The industrial revolution in Britain and the Great Exhibition
The Industrial Revolution started in England around 1733 with the first cotton mill.
As new inventions were being created, factories followed soon thereafter. England wanted to keep its industrialization a secret, but the Americans heard about it and the revolution came to the USA.
The Industrial Revolution brought severe consequences to society: for example, children and women started to work in factories.
Some children who were only 6 years old worked about 14 hours a day!
These kids had no free time to do anything else!
Some got sick and died because of the toxic fumes...
... while others were severely injured and sometimes killed working at the dangerous machines in factories.
So we can say that the Industrial Revolution had both good and bad sides.
The biggest innovations were:

in Textile: Samuel Crompton's Spinning Mule
Architecturally: The Crystal Palace made by Joseph Paxton for the great exhibition is a model of English supremacy on architecture.
Steam power:

The improved steam engine invented by James Watt and patented in 1775 was initially mainly used for pumping out mines, but from the 1780s was applied to power machines.
Train and steamboat:
The invention of the steam is very important in England: the railway.
Stephenson's Rocket is a very famous steam train in England.
Iron founding – In the Iron industry
Great Britain made its role as industrial leader clear to the world. The British held 25% of the world with their colonies.
The royal navy had a lot of steamboats and won a lot of naval wars.
The Great Exhibition at the Crystal Palace
In 1851 Great Britain was the leader of the industrial revolution. It was the first International Exhibition ever held. Set in Hyde Park in London. It was a huge three-tiered glass building and enclosed full-grown elm trees.
Promoted by Prince Albert it was intended to help understanding and brotherhood between nations and so aid peace. It was conceived to symbolize the industrial, military and economic superiority of Great Britain. The British made it international and invited also all of the colonized world because the colonies had done a lot of technological achievements.
The exhibition was intended to raise the level of industrial design and of course to display productions and acquire new and larger markets.