by James Hargreaves, and the power loom by Edmund Cartwright. These innovations transformed how people worked and lived. Cities grew rapidly as people moved from rural areas to work in factories. Working conditions were often dangerous and hours were long. Child labor was common. The revolution eventually spread to other parts of Europe and North America, changing societies forever.