

Course ID: HIST101 **Course Name:** World History **Test Name:** The Impact of the Industrial Revolution **Student ID:** 20240001 **Student Name:** John Doe

The Industrial Revolution, which began in the 18th century, transformed economies and societies around the world. It led to rapid industrialization, urbanization, and changes in labor conditions.

Economic Impact:

The rise of factories and mechanized production significantly increased productivity. Goods were produced faster and at a lower cost, leading to the expansion of markets and the rise of capitalism. However, it also created economic inequality, as industrialists accumulated wealth while workers struggled with low wages.

Social Structure Changes:

The shift from rural to urban life changed the traditional social structure. Many people moved to cities in search of factory jobs, leading to overcrowded living conditions. A new working-class emerged, while the middle class expanded due to economic opportunities.

Working Conditions:

Factory work was often dangerous and involved long hours for low pay. Child labor was common, and many workers suffered from poor health due to unsafe environments. These conditions eventually led to labor movements and reforms, such as the establishment of worker protections and unions.

Conclusion:

The Industrial Revolution had both positive and negative effects on society. While it boosted economic growth and innovation, it also introduced new social challenges. Its legacy continues to shape modern economies and labor laws today.