

When we discuss the emergence of sociology, it is vital to consider the social upheavals, which were taking place prior to foundation of the science. Innovations and modernization, evolution of the science, and development of culture have always influenced the world's history. These occasionally cruel, sometimes positive overturns and raisings drive to the changes of the formal social manner; and to society looking for modern illustration of its groups. In this essay such changes as agricultural, industrial and politics revolutions will be discussed.

The Agricultural Revolution in the 18th century came to pass in Europe, when modernization of used agricultural techniques of that time happened. New innovations in technologies and their use improved and enlarged diversity of wheat and vegetables that had positive influence on society's health and level of birth. Adoption of the Enclosure Acts, as a political interference, allowed wealthy royal members of society buy lands of moderate farmers. As the result, villagers without lands moved to cities for labor salaries. In the end, these settlers played important role in later Industrial Revolution. Thus society and its groups changed, group of farmers reduced with moving to cities; appeared new group of people - employees that worked at new fund factories; the layer of craftsman became less. At the same time, gender changes took place, female role in caring of house became the main one. That was caused by opportunities to study for men, their mass laboring secured them with salaries.

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