

HISTORY

CLASS - IX

Chapter : Industrial Revolution, Colonialism, Imperialism

1. Scientific / technological discoveries associated with the Industrial Revolution :—

Ans.

Invention	Inventor	Time/ Duration	Use
Flying shuttle	John Kay	1733 AD	It was used for cutting and weaving yarn in a automatic way.
Blast furnace	John Smeaton	1760 AD	It remained an important part of modern iron production. It was used for smelting iron, lead and copper.
Spinning jenny	James Hargreaves	1765 AD	It was an engine for spinning wool or cotton and it could spin many spindles at a time.
Water frame	Richard Arkwright	1769 AD	It was a device that could produce stronger threads for yarns.
Steam Engine	James Watt	1769 AD	A new invented method of lessening the consumption of steam and fuel in fire engines.
Mule	Samuel Crompton	1779 AD	Used in the textile industry (in particular, in the production of yarn)
Power loom	Edmund Cartwright	1787 AD	It was used in the textile industry.
Modern form of pavement and road construction	John McAdam	1811 AD	“Macadamisation” — an effective and economical method of constructing roads.
Steam locomotive ‘Rocket’	George Stephenson	1814 AD	‘Father of Railways’ — Stephenson invented the steam locomotive to carry passengers on a public rail line. He also built the first intercity railway line in England.
Davy lamp/ Safety lamp	Humphry Davy	1815 AD	The use of these lamps makes it relatively easy and less dangerous for miners to work.

2. What is Socialism?

Ans. As a result of Industrial revolution, some of the philosophers pointed out that the capitalists exploited the workers and gathered a heap of money.

This inequality was first pointed out by early socialists like Thomas Moore, Robert Owen, Saint Simon etc. and this principle is called socialism. But they could not find any solution to eradicate this inequality, which is why they are called utopian socialists.

Karl Marx was the first to find a solution to this inequality. And his theory is called Scientific Socialism.