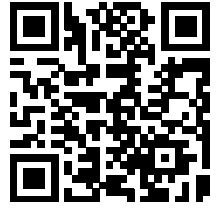


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The Birth of Industrial Cities



During the Industrial Revolution, many people moved from rural _____ to industrial cities. These cities grew rapidly as factories and other industries developed. One of the first industrial cities was _____, which became known as "Cottonopolis" due to its thriving textile industry. Industrial cities were characterized by large _____, dense housing, and numerous factories.

People flocked to cities in search of jobs. The factories offered many employment _____, although the working conditions were often harsh. Workers, including children, faced long hours, low wages, and dangerous _____. Despite these conditions, cities continued to grow because they provided economic opportunities not available in the _____.

Housing in industrial cities was typically overcrowded. Many workers lived in cramped, poorly built homes. These conditions often led to the spread of _____. The lack of proper sanitation and clean water contributed to health problems among the urban _____. Efforts were made to improve living conditions, but progress was slow.

The industrial _____ also brought about significant social changes. New social classes emerged, including a growing middle class of _____ and factory owners. This was in contrast to the working class, who often lived in poverty. The _____ between the rich and the poor was evident in the living conditions and lifestyles of these _____.

Transportation within industrial cities also saw advancements. The development of _____ and tramways made it easier for people to commute to work and for goods to be transported. This contributed to the further _____ and efficiency of industrial cities.

Education and leisure activities became more accessible in industrial cities. Libraries, _____, and schools were established, providing cultural and educational opportunities for residents. Despite the _____, industrial cities became centers of progress and innovation, shaping the future of modern _____.

- expansion
- Manchester
- theaters
- areas
- disparity
- environments
- populations
- merchants
- diseases
- railways
- society
- challenges
- countryside
- population
- groups
- opportunities
- cities