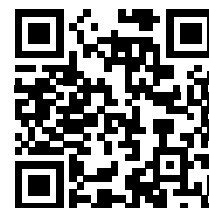


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Factories and the Industrial Age



In the 18th century, the Industrial Revolution began in _____, changing the way people lived and worked. Before this period, most goods were made by _____ in small workshops or at home. However, the invention of machines led to the rise of _____, where goods could be produced on a large scale. These factories needed a lot of workers, so people moved from the _____ to cities in search of jobs, leading to urbanization. This shift not only changed the economy but also had a profound impact on _____ and culture.

Life in the factories was tough. Workers, including _____, often worked long hours in dangerous conditions for low pay. Despite the hardships, the factory system paved the way for mass _____, making goods cheaper and more accessible to a wider range of people. This period also saw significant advancements in _____, such as the steam engine, which further boosted factory efficiency and production capabilities.

The rise of factories also influenced the _____. Literature, paintings, and music began to reflect the realities of the new industrial landscape, sometimes criticizing the social injustices and celebrating human resilience and innovation. Notably, the Industrial Revolution led to the creation of a new social class, the _____ middle class, which played a crucial role in shaping modern economic and political _____.

Factories and the Industrial Revolution had a lasting impact on the world, setting the stage for modern _____ economies. While they brought about economic growth and technological progress, they also led to environmental _____ and social inequalities that are still relevant today. The legacy of factories is a testament to human ingenuity and the complex relationship between progress and its costs on society and the _____.

Britain

factories

production

industrial

hand

technology

challenges

structures

environment

society

countryside

children

industrial

arts