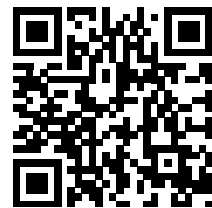


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# British Economy Transformation



The Industrial \_\_\_\_\_ began in Britain in the late 18th century. It was a period of great economic growth. Many new \_\_\_\_\_ were invented, which changed how products were made. Factories became the center of \_\_\_\_\_. People moved from rural areas to cities to find jobs. This shift caused urban \_\_\_\_\_ to increase rapidly. The textile industry was one of the first to be transformed by new \_\_\_\_\_. These machines made it possible to produce cloth more quickly and cheaply. The demand for British \_\_\_\_\_ grew both domestically and internationally. The development of the steam \_\_\_\_\_ played a crucial role in this growth. It powered trains and ships, revolutionizing \_\_\_\_\_. The expansion of the railway network made it easier to move resources and finished products. Coal and \_\_\_\_\_ were essential resources for this industrial expansion. The growth of the economy led to increased \_\_\_\_\_ and wealth. However, the rapid industrialization also brought social and environmental \_\_\_\_\_. Working conditions in factories were often harsh and unsafe. Child labor was a significant issue during this \_\_\_\_\_. Despite these problems, the Industrial Revolution set the stage for modern economic \_\_\_\_\_.

- transportation
- development
- goods
- engine
- machines
- population
- Revolution
- challenges
- technologies
- iron
- production
- trade
- period