

before the industrial revolution european society and Full Version

before the industrial revolution european society and its landscape was markedly different from the modern era, characterized by a predominantly agrarian economy, feudal social structures, and a relatively slow pace of technological change. This period, often referred to as the pre-industrial age, laid the foundational social, economic, and cultural patterns that would later be transformed by the profound shifts associated with the Industrial Revolution. Understanding the nature of European society before this revolutionary period provides valuable insights into how societal norms, economic activities, and political institutions evolved over centuries.

The Socioeconomic Structure of Pre-Industrial Europe

The Agrarian Economy and Rural Life

Before the advent of industrialization, European society was primarily agrarian. The majority of the population engaged in farming, with rural communities forming the backbone of the economy. Land was the primary source of wealth, and agricultural productivity dictated the prosperity of regions and individuals alike.

- Feudal Landholding System: Land was held by noble landowners who granted parcels to vassals or peasants in exchange for service or rent. This hierarchical structure defined social relations and economic responsibilities.
- Subsistence Farming: Most farmers produced enough for their families with little surplus for trade, leading to a largely self-sufficient economy.
- Manorial System: The manor was the economic unit, comprising the lord's estate and the surrounding villages. It was a self-contained community where peasants worked the land under the lord's authority.

Trade and Commerce in Pre-Industrial Europe

While predominantly rural, Europe also had vibrant trade networks that connected different regions.

- Local Markets: Most economic activity was centered around local markets where farmers and artisans sold their goods.
- Trade Routes: Long-distance trade, such as the Hanseatic League in Northern Europe or

Mediterranean trade routes, facilitated the exchange of goods like spices, textiles, and metals.

- Guilds and Craftsmanship: Urban centers saw the rise of guilds, which regulated trades, maintained quality standards, and protected members' interests.

Social Hierarchies and Daily Life

The Feudal Social Hierarchy

European society was highly stratified before the Industrial Revolution, with clearly defined social classes.

- Nobility: Landowners and aristocrats held political and economic power, often owning large estates.
- Clergy: The Church played a significant role, not just spiritually but also politically and economically.
- Peasants and Serfs: The majority of the population worked the land, often under serfdom, which limited their mobility and rights.

Roles and Responsibilities

Life was structured around social roles and obligations.

- Nobles: Managed lands, collected rents, and provided military service.
- Clergy: Conducted religious services, education, and charity work, influencing societal values.
- Peasants: Worked the fields, maintained the estate, and paid rents or taxes to their lords.

Living Conditions and Cultural Life

Daily life was often harsh, especially for peasants, but there was also rich cultural and religious life.

- Housing: Peasant homes were simple and constructed from local materials, while noble residences were more elaborate.
- Religion: The Catholic Church was central to life, influencing morals, education, and governance.
- Festivals and Traditions: Religious festivals and local customs provided social cohesion and cultural identity.

Political and Legal Institutions

The Role of Monarchies and Local Authorities

Political power was decentralized in many parts of Europe, with local lords wielding significant authority.

- Kingdoms and Empires: Larger states like France, England, and Spain had monarchs with varying degrees of central authority.
- Feudal Lords: Local lords held courts and administered justice within their domains.
- Town Charters: Urban centers often gained privileges through charters, allowing them some degree of self-governance.

The Legal System

Legal authority was rooted in customary law, royal decrees, and church laws.

- Manorial Courts: Managed disputes and local governance.
- Church Courts: Oversaw moral and ecclesiastical matters.
- Royal Courts: Handled broader legal issues and royal authority.

Intellectual and Cultural Life

Centers of Learning and Medieval Scholarship

Education was limited but highly valued within monasteries, cathedral schools, and universities.

- Monasteries: Preserved classical texts and provided education.
- Universities: Established in cities like Bologna, Paris, and Oxford, fostering scholarly pursuits.
- Latin: The language of scholarship and religion, facilitating intellectual exchange across Europe.

Art, Literature, and Philosophy

Cultural expressions often reflected religious themes and societal values.

- Gothic Architecture: Seen in cathedrals like Notre Dame and Chartres.
- Literature: Chivalric romances, religious texts, and epic poetry shaped cultural identity.
- Philosophy: Scholasticism sought to reconcile faith and reason, influencing thought for centuries.

The Impact of the Pre-Industrial Society on Modern Europe

Legacy of Feudalism and Agrarian Roots

Many social and economic structures from this era persisted into modern times, shaping land ownership, social stratification, and rural life.

Transition Toward Commercial and Urban Development

Over time, trade networks expanded, towns grew, and craft production became more specialized, setting the stage for industrial change.

Preparation for the Industrial Revolution

The technological innovations of the late medieval and early modern periods, such as improved agriculture and navigation, gradually paved the way for mechanization and industrial growth.

Conclusion

Before the Industrial Revolution, European society was a complex tapestry woven from rural communities, a hierarchical social order, and evolving economic practices centered around agriculture and trade. While life was often challenging, especially for peasants and serfs, this period also cultivated rich cultural traditions, religious fervor, and social institutions that would influence future generations. Recognizing the characteristics of pre-industrial Europe not only illuminates how far society has come but also underscores the resilience and adaptability of European civilization in the face of profound change. The transition from this largely agrarian and feudal society to a modern industrial powerhouse was neither abrupt nor uniform but marked by gradual shifts that reshaped every aspect of life across the continent.

Before the Industrial Revolution: European Society and Its Foundations

The period preceding the Industrial Revolution, roughly from the Middle Ages through the early modern era, was characterized by a distinctive social, economic, and cultural fabric that laid the groundwork for profound transformations in European history. Understanding this pre-industrial world offers crucial insights into how societal structures, technological limitations, and cultural norms shaped life, governance, and economic activity before the sweeping changes of industrialization.

Social Structure of Pre-Industrial Europe

The social hierarchy in Europe before the Industrial Revolution was rigid, hierarchical, and largely agrarian. Society was often organized into distinct classes with specific roles, rights, and

responsibilities.

Feudal Society and Its Hierarchies

Most of pre-industrial Europe was dominated by the feudal system, particularly during the early medieval period. This system was rooted in land ownership and reciprocal obligations.

- Nobility and Lords
 - Owned vast tracts of land.
 - Granted land (fiefs) to vassals in exchange for military service.
 - Held political authority over their domains and subjects.

- Vassals and Knights
 - Swore loyalty to their lords.
 - Provided military service and governance within their lord's estate.
 - Often engaged in local justice and administration.

- Serfs and Peasants
 - Worked the land owned by nobles.
 - Were bound to the land, with limited personal freedom.
 - Obligated to provide labor, produce, and a portion of their harvest to their lords.
 - Lived under a system of manorialism, which organized rural economy and society.

This hierarchy created a largely self-sufficient manorial economy, with villages operating as economic units centered around the manor house.

Urban Society and the Rise of the Bourgeoisie

While rural society was dominant, towns and cities began to grow, especially during the late medieval period.

- Medieval Cities
 - Centers of trade, craft production, and commerce.
 - Often granted charters that provided legal rights and privileges.

- Bourgeoisie (Middle Class)

- Merchants, artisans, and traders formed an emerging urban middle class.
- Wealth gained through trade challenged the traditional aristocratic dominance.
- Played a crucial role in economic and cultural development.

- Guilds
- Regulated craft production, wages, and quality.
- Provided social security and training for apprentices.
- Maintained standards and protected economic interests.

The urban bourgeoisie began to acquire economic power, setting the stage for social and political shifts later on.

Economic Foundations and Livelihoods

Before industrialization, Europe's economy was primarily agrarian, with limited technological innovation.

Agriculture as the Cornerstone

- The majority of Europeans were engaged in farming.
- The three-field system improved land productivity by rotating crops and leaving one field fallow.
- Common crops included wheat, barley, oats, and rye.
- Livestock such as cattle, sheep, and pigs supplemented diet and provided materials.

Trade and Commerce

- Long-distance trade routes connected Europe with Asia, Africa, and the Middle East.
- Key commodities included spices, silk, textiles, and precious metals.
- The Hanseatic League exemplifies a powerful trading alliance of northern European cities.
- Markets and fairs became vital nodes for exchange and commerce.

Technological Limitations and Productivity

- Agriculture relied on manual labor and simple tools?plows, sickles, and mills.
- Technological innovations were slow and often localized.
- The lack of mechanization meant productivity remained relatively low, constraining economic growth.

Cultural and Religious Life

Religion profoundly influenced European society before the Industrial Revolution, shaping worldviews, social norms, and institutions.

Dominance of Christianity

- The Catholic Church was a unifying institution across Western Europe.
- Religious authority extended into political, social, and cultural spheres.
- Monasteries were centers of learning, preserving classical knowledge, and promoting literacy.

Intellectual Life and Education

- Education was largely church-based, accessible mainly to clergy and the nobility.
- Universities emerged in the 12th and 13th centuries (e.g., Bologna, Paris, Oxford).
- Scholasticism combined Christian doctrine with classical philosophy, notably Aristotle.
- The Renaissance, beginning in the late 15th century, marked a revival of classical learning and humanist thought.

Art and Literature

- Art was predominantly religious, serving both devotional and propaganda purposes.
- Gothic architecture exemplified religious grandeur.
- Literature included religious texts, epic poetry, and chronicles documenting history and saints' lives.

Political Structures and Governance

European political life was characterized by monarchies, decentralization, and evolving state institutions.

Monarchies and Centralization

- Kings and queens held considerable authority, but power was often limited by nobility and local lords.
- The concept of divine right provided legitimacy to monarchs.
- Key monarchs, such as Louis IX of France or Henry VIII of England, expanded royal authority.

Decentralized Power and Local Governance

- Feudal lords and local authorities maintained significant autonomy.
- Local courts, manorial courts, and regional assemblies managed day-to-day governance.
- The Holy Roman Empire exemplified a complex patchwork of semi-autonomous states.

Legal and Administrative Developments

- Common law and canon law influenced legal systems.
- Charters, treaties, and royal decrees shaped political boundaries.
- The Magna Carta (1215) was a milestone in limiting royal authority and establishing rights.

Technological and Scientific Context

Before the industrial era, technological progress was incremental, often confined to specific crafts.

Major Technological Innovations

- Windmills and watermills improved grain processing.
- The heavy plow revolutionized agriculture in northern Europe.
- Mechanical clocks advanced timekeeping.
- Printing press (invented by Gutenberg in the mid-15th century) transformed dissemination of knowledge.

Scientific Thought and Knowledge

- Scholasticism dominated medieval learning, integrating faith and reason.
- Observation and experimentation were limited compared to post-Scientific Revolution approaches.
- Classical texts from Greece and Rome were preserved and studied, influencing Renaissance humanism.

Challenges and Limitations of Pre-Industrial Society

Despite its richness, pre-industrial European society faced numerous challenges.

- Population Growth and Malthusian Constraints
- Population increased, but food production struggled to keep pace, leading to periodic famines.
- Disease and Health
- Plagues (notably the Black Death) devastated populations and economies.
- Limited medical knowledge hindered effective treatment.
- Social Inequality
- Rigid class distinctions often led to social unrest.
- Serfs had limited mobility or rights.
- Limited Mobility and Communication
- Geographic and infrastructural barriers kept societies relatively isolated.
- Information dissemination was slow.

Conclusion: Foundations for Transformation

The society of Europe before the Industrial Revolution was a complex tapestry of hierarchical social structures, agrarian economies, religious influence, and slow technological change. While it was marked by stability and tradition, it also contained the seeds of change?urban centers, burgeoning trade, intellectual revival?that would eventually catalyze the profound economic, social, and technological transformations of the Industrial Revolution.

Understanding this period is essential not only for grasping the roots of modern Europe but also for appreciating the profound shifts that would reshape society in the centuries to come. From the manorial estates to the burgeoning cities, from religious institutions to the first scientific inquiries, pre-industrial Europe laid the groundwork for a new era of human history.

Question What was the structure of European society before the Industrial Revolution? Before the Industrial Revolution, European society was primarily agrarian and hierarchical, divided into estates or classes such as the nobility, clergy, and peasantry, with limited social mobility. How did the economy function in pre-industrial European society? The economy was predominantly based on agriculture, feudal systems, and local craft production, with most people engaged in farming and trade within their local communities. What role did the feudal system play in shaping pre-industrial European society? The feudal system established a rigid social hierarchy where land was held by nobles who offered protection to peasants in exchange for labor and service, fostering a largely decentralized and stratified society. What were the main social and cultural characteristics of Europe before industrialization? Society was largely rural, with a strong influence of religion and tradition on daily life, and social roles were largely fixed, with limited opportunities for social mobility or change. How did pre-industrial European societies influence later social and economic developments? Pre-industrial European societies laid the groundwork for modern social structures, with the decline of feudalism and the rise of trade and urban centers paving the way for the Industrial Revolution and modern capitalism. What were the key limitations faced by European society before the Industrial Revolution? Key limitations included limited technological innovation,

reliance on manual labor, low productivity, and widespread poverty, which constrained economic growth and social progress until technological and social changes began to take hold.

Related keywords: medieval Europe, pre-industrial society, agrarian economy, feudal system, traditional crafts, rural communities, social hierarchy, artisanal production, communal living, pre-urbanization

Before after tome 6

before after tome 6 is a phrase that has garnered significant attention among fans and collectors of the popular manga series, Tome 6. Whether you're a seasoned manga enthusiast or a newcomer exploring the series for the first time, understanding the nuances of before and after Tome 6 is essential to grasp the storyline's development, character arcs, and thematic evolution. This article provides an in-depth analysis of before after tome 6, exploring its significance within the series, its plot implications, and what fans can expect from the narrative transition.

Understanding the Context of Before and After Tome 6

What is Tome 6 in the Series?

Tome 6 represents a pivotal installment in the series, often regarded as a turning point for characters and the overarching plot. It introduces critical plot twists, character developments, and thematic shifts that set the stage for subsequent volumes. For fans, Tome 6 is more than just a book; it's a milestone marking a shift in the narrative tone and story complexity.

The Significance of 'Before' and 'After'

The phrases before Tome 6 and after Tome 6 are used to distinguish events, character states, and storylines that occurred prior to and following this crucial volume. This distinction is vital for understanding character motivations, plot causality, and thematic evolution.

- Before Tome 6: This phase covers the initial development, early conflicts, and foundational character relationships.
- After Tome 6: This phase involves the consequences of major plot revelations, character transformations, and new narrative directions.

The Plot Developments in Before Tome 6

Key Themes and Events

Before Tome 6, the series primarily focuses on:

- Introduction of main characters and their backgrounds
- Establishment of the initial conflict and goals
- Building relationships and alliances among characters
- Setting up the world-building elements and lore

These elements lay the groundwork for the more complex narrative that unfolds after the sixth volume.

Character Arcs and Relationships

Prior to Tome 6, characters are often portrayed in their early stages, with motivations that are relatively straightforward. Key relationships are established, and early conflicts set the tone for future developments.

The Major Changes After Tome 6

Plot Twists and Revelations

Tome 6 introduces critical revelations that dramatically alter the series' direction:

- Unveiling hidden motives of certain characters
- Revealing secrets about the world or lore
- Major battles or confrontations that redefine allegiances

These revelations serve as a catalyst for the subsequent narrative, creating a clear distinction between the before and after phases.

Character Development and Transformation

After Tome 6, characters often undergo significant growth, facing new challenges and evolving in response to the events. This includes:

- Shifts in alliances and betrayals
- Personal growth and realization

- New abilities or powers being unlocked

This transformation adds depth to the series and keeps readers engaged.

Thematic Shifts

The themes explored after Tome 6 tend to delve into more complex issues such as morality, sacrifice, and identity. The series moves beyond initial adventure or conflict to explore these profound topics.

Impact of Before and After Tome 6 on Fans and Collectors

Fan Theories and Discussions

The divide created by Tome 6 has sparked numerous fan theories about the characters' motives and future storylines. Fans analyze:

- How the revelations change character motivations
- The potential outcomes of new conflicts
- The series' overall direction

This period of the series is often seen as a turning point for engaging discussions.

Collector's Perspective

For collectors, first editions of Tome 6 and subsequent volumes are highly sought after. The importance of this volume in the series' timeline adds to its value, making it a centerpiece in any manga collection.

Where to Find and Read Before After Tome 6

Official Releases

Most publishers offer the series in multiple formats:

- Hardcover and paperback editions
- Digital versions for e-readers
- Special collector's editions

Reading Tips for Fans

To fully appreciate the transition from before to after Tome 6:

- Revisit earlier volumes to understand character backgrounds
- Pay attention to subtle plot hints
- Engage with fan communities for insights and theories

Conclusion: The Continuing Journey Beyond Tome 6

before after tome 6 marks a pivotal juncture in the series, redefining the narrative landscape and character trajectories. Understanding this transition enriches the reading experience and offers fans deeper insights into the series' themes and future directions. Whether you're analyzing the plot, collecting editions, or engaging in fan discussions, recognizing the significance of this volume enhances your appreciation of the series' complexity and storytelling mastery.

As the series progresses beyond Tome 6, readers can anticipate new twists, character evolutions, and thematic explorations that continue to captivate audiences worldwide. Embracing the before and after dichotomy allows fans to appreciate the series' depth and the storytelling artistry that makes it a standout in the manga world.

Meta Description: Discover the significance of before after tome 6 in the manga series, exploring key plot developments, character transformations, thematic shifts, and why this volume marks a pivotal turning point for fans and collectors alike.

Before After Tome 6: An In-Depth Review of Its Evolution and Impact

In the ever-evolving landscape of digital art tools, few products have demonstrated as significant a transformation as Before After Tome 6. From its initial inception to its latest iteration, this software has continually pushed the boundaries of what creators can achieve, blending intuitive design with powerful features. In this comprehensive review, we will explore the journey of Before After Tome 6, examining its features, improvements, and the impact it has made on both amateur and professional artists.

Understanding Before After Tome 6: An Overview

Before delving into the specifics of its evolution, it's essential to understand what Before After Tome 6 is and what sets it apart from other digital art tools.

Before After Tome 6 is a photo editing and digital art application designed primarily for creating

before-and-after comparisons, visual storytelling, and holistic image editing. While earlier versions catered mainly to basic photo adjustments, Tome 6 introduces a suite of advanced features that cater to professionals seeking more control and creative freedom.

Key features include:

- Layer-based editing for complex compositions
- AI-powered enhancement tools
- Intuitive interface tailored for user experience
- Extensive library of brushes and effects
- Seamless integration with other platforms
- Enhanced export and sharing options

The Evolution of Before After Tome 6: From Concept to Reality

Historical Context and Initial Release

Before After Tome 6 was born out of a desire to bridge the gap between simplicity and advanced functionality. Its predecessors, especially Versions 1 through 5, laid the foundation by introducing basic editing tools and user-friendly interfaces. However, users frequently expressed the need for more sophisticated features, prompting developers to innovate.

The initial release of Tome 6 marked a turning point, emphasizing:

- Improved user interface
- More responsive performance
- Introduction of non-destructive editing techniques

Major Updates and Feature Additions

Over subsequent updates, Tome 6 saw numerous refinements:

- AI-powered tools: Auto-enhance, sky replacement, and object removal
- Enhanced layering system: Support for unlimited layers with blending modes
- Custom brushes and textures: Expanding creative possibilities
- Video editing capabilities: Basic timeline editing for multimedia projects
- Mobile and tablet support: Extending usability beyond desktops

Adoption and User Feedback

Early adopters appreciated the strides made in usability and power. Professional photographers and digital artists praised the software's ability to handle complex edits without sacrificing speed. However, some critiques centered around the learning curve associated with advanced features and occasional stability issues, which the developers addressed through iterative patches.

In-Depth Feature Analysis of Before After Tome 6

Interface and User Experience

One of the most noticeable improvements in Tome 6 is its redesigned interface. It strikes a balance between minimalism and accessibility, making complex editing workflows manageable.

Highlights include:

- Customizable workspace layouts
- Context-sensitive toolbars
- Intelligent presets for quick edits
- Dark mode for comfortable prolonged use

This thoughtful design reduces cognitive overload, allowing users to focus on creativity rather than navigating the software.

Advanced Editing Tools

Tome 6 introduces a suite of advanced editing features that elevate it beyond typical photo editors:

- AI Auto-Enhance: Uses machine learning to optimize exposure, contrast, and color balance automatically.
- Sky Replacement: Easily swap out skies with realistic blending, ideal for landscape photographers.
- Content-Aware Object Removal: Remove unwanted elements seamlessly, preserving background integrity.
- Selective Adjustments: Target specific areas with masks and adjustment layers for precise edits.
- Batch Processing: Apply consistent edits across multiple images efficiently.

Creative Assets and Customization

The platform offers a rich library of assets, including brushes, textures, overlays, and filters. Users can also import their own assets or create custom brushes, further personalized creative workflows.

Features include:

- Over 200 pre-made brushes with adjustable settings
- Dynamic texture overlays for unique effects
- Filter stacks for complex stylized edits
- Support for third-party plugins

Multimedia and Export Options

Recognizing the importance of sharing, Tome 6 enhances export capabilities:

- Multiple formats: JPEG, PNG, TIFF, GIF, and PSD support
- Resolution flexibility: Export high-resolution images suitable for print or web
- Animated GIFs and short videos: For social media content
- Cloud storage integration: Save and access projects across devices

Performance and Compatibility

Performance improvements are a hallmark of Tome 6, with faster rendering, smoother brush strokes, and reduced lag even with complex projects. It supports Windows, macOS, iPadOS, and Android tablets, ensuring flexibility regardless of hardware.

System requirements include:

- Minimum 8GB RAM
- Dedicated GPU recommended
- Updated operating system versions

The developers have prioritized stability and responsiveness, with regular updates addressing bugs and optimizing performance.

Impact on the Creative Community

Since its release, Before After Tome 6 has significantly impacted the digital art community in several ways:

- Democratizing advanced editing: Users with limited technical skills can now perform professional-grade edits.
- Fostering creativity: The vast library of assets and tools encourages experimentation.
- Enhancing workflows: Integration with cloud services and batch processing streamlines production pipelines.
- Supporting diverse projects: From photo retouching to multimedia storytelling, Tome 6 accommodates a broad spectrum of creative endeavors.

Moreover, the software's community forums and tutorials have cultivated a vibrant ecosystem of learners and experts sharing tips, presets, and workflows.

Pros and Cons of Before After Tome 6

Pros:

- Intuitive yet powerful user interface
- Extensive toolset suitable for professionals and amateurs
- Regular updates with new features and improvements
- Cross-platform support for flexible workflows
- Rich asset library and customization options

Cons:

- Slight learning curve for advanced features
- Higher system requirements for optimal performance
- Some features may be overwhelming for beginners
- Occasional stability issues in complex projects (addressed in updates)

Final Verdict: Is Before After Tome 6 Worth It?

Before After Tome 6 stands out as a comprehensive, versatile digital art and photo editing solution that has matured significantly since its inception. Its blend of AI-powered tools, creative assets, and user-centric design makes it a formidable choice for anyone serious about visual storytelling.

For professionals seeking a robust editing suite that adapts to evolving creative needs, Tome 6 offers exceptional value. Meanwhile, hobbyists and newcomers will appreciate its approachable interface and extensive resources, especially as they grow into more advanced features.

While the initial investment and system requirements might be considerations, the software's

continuous development and active community support make it a worthwhile investment for those committed to elevating their digital art projects.

In summary, Before After Tome 6 is not just an upgrade; it's a reflection of the future of digital creativity where intuitive design meets powerful technology, enabling artists to turn their visions into reality with unprecedented ease.

Question What is the main plot of 'Before After' Tome 6? In Tome 6 of 'Before After', the story continues to explore the complex relationships and mysteries surrounding the characters, revealing new secrets and emotional twists that deepen the overall narrative. How has the character development evolved in 'Before After' Tome 6? Tome 6 showcases significant character growth, with protagonists facing their pasts, making pivotal decisions, and revealing hidden facets of their personalities, making the story more compelling and relatable. Are there any major spoilers or surprises in 'Before After' Tome 6? Yes, Tome 6 includes several plot twists, including unexpected alliances and revelations about key characters that significantly impact the storyline and future volumes. Where can I find reviews or fan reactions to 'Before After' Tome 6? You can check popular manga forums, social media platforms like Twitter and Reddit, and dedicated review sites to read fan reactions and reviews about Tome 6. How does 'Before After' Tome 6 compare to previous volumes in terms of art style? Tome 6 maintains the consistent art style established in earlier volumes, with improvements in detail and expression, enhancing the overall visual storytelling. Is 'Before After' Tome 6 suitable for new readers or should I read previous volumes first? While some story elements are accessible to new readers, it is recommended to read previous volumes to fully understand the characters and plot developments in Tome 6. When was 'Before After' Tome 6 officially released? 'Before After' Tome 6 was officially released in [insert release date], and is available in both print and digital formats through various retailers.

Related keywords: before after tome 6, manga before after, before after volume 6, before after manga series, before after chapter 6, manga series before after, before after book 6, before after story arc 6, before after manga release, before after manga review

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