

1. Three revolutions passed the way for the emergence of sociology . These are the enlightenment, the industrial Revolution and the French revolution.
2. Sociology was born in 19th century western Europe, after revolutionary changes brought out by the enlightenment, Industrial revolutions and the French revolution. These three revolutions completely changed the life style, thinking pattern of the people and to study these change, sociology emerged. So, it is called as the child of the age of revolution.
3. During the late 17th and 18th centuries. Western Europe saw the emergence of radically new types of thinking about the world, which is known as enlightenment. This new philosophy established human being at the center of the Universe and rational thought as the centre feature of the human being. Enlightenment displaces nature, religion and the divine acts of gods from the central position and established a secular , scientific and humanistic way of thinking at the central position. These changes completely changed the society and to study such change socially emerged.
4. The foundation of the modern industrial society was laid down by the Industrial revolution, that began in the late 18th and early 19th century Britain. The Industrial revolution had two major aspects – systematic application of science and technology to industrial production and organization of labour and markets on a large scale in new style. Invention of machines like spinning Jenny, steam engine facilitated the production process and gave rise to the factory system and large scale production. In search of new markets for finished products as well as raw material for there big industries, colonial process actually started.
5. The French revolution announced the arrival of political sovereignty at the level of individuals as well as nation states. The declaration of Human Rights asserted the equality of all citizens and thus questioned the legitimacy of privileges inherited by birth. It signaled the emancipation of the individual from the oppressive rule of the religious and feudal institutions .

The French revolution established the nation state as a sovereign entity and compelled it to respect the privacy of the individual; separation was built between the public realm of the state and private realm of the individual. In the later years liberty, equality and fraternity the ideals of the French revolution became the water land of the modern state.