

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Poverty in the Industrial Age



The Industrial Revolution was a period of great _____, transforming how people lived and worked. In the heart of cities, factories became the new _____, replacing the traditional agricultural lifestyle. Many families moved to urban areas, hoping for better _____. However, they often found themselves in crowded _____, struggling to survive. The gap between the rich and the _____ widened significantly during this time. Children, as young as five, were employed in harsh _____, earning minimal wages. Education was a luxury that many _____ could not afford, keeping them in a cycle of poverty. Despite these hardships, the era was also marked by significant _____ in technology and infrastructure. Railroads expanded, connecting cities and creating new _____ for goods. Culturally, this period sparked a new wave of _____ and art that highlighted the social issues of the time. Writers like Charles Dickens vividly depicted the struggles of the _____ class, influencing public opinion and eventually leading to social reforms. These reforms included laws to improve working conditions and limit child _____, slowly beginning to address the deep-rooted issues of poverty. While the Industrial _____ propelled society forward, it also shed light on the importance of addressing economic _____. The cultural response to these conditions helped to catalyze changes that would slowly improve the _____ of many.

innovations	opportunities	disparities	working	change	families	slums	
poor	conditions	workplaces	labor	markets	literature	lives	Revolution