

Throughout the course of history, countless revolutions were instituted that had a profound impact on many different societies. Though the idea of revolution initially brings about a vision of war to change or replace a government, many revolutions focused on intellectual, economic, or social changes rather than governmental changes. These revolutions had just as much, if not more, influence on the societies that were involved. Such revolutions include the neolithic revolution, a change from a hunter-gatherer lifestyle to permanent agricultural settlement, and the Industrial Revolution, a change in the production of goods in the eighteenth to nineteenth centuries. Each brought about great social and economic change to not one but many groups of people.

The agricultural revolution, which had begun around 10,000 B.C., instituted a complete change in the daily life of people, and allowed the creation of the first civilizations. Hunter-gatherers learned to use the land for crop production, and found themselves creating permanent settlements around this land. As food production increased,

populations rose dramatically, and the need for farmers and gatherers was satiated by an ample supply. The rest of the peoples began ~~going~~ ~~the~~ specializing in other skills and trades, and thus specialization of labor was introduced. Suddenly, a group of people had doctors, metal workers, and pottery workers who built upon the society's economy, policies, and culture. These individual societies became the first ever civilizations. An example of one is Sumer, developing in the river valley of Mesopotamia. The impact of the Agricultural Revolution was huge, spurring ~~the~~ ~~of~~ a population growth in Sumer, followed by specialization of labor, and the construction of large buildings and temples. It was the beginning of an age of empire.

Another more recent revolution, the industrial revolution, changed the way products were manufactured, and thus having major social and economic impacts on societies around the world, most importantly and initially England. Interestingly enough, agriculture ~~is~~ was very inter-related. With increase in agricultural production, population growth and a need for labor-saving machines

led to invention and amazing technology. This included the invention of the cotton gin, which could spin cotton many times faster and more efficiently, as well as the steam engine and later ~~the steam-powered trains~~ communication machines such as the telegraph and telephone. Products were now manufacturing not in the home, but in factories. This caused the family unit to break up, and soon children and women were working in the factories, as well. In the case of England, the home of the industrial revolution, harsh working conditions and a decrease in lifestyle led to social unrest, and a series of intellectual movements to compensate for this distress. New political and economic systems were created, thus the industrial revolution ~~had~~<sup>led to</sup> far more than just economic changes in England. With new technology and invention, the ~~world~~ world ~~was~~ entered an age of ~~the~~ war, powered by the most powerful weapons ever devised.

In conclusion, ~~the~~ non-political revolutions are arguably as effectual and ~~more~~ influential on different societies around the world, as political revolutions.