

Josie de pool

World civ II

Lyndel O'Hara

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Between 1820 and 1920, daily life went through significant changes as a result of the Industrial Revolution. Factories began to replace cottage industries, leading to the rise of industrial cities and the migration of people from rural to urban areas. This resulted in a significant increase in the population of cities, and new social classes emerged as a result. The urban poor became a distinct social group, and factory owners and managers emerged as a new middle class.

The early Industrial Revolution saw incremental improvements such as the development of new technologies and machinery that improved productivity, transportation and communication. These improvements allowed for the mass production of goods, the creation of a more efficient transportation system, and the development of new forms of communication such as the telegraph and new sowing machines that helped do the job quicker.

The Industrial Revolution led to industrial oppression, which affected various groups of people, including women and children. Women, who were already restricted to certain jobs in society, were relegated to low paying and dangerous jobs in factories. Children were also used as laborers in factories, where they were forced to work long hours in dangerous conditions.

New social groups arose during the Industrial Revolution, including the urban poor, factory owners, and managers. These groups identified with others of their class through shared interests and activities, such as joining clubs and societies.

Gender restrictions became more static during the Industrial Revolution, with women being confined to low-paying jobs in factories and other industries. Women were also expected to conform to strict social norms, and their roles were primarily defined by their domestic responsibilities.