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class: _____

date: _____

Social Changes in the Industrial Era



During the Industrial Revolution, _____ became the main source of production, drastically changing the _____ and living conditions for many. People moved from rural areas to _____ in search of jobs, leading to overcrowded living conditions. Child labor was a common _____, with young children working long hours in dangerous environments. Social reformers stepped in to advocate for _____, focusing on improving working conditions, housing, and education. The introduction of labor _____ helped reduce working hours and prohibited the employment of very young children in factories. Education reforms ensured that children had access to _____, aiming to break the cycle of poverty. Cultural aspects also evolved, with literature and art reflecting the _____ and changes of the times. Innovations such as the _____ not only advanced industrial productivity but also influenced cultural expressions and _____. Social reform played a crucial role in shaping the modern _____, promoting a balance between economic growth and workers' rights. These efforts highlighted the importance of social responsibility and set the foundation for _____ systems in later years. The Industrial Revolution, therefore, was a period of significant transformation, not just in technology and economy, but in the very fabric of society and _____.

issue

steam engine

factories

welfare

schooling

culture

workforce

laws

transportation

changes

workplace

cities

challenges