

The Industrial Revolution

The sequence of revolutionary developments that power the industrial revolution are:

In the Textile industry-moving from cottage industry:

The spinning jenny-six to twenty four spindles are mounted on a sliding carriage, each spindle run by a fine, slender, thread. A woman moved the carriage back and forth with one hand. One woman could spin by hand one hundred threads at a time with an improved model in 1783. Invented by James Hargreave

The water frame applied the same principle but powered by water. Invented by Richard Arkwright.

Suddenly clothes are easy to make

The Steam Engine:

USES COAL BUILT IN WOOD-TO PRODUCE STEAM. (STEAM IS THE POWER!)

Wood versions: Thomas Savery and Thomas Newcomen-and then metal: James Watt.

Used to produce coke, which in turn produces pig iron.

Used to power trains, factories, and produce green house gases.

Industries industrialized in order:

Textiles

Transportation (trains and steam engines) 1840's on.

Guns

The electric/invention explosion:

Electric/Telephone revolution: 1850-1914:

Telegraph: 1860 on.

Telephone: 1870 on.

Gaslight: 1850 on.

Photograph: 1850 on. Film: 1880 on.

Plug in appliances: 1880 on.

Toilet: 1880 on.

Internal heat and stove/oven: 1870 on.

Cable cars (electric power) and lights: 1880 on.

Cars: 1880s on.

ORDER OF INDUSTRIALIZATION: Great Britain, Netherlands, France, Belgium, US, Germany, Japan, Russia

Medical Advances:

Quinine: 1850 on

Modern Medicine in treatment: 1850 on

Surgery with Anesthesia: 1850 on

Pain management: Opium drugs: 1850 on

Antiseptic Medicine: 1900 on.

NO ANTIBIOTICS UNTIL WWII.