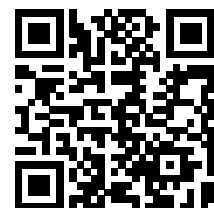


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Factory Life in the Industrial Revolution



During the Industrial Revolution in Britain, the _____ system transformed the way goods were produced. Before this period, most products were made by hand in small _____ or at home. The introduction of machines changed everything. Factories could produce goods much faster and in larger _____. This was a significant change from the traditional methods of production.

One of the key inventions was the _____ engine, which provided a new source of power. This technology allowed factories to be built anywhere, not just near water _____. Steam engines powered machines that could do the work of many people, making production more efficient. The textile _____ was one of the first to adopt these new technologies.

The rise of factories also led to changes in the _____. People moved from rural areas to cities in search of jobs. This migration caused cities to grow rapidly. Factory _____ was different from farm work. It was often repetitive and could be dangerous. Workers, including _____, faced long hours in harsh conditions. Despite this, many families depended on factory jobs for their _____.

The factory system had a huge impact on society. It contributed to the growth of the _____ class, as factory owners and managers became wealthy. At the same time, it highlighted the need for labor _____. Poor working conditions led to the rise of labor movements, which fought for better pay and safer working _____. These movements eventually led to important changes in labor laws.

In summary, the factory system was a central _____ of the Industrial Revolution in Britain. It introduced new technologies and ways of working that changed the economy and _____. While it brought about economic growth, it also created social challenges that needed to be addressed.

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