Steam Engine and Industrial Revolution

The discovery and development of a practical steam engine for use in factories and transport had a significant impact on the development of industrial production of goods, which was in its initial stages. It came about because of a complex process thanks to the contributions of numerous innovators in the 17th and 18th centuries: Thomas Savery - late 17th century, Thomas Newcomen - early 18th century, and James Watt - 1760 to 1770. The latter completed this process by making a key contribution to development by increasing the energy efficiency of such systems, which means increasing the amount of work produced per unit of fuel consumed. James Watt himself is often considered the creator of the steam engine.

The invention of the steam engine marked the beginning of the Industrial Revolution (18th and 19th centuries). It was a period of rapid increase in coal consumption, when it became the dominant source of energy used to power steam engines. This pushed the tree from the top, although it has remained in use until today.

At the same time, it was the beginning of large-scale energy production and consumption, although this process was not yet fully global.

During this period, more intensive pollution of the environment, especially of the Earth's atmosphere, began due to increased carbon dioxide emissions.