

Industrial Revolution Causes and Consequences

“Whatsoever therefore is consequent to a time of war, where everyman is enemy of every man...wherein men live without other security, than what their own strength, and their own invention shall furnish them? In such a condition, there is no place of industry, because the first thereof is uncertain, and consequently no culture of the earth, no navigation, nor use of commodities that may be imported by sea, no commodious building, no instruments of moving”. This type of instability was to some extent absent in eighteenth century and this helped considerably the growth of industry.

(2) Some people point out that the British people were to some extent invention-minded. They want to devise techniques for their work.

(3) Before the onset of Industrial Revolution feudalism collapsed in Britain. The attachment of the landlords to landed property practically came to an end and they went out in search of

new ventures. This was one of the causes of Industrial Revolution.

(4) New inventions and discoveries were applied in agriculture and this resulted in a revolution in agriculture. Scholars are of opinion that revolution in agriculture, in an indirect way, helped the Industrial Revolution. Raw materials were need for the furtherance of industrial progress. Thus both industry and agriculture got favourable opportunity for progress.

(5) The production of industrial goods needed new markets and Britain got that opportunity because of its colonies that spread in Africa and Asia.