

name: class: date:

The Working Class in the Industrial Revolution



The Industrial Revolution was a period of _____ change. It began in the late 18th century and transformed societies from agricultural to industrial. The heart of this transformation was the _____ class, which grew in number and importance. They worked in new factories, experiencing harsh conditions and long hours. Despite these challenges, the working class played a key role in driving _____ growth.

Their labor powered the machines that produced goods faster than ever before. This increased _____ led to higher profits for factory owners and cheaper products for consumers. However, the working class did not initially see the benefits of their labor. They lived in crowded _____, where sanitation was poor and diseases were rampant.

Education for their children was limited, making it difficult for the next _____ to escape the cycle of poverty. Yet, over time, the working class began to organize. They formed _____ to fight for better wages, shorter hours, and safer working conditions. These efforts gradually led to _____ in their lives.

The impact of the working class extended beyond the factories. They influenced _____ by creating new forms of music, art, and literature that reflected their experiences and aspirations. Their struggles and _____ became central themes in cultural expressions, highlighting the importance of their role in _____.

The Industrial Revolution, therefore, was not just an economic or technological event. It was a complex _____ that reshaped society and culture, with the working class at its core. Their contributions and challenges remind us of the _____ aspect behind historical changes.

process generation economic society improvements great cities
production unions working achievements culture human