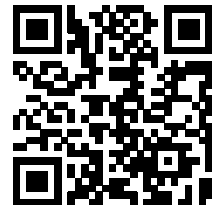


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Social Reform in the Industrial Revolution



The Industrial Revolution in Britain brought many changes. People moved from rural areas to _____ to work in factories. These factories often had poor working conditions. Workers, including _____, had long hours and low wages. Social reformers saw the need for change. They fought to improve the _____ of workers.

One key figure was Robert Owen, who owned a cotton mill. He improved conditions for his _____ and provided education for their children. His ideas inspired others to push for social _____. Another important reformer was Lord Shaftesbury. He worked to limit the working hours of _____ and children in factories.

The Factory Acts were introduced to address these issues. These laws set _____ on working hours and required safer working conditions. Over time, more _____ were passed to further improve workers' rights. Public health also became a _____.

Cities were crowded and unsanitary, leading to disease. Reformers like Edwin Chadwick pushed for better _____ and clean water.

Education reform was another crucial aspect. The _____ Act of 1870 made school attendance compulsory for children aged five to ten. This helped reduce _____ and improved literacy rates. Trade unions also played a role in _____ for workers' rights. They organized strikes and negotiations for better _____ and conditions.

Social reform during the Industrial Revolution laid the foundation for modern labor _____. It highlighted the importance of fair treatment and better living conditions for all. These _____ not only improved workers' lives but also contributed to a more equitable society.

wages laws reform limits acts workers children advocating women
child labor changes cities Education lives concern sanitation