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class: _____

date: _____

Rural Life and the Industrial Revolution



During the Industrial Revolution, many people moved from the _____ to cities in search of work. In rural areas, life was centered around the _____, where families grew their own food and raised _____. The pace of life was slower, and communities were close-knit, with _____ and cultural practices passed down through generations. However, the introduction of new _____ began to change the way farming was done, making it more efficient but also displacing some workers. Children in these areas often helped on the family farm from a young age, learning valuable _____ that were crucial for survival. Education was not a priority, as practical knowledge about agriculture and _____ was more valued. The _____ played a central role in community life, serving as a place for social gathering as well as spiritual guidance. As factories began to appear, they offered _____ that paid in cash, a stark contrast to the subsistence living of rural areas. This opportunity led many to leave their farms in hopes of a better life, dramatically altering the _____ landscape of the countryside. Those who remained faced changes too, as traditional ways of life began to blend with the innovations brought by the _____ era. Despite these changes, rural communities retained a unique culture, with _____ and markets remaining important social events. The _____ of these areas also began to change, with the construction of _____ and railways to transport goods to urban centers. While the Industrial _____ brought many challenges, it also led to improvements in _____ and communication, connecting rural areas to the wider world in unprecedented ways.

traditions

demographic

landscape

livestock

skills

church

animals

industrial

jobs

canals

Revolution

countryside

machinery

farm

infrastructure

festivals