

EF 501 Assignment 04

E/19/210

1. What is Industrial revolution?

The Industrial Revolution was a period of rapid technological and social change that began in Great Britain in the late 18th century and spread throughout the world over the next century. It was characterized by the introduction of new machines and processes that led to the mechanization of production and the rise of the factory system.

The Industrial Revolution had a profound impact on society, both positive and negative. It led to a dramatic increase in productivity and output, which in turn led to a rise in the standard of living for many people. However, it also led to a number of negative consequences, such as pollution, child labor, and unsafe working conditions.

2. Why did first industrial revolution happen in Britain?

Britain had the right mix of things:

Natural resources: coal, iron ore

Political and economic conditions: stable government, free market economy

Transportation: canals and roads

Skilled workers: long history of trade and manufacturing

Colonial empire: access to raw materials and markets

These things made it easier for Britain to develop new machines and factories, and to produce goods on a large scale.

3. What is Enclosure movement?

The Enclosure Movement was a series of laws and policies in England that led to the privatization of common land. This allowed landowners to farm more efficiently and make more money, but it also displaced millions of people from the countryside to the cities. The Enclosure Movement is a controversial topic, but it was a major turning point in English history.

4. Why people deserted the villages in Britain?

People deserted the villages in Britain for a variety of reasons, including:

- The Black Death, which killed millions of people and led to a shortage of labor.
- The Enclosure Movement, which privatized common land and forced many small farmers and peasants to move to towns and cities.
- The Industrial Revolution, which led to the growth of cities and towns and attracted people in search of better job opportunities and higher wages.

Other reasons for village desertion include natural disasters, economic hardship, and political unrest.

5. What was Cottage industry in Britain?

The cottage industry in Britain was a system of production in which goods were made in workers' homes or small workshops, rather than in factories. It was the dominant form of manufacturing in Britain until the Industrial Revolution.

The cottage industry was labor-intensive and produced a wide range of goods. It played an important role in the British economy, but it was also inefficient and workers were often paid very low wages.

The cottage industry began to decline in the late 18th century with the rise of the factory system

6. Explain the working conditions in factories during industrial revolution in Britain.

Working conditions in factories during the Industrial Revolution in Britain were extremely harsh and dangerous. Workers were forced to work long hours for low wages in unsafe and unhealthy conditions. Child labor was widespread, and workers were often exposed to dangerous machinery and hazardous chemicals.

Over time, workers began to organize and fight for better working conditions. They formed trade unions and went on strike to demand higher wages, shorter hours, and safer working conditions. Eventually, the government was forced to pass laws to regulate working conditions and protect workers' rights.

7. How did the industrial revolution in Britain affect Ceylon?

The Industrial Revolution in Britain had a mixed impact on Ceylon. On the one hand, it led to economic growth and development, with the introduction of new technologies and industries such as tea and rubber production. On the other hand, it also had some negative social and environmental consequences, such as the displacement of workers and environmental degradation.

Here are some specific examples of the impact of the Industrial Revolution on Ceylon:

- Tea production became a major industry, leading to the development of large plantations and the employment of thousands of workers.
- Rubber production was another important export crop, used in a variety of products such as tires, hoses, and electrical insulation.
- Coconut oil was used in a variety of products such as soap, candles, and margarine, and Ceylon became a major producer.
- New transportation networks such as railroads and steamships made it easier to transport goods and people to and from Ceylon, boosting the country's trade.
- The growth of cities and towns was due to the influx of workers who were moving to the cities to work in factories and other industries.

8. "Industrial revolution created the working class" explain.

The Industrial Revolution created the working class by shifting production from small workshops to large factories. This led to a concentration of workers in urban areas and the rise of mass production.

Traditional crafts and trades declined as machines replaced manual labor.

Working conditions in factories were harsh and dangerous, with long hours, low wages, and child labor. Workers organized and fought for better conditions, leading to the rise of labor unions and government regulation.

Overall, the Industrial Revolution had a significant impact on the working class, both positive and negative. It created new jobs and opportunities, but also led to exploitation and hardship.

9. "Industrial revolution has been recognized as the major environmental hazard face by the humanity." Briefly explain.

The Industrial Revolution's environmental impact has been recognized as the major environmental hazard faced by humanity because it led to the release of large amounts of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, which has caused global warming and climate change. It also led to the pollution of air and water, and the depletion of natural resources.

Here are some specific examples of the Industrial Revolution's environmental impact:

- Air pollution: Factories burned coal to power their machinery, which released large amounts of sulfur dioxide and other pollutants into the air. This caused smog and acid rain, which damaged forests and crops.

- Water pollution: Factories also released pollutants into rivers and streams, which contaminated the water supply and made it unsafe to drink.
- Depletion of natural resources: The Industrial Revolution led to a dramatic increase in the use of natural resources, such as coal, iron ore, and wood. This led to the depletion of these resources and caused environmental damage.

The Industrial Revolution's environmental impact is still felt today. Climate change is one of the most pressing environmental challenges facing humanity, and it is caused primarily by the release of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere from human activities, including the burning of fossil fuels.

10. Why is the industrial revolution also an energy revolution?

The Industrial Revolution was an energy revolution because it shifted from traditional energy sources, like wood and water power, to new energy sources, like coal and steam power. This shift was needed to power the new machines and factories that were developed during the Industrial Revolution.

Traditional energy sources weren't reliable or efficient enough to power the new machines and factories. Coal and steam power were more reliable and efficient, and they allowed factories to operate on a larger scale.

The shift to coal and steam power had a number of positive and negative consequences. On the one hand, it led to increased productivity and economic growth. On the other hand, it also led to pollution and environmental damage.

Overall, the Industrial Revolution's energy revolution had a major impact on the global economy, society, and environment