

The changes brought about by industrialization have had long-lasting, profound effects on the entire world. From improved social mobility, strengthening of international relations, and advancements in science and technology, the overall benefits of industrialization are clear.

With the advent of industrial machines, the production of everyday items became substantially cheaper, allowing many goods previously considered limited to the upper class to become more affordable and accessible to ordinary people. This, coupled with higher wages from specialized factory work, helped lift poorer people out of poverty and facilitate greater upward social mobility.

Additionally, industrialization helped foster the international world we live in today. Advances in industry and manufacturing formed the cornerstone of the ensuing explosion of trade, especially in foreign markets. This, in turn, encouraged a focus on diplomacy, paving the way for greater international cohesion as more people began to move between cities and countries.

The effect of industrialization on science and technology is also significant. Early industrialization was defined by game-changing inventions, without which many modern technologies that we rely on would not exist. Moreover, the influence of these inventions will continue to shape our future positively as cutting-edge technology is employed to tackle emerging problems and improve society.

As explained above, industrialization transformed the world, and its overall impact on people's lives, global culture, and the fields of science and technology is immeasurable. Thanks to industrialization, humankind is living in arguably the most prosperous era in history.