History of Industry

18th & 19th Century

The Ceramic Industry flourished in Europe and among them the names, Meissen services, Wedgewood, Presiden, Spoden and Minton became legendary.

Ceramics Industry

18th & 19th Century

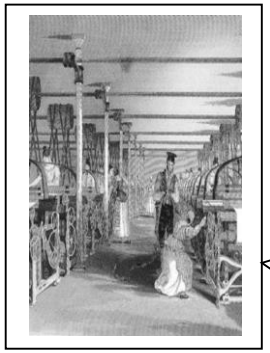
Painting colours upon a white tin glazed surface came to Europe from Mesoptamia and spread to Spain, Itlay and France in the 14 century.

Europe developed a thinner tin glazed surface called fience in Germany and France, Medlica in Italy and Delft in Holland and England.

The Textile Industry

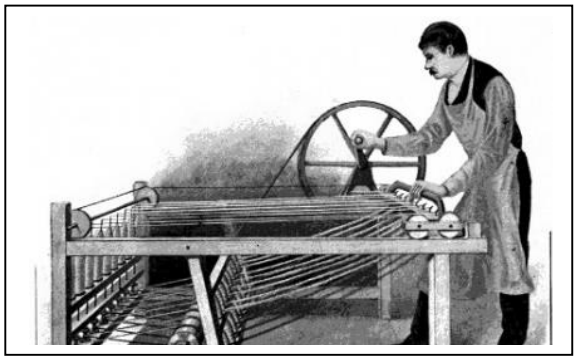
18th and 19th century

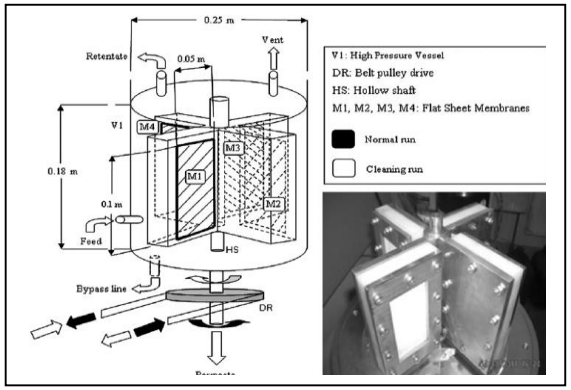
The industrial revolution is the most important event in the history of humanity since the domestication of animals and plants.



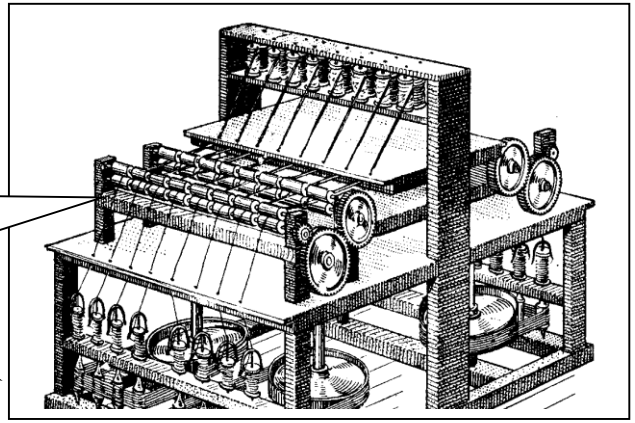
Edmund Cartwright built two factories one burned down and the other

In 1764 james Hargreaves invented the spinning jenny and it was one of the innovations that started the revolution.





There was only one surviving example of the spinning module invented by Samuel



Richard Arkwright created the cotton mill which brought the production processes together in the factory.

Food Industry

18th & 19th Century

In the 18th century the English developed new feeding methods, which allowed fresh meat to be around all year.

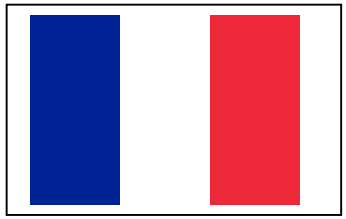
Fact: There were no fridges in the 18th century, so foods had to be salted or pickled in order to preserve

The Victorians also introduced a nifty end of kitchen gadgets : graters, potato peelers , mincers and bean slicers.

Improved seeds from Holland brought new varieties of food to be enjoyed all over the country.

The invention of canning technology meant that foods could be preserved without being salted or pickled.

Fact :Roast Beef became a British identity in oppose of the fancy French sauces.

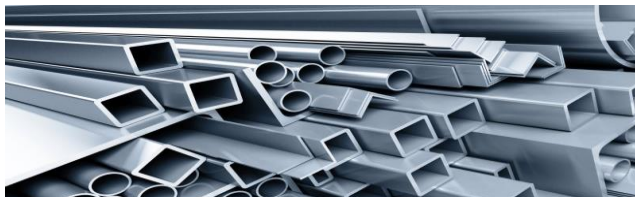


Fact: Designers designed new state-of-the-art ovens, that enabled cooks to control the temperatures at their leisure.

The government had given big financial backing to the distilling company having realised that the spirits [alcohol] offered a solution to the problem of corn surplus.

In the 1900s steel was very expensive to produce and only used in small, expensive items such as knives, swords and armour.

Steel is an alloy composed of between 0.2% carbon and the balance of iron.



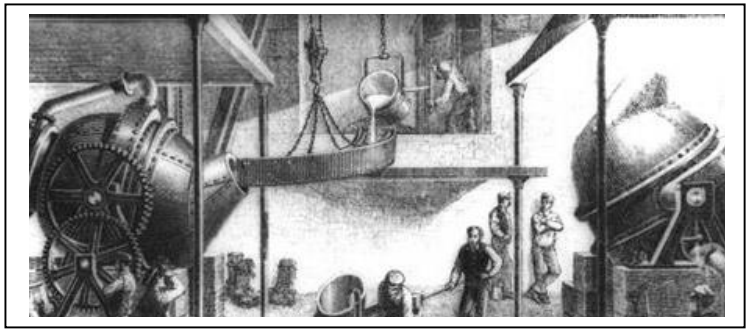
The growth of the pig iron output was dramatic. Britain went from 1.3 million tons in 1840 to 6.7 million in 1870 and 10.4 in 1913.

Mining and Steel Industry

18th & 19th Century

In the Bessemer process, molten pig iron is converted to steel by blowing air through it after it is removed from the furnace.

After 1890 the Bessemer process was gradually supplanted by open hearth steelmaking and by the middle of the 20th century it was no longer in use.



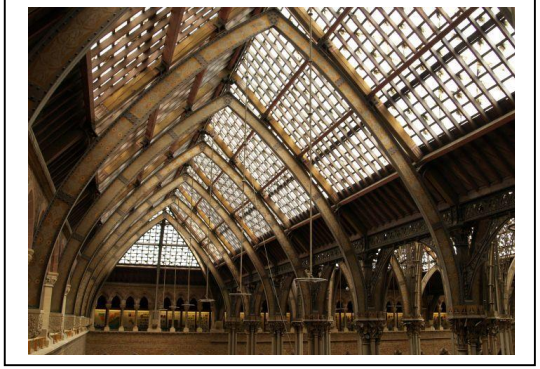
CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

18th and 19th Century

Brick production increased markedly during this period, many buildings throughout Europe were built with brick, but they were often coated in lime render, sometimes patterned to look like stone.

Brick production itself changed little. Bricks were moulded by hand and fired in kilns no different to those used for centuries before.

The major breakthroughs in this period were in the use of iron (both cast and wrough)



An example of one of the buildings that were built of brick but coated with lime render and the map of Europe

The industrial revolution was manifested in new kinds of transportation installations such as railways, canals and macadam roads.

As steel was mass-produced from the mid 19th century, it was used in form of L-beams and the reinforced concrete.

Terracotta in the form of coade stone was used as an artificial stone in the UK.

Glass panes also went into production, and changed from luxury to every man's property.