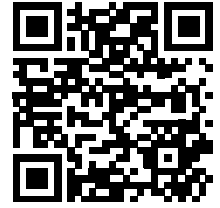


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# The Great Exhibition



The Great Exhibition was held in London in 1851. It was the first international \_\_\_\_\_ of manufactured products. The event was organized by Prince \_\_\_\_\_, the husband of Queen Victoria. The exhibition took place in the Crystal Palace, a massive \_\_\_\_\_ and iron structure in Hyde Park. The purpose of the exhibition was to showcase the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Industrial Revolution. Countries from around the world were invited to \_\_\_\_\_. They displayed their latest inventions and products. This allowed visitors to see the technological \_\_\_\_\_ of the time. It was an opportunity for Britain to demonstrate its \_\_\_\_\_ in industry and innovation.

The exhibition included over 100,000 objects. These ranged from machinery and \_\_\_\_\_ to textiles and furniture. The event attracted more than six million \_\_\_\_\_. People from different social classes came to see the wonders of the modern world. This helped to spread \_\_\_\_\_ and inspire future innovations.

The Great Exhibition also had an economic impact. It generated a significant amount of \_\_\_\_\_ for the British economy. The profits were used to fund educational and cultural \_\_\_\_\_. This included the establishment of museums like the Victoria and Albert \_\_\_\_\_.

Moreover, the exhibition highlighted the importance of international trade. It encouraged countries to engage in economic \_\_\_\_\_. This led to an increase in global commerce and the exchange of ideas.

In conclusion, the Great Exhibition played a crucial role during the Industrial \_\_\_\_\_. It showcased technological progress, boosted the economy, and promoted international collaboration. The event left a lasting \_\_\_\_\_ on British society and the world.

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