1. A NEW WAY OF LIFE

- The INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION started in ENGLAND in the 1750’s when MACHINES made HAND TOOLS obsolete and changed the way products were made.

- By the 1850’s people moved out of RURAL villages and into TOWNS and CITIES. They could travel on TRAINS, communicate quickly, and buy products that were made from far away.
2. AGRICULTURE LEADS TO INVENTION

- The SECOND AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION refers to the 1700’s when FARMERS found other ways than ANIMALS to help them work.

- JETHRO TULL from ENGLAND created the SEED DRILL so seed would not be wasted, and the DUTCH built DIKES (walls that would hold back flood waters).
JETHRO TULL’S SEED DRILL
3. OTHER AGRICULTURAL ADVANCES

- The process of ENCLOSURE combined LAND that PEASANTS worked on so that more SHEEP could graze and more CROPS could be planted.

- Small farmers could not compete with these large farms so they moved to CITIES where they would work in FACTORIES.

- People lived longer because of medical advances (ANESTHESIA) and large farms created a FOOD SURPLUS.
4. NEW TECHNOLOGIES

- JAMES WATT’S STEAM ENGINE (1764) that was powered by COAL, would be used to power FACTORY MACHINES, TRAINS, and SHIPS.

- ABRAHAM DARBY invented a cheaper way to get IRON from MINES (SMELTING) and IRON would be used to build factories and RAILROAD BRIDGES.
THE STEAMSHIP AND THE FIRST IRON BRIDGE