

The First Industrial Revolution

Mechanization, especially in the textile Industry

Transportation, for example steam ships and steam locomotives

Urbanization, with many moving from rural to urban regions to work in factories

The Second Industrial Revolution

New ways to use energy:

- Internal combustion engine

- Electricity

Easier Communication:

- Telegraph

- Telephone (1873)

Mass production, using steel

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CHANGE

Workforce migration from rural to urban areas

Job loss fears

Increased living standards

The Third Industrial Revolution

Digital Revolution (1947)

Invention of Transistor

The Fourth Industrial Revolution

Artificial Intelligence

Robotics

Nanotechnology

Internet of Things

Autonomous vehicles

Quantum Computing

Biotechnology