

Cities Change Society

Trace how industrial urbanization reshaped work, families, and daily routines.

10.3c "Shifts in population from rural to urban areas led to social changes in class structure, family structure, and the daily lives of people."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline a reason for migration. Mark C beside a class change, F beside a family change, and D beside a daily routine.

From Villages to Industrial Cities

- ① In Victorian England, industrial towns offered wages that attracted people from farming communities. Factory owners and a growing commercial middle class gained influence, while wage workers often had little control over hours or pay. Families could depend on several earners, including women and children. Later laws restricted some child labor. Factory bells and clocks organized daily routines. Crowded housing and inadequate sanitation endangered health, though conditions varied by town and income.
- ② After 1868, Japan's Meiji government promoted industry and railroads. Cities such as Osaka grew as factories recruited workers. Some former samurai entered government or business, while rural migrants joined the wage economy. Many young women took textile jobs away from home, often living in supervised dormitories and sending earnings to families. Not all mills were in large cities: silk production also expanded in rural districts. Employment could be temporary, maintaining ties between industrial workplaces and farming households.
- ③ In both societies, industrial growth strengthened business owners and expanded wage labor. Migration could separate family members, while wages helped support relatives elsewhere. Long shifts and employer supervision changed workers' control over time. But neither country stopped farming, and Britain and Japan did not follow identical paths. Japan's government actively sponsored modernization, and its textile workforce retained important rural connections. These examples show how urbanization changed class, family relationships, and daily life without producing one uniform experience.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 How did industrial urbanization make class differences more visible in England?

2 How could textile employment change family relationships in Meiji Japan? Give two details.

3 What daily-life changes did city workers experience in both England and Japan? Use one detail from each country.

4 Explain how industrial towns attracted wage workers without ending rural ties.

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Write exactly four sentences comparing England and Meiji Japan. State one shared effect of urbanization, then use details about class structure, family structure, and daily life to support your comparison.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline a reason for migration. Mark C beside a class change, F beside a family change, and D beside a daily routine. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did industrial urbanization make class differences more visible in England?	Factory owners and managers held wealth and influence, while many wage workers had little control over their hours or pay.
2	How could textile employment change family relationships in Meiji Japan? Give two details.	Young women could leave home and live in supervised dormitories. Sending earnings home supported relatives, while temporary work could preserve ties to farming households.
3	What daily-life changes did city workers experience in both England and Japan? Use one detail from each country.	In England, workers lived by factory bells and clocks and could live in crowded, unhealthy housing. In Japan, workers followed long shifts and supervision, and some lived in factory dormitories.
4	Explain how industrial towns attracted wage workers without ending rural ties.	Factories offered wages that attracted rural migrants, but workers could send earnings home or return after temporary employment. Farming continued in both countries.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Industrial growth expanded wage labor in England and Japan. Factory owners gained influence while workers often had less control over their work. In Japan, young women could live away from family while sending earnings home. Factory schedules and supervision shaped daily routines in both societies, although rural ties continued.

Accept equivalent evidence-based responses that connect rural-to-urban migration or industrial jobs to changes in class, family structure, or daily life. For the open response, look for one accurate shared effect and accurate details addressing all three required social areas.