

Changing Society During the Industrial Revolution

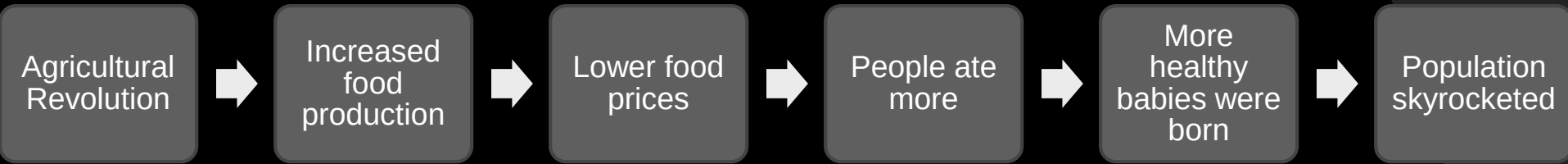


Results of the Industrial Revolution

Social Changes

- Population increases
- Development and growth of cities
- Division of classes
- Improved status and earning power of women
- Problems
 - economic insecurity,
 - poverty
 - Child labour
 - urban slums, etc.

Social Changes: Population Increases



Europe

- 1750 – 144,000,000
- 1900 – 325,000,000

England

- 1750 - 11,000,000
- 1900 - 30,000,000

Social Changes:

Development and Growth of Cities

- Rural-to-Urban Migration – people left the countryside to live in cities

- A sign of an industrialized nation is that a large proportion of the population lives and works in urban areas

Paris

- 18th century - 600,000 people
- Circa 1900 – over 2,714,000 in the Paris urban area
- Circa 2000 – over 11,000,000 in the Paris urban area

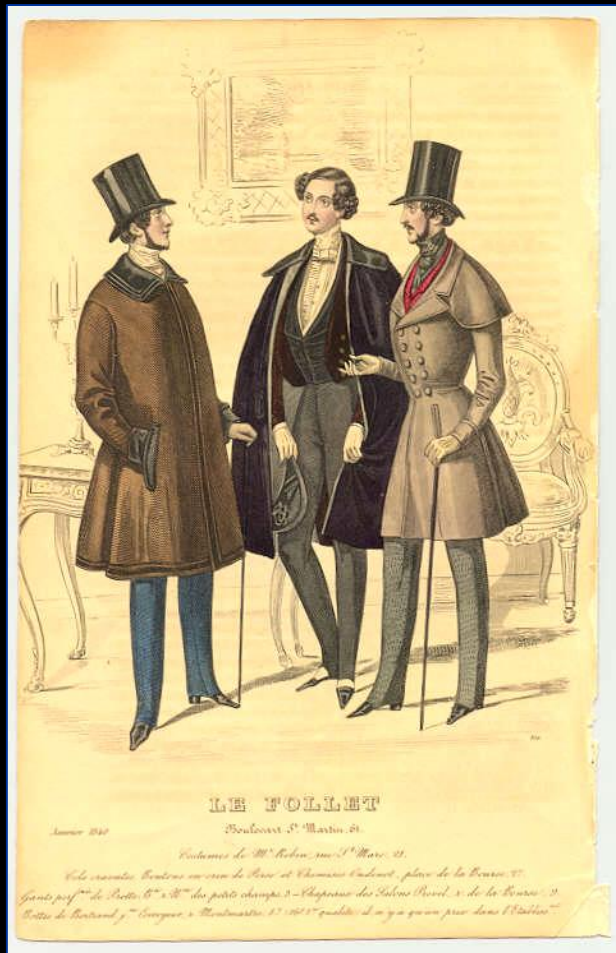
London

- 18th century – 500,000 people
- Circa 1900 – over 6,200,000 in the London urban area
- Circa 2000 - over 7,100,000 in the London urban area

New Class Structure

- ⊙ Determined by money
 - No longer by title
- ⊙ Landed Aristocracy
 - Land owners
- ⊙ Factory Owners
- ⊙ Merchant and Professionals (new middle class)
- ⊙ Working Class (labourers)
 - Most very poor
 - Living conditions cramped and dirty
 - Life could be miserable

19^e Bourgeoisie: The Industrial *Nouveau Riche*





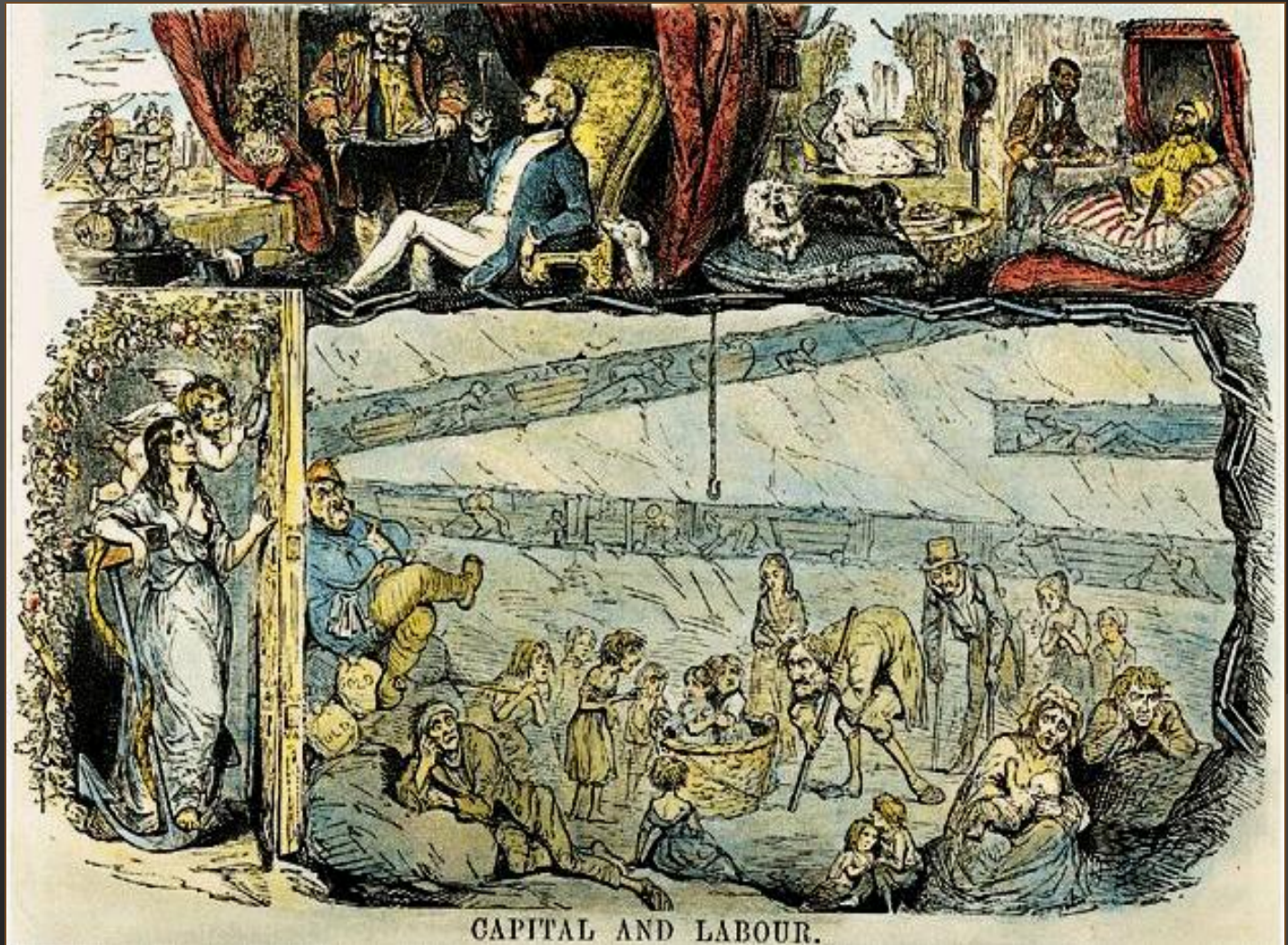
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Stereotype of the Factory Owner



“Upstairs”/“Downstairs” Life



Early English industrial town, Staffordshire.



Problems of Pollution

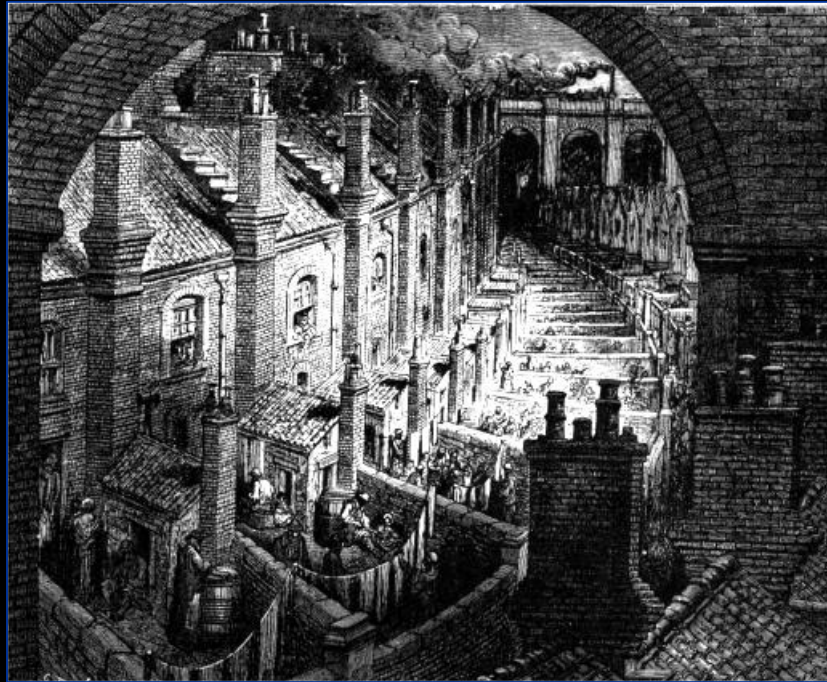


The Silent Highwayman - 1858

The New Industrial City



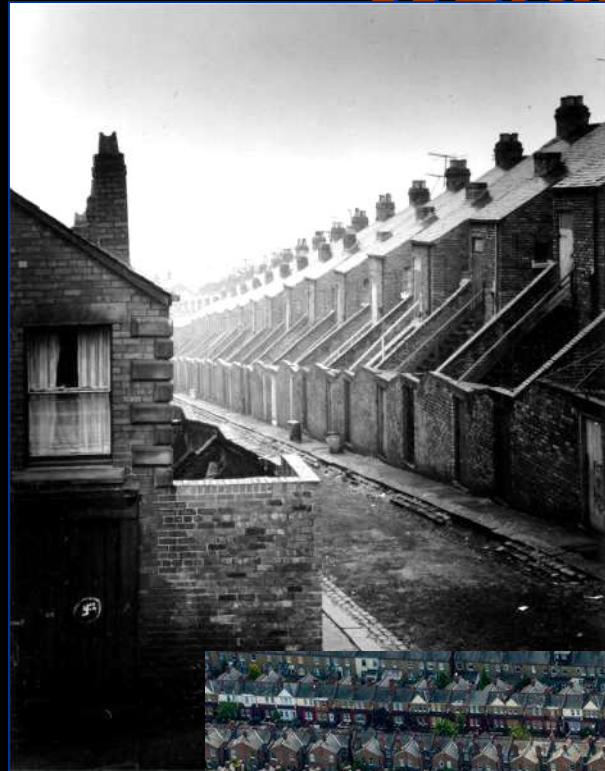
Early-19c London by Gustave Dore



Worker Housing in Manchester



Workers Housing in Newcastle



Economic Changes: Development of the Working Class

◎ Pre-Industrial Revolution

- ◎ rural families did not rely solely on wages for sustenance
- ◎ Owned their own farms or gardens
 - ◎ raised most of their own food
 - Made their own clothing
 - Unemployment was rare

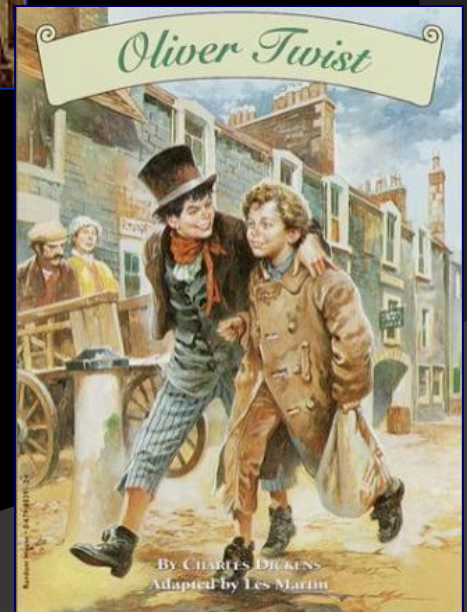
◎ Industrialization destroyed workers' independence

- No more small family farms or gardens to provide extra food
- Relied entirely upon their employers for wages
 - bought everything they needed
 - If factory slowed or closed – nowhere to go

Factory Workers at Home



The Life of the New Urban Poor: A Dickensian Nightmare!





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Social Changes: Improved Status and Earning Power of Women

- ◎ Initially, factory owners hired women and children
 - ◎ they worked for lower wages
- ◎ Women gained economic power and independence
 - Before industrialization
 - almost impossible for a woman to remain single and live on her own
 - Factories and urban centers attracted women in large numbers
 - Single women had their own money
 - Governments limited the work of children and, at times, of women

Social Changes: Child Labour

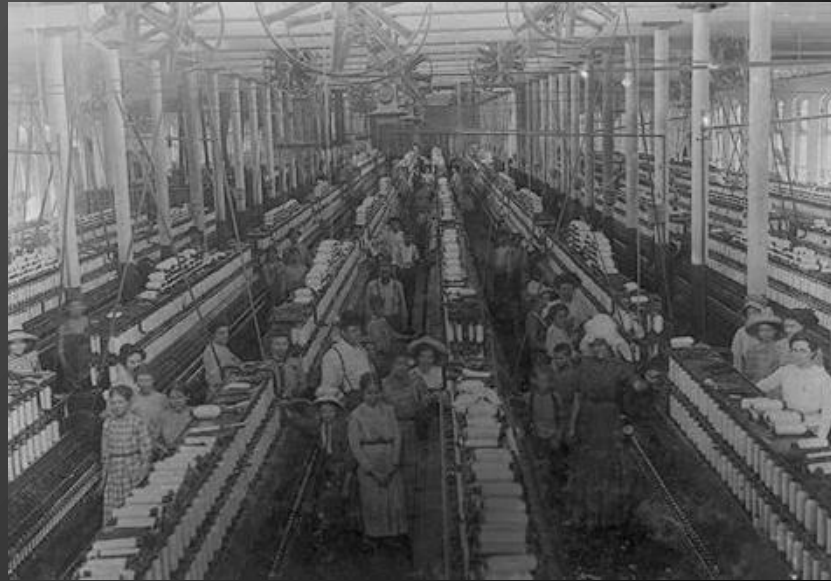
- ◎ Children sent to work to help with family income
 - As young as 9 could work in a factory
- ◎ Worked for little money
 - Often in cramped dangerous conditions
- ◎ **Factory Act of 1833** began to improve child working

- ◎ Old English Money
- ◎ Penny – 1d
- ◎ 12d per Schilling - 1s
- ◎ 20s per Pound (£)
 - 240d per £

Factory Wages/week in Lancashire, 1830

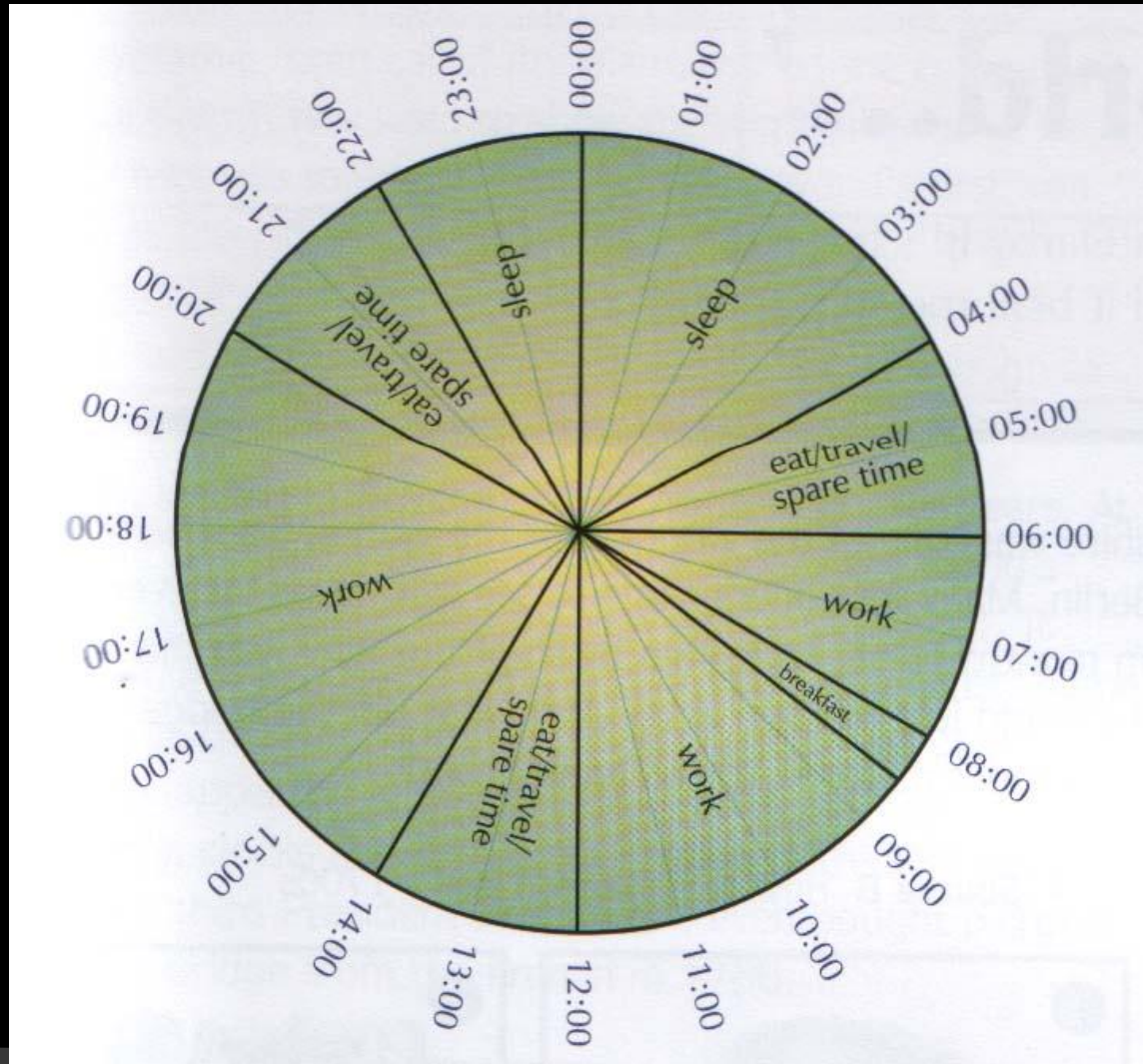
Age of Worker	Male Wages	Female Wages
under 11	2s 3d.	2s. 4d.
11 - 16	4s. 1d.	4s. 3d.
17 - 21	10s. 2d.	7s. 3d.
22 - 26	17s. 2d.	8s. 5d.
27 - 31	20s. 4d.	8s. 7d.
32 - 36	22s. 8d.	8s. 9d.
37 - 41	21s. 7d.	9s. 8d.
42 - 46	20s. 3d.	9s. 3d.
47 - 51	16s. 7d.	8s. 10d.
52 - 56	16s. 4d.	8s. 4d.
57 - 61	13s. 6d.	6s. 4d.

- ◎ <http://logicmngmt.com/1876/living/occupations.htm>
- ◎ <http://www.victorianweb.org/history/work/nelson1.html>



**WHAT WAS LIFE REALLY
LIKE FOR VICTORIAN
CHILDREN?**

Compare your daily routine with that of a factory girl working in Lancashire 1820. How are they different?



1819 Factory Act

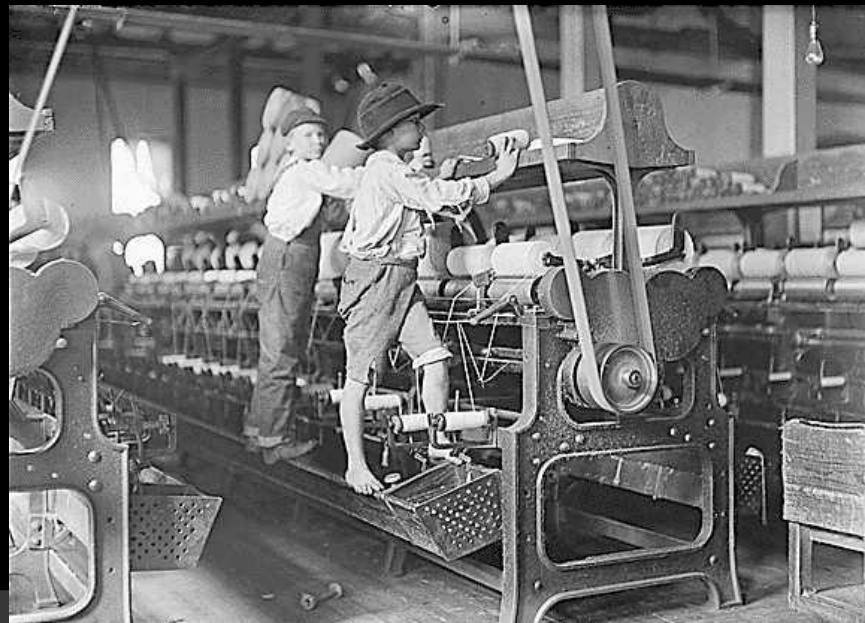


- No children under 9 to work in factories. Children from 9 to 16 allowed to work a maximum of 72 hours per week with one and a half hours a day for meals.



1833 Althorp`s Factory Act

- Children from 9 to 13 to work a maximum of 42 hours per week; also children aged 13 to 16 to work a maximum of 69 hours a week. No night work for anybody under the age of 18.



1842 Mines and Collieries Act



- Banned all women and children under 10 from working underground. No-one under 15 years was to work winding gear in mines.



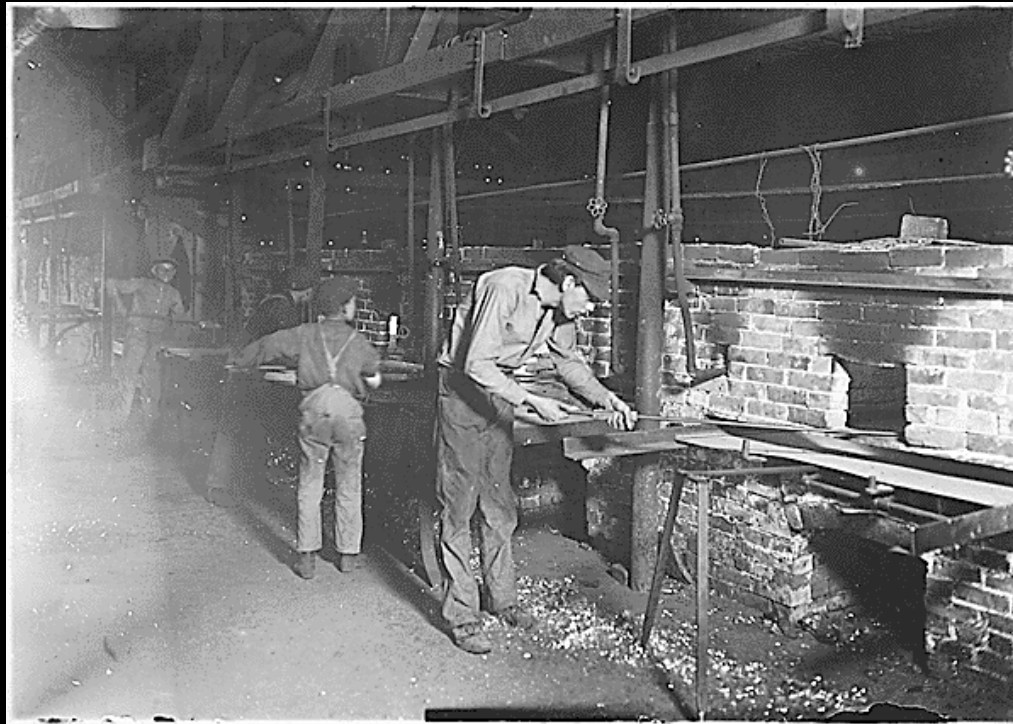
1844 Graham`s Factor Act

- ▣ Minimum age for working in factories reduced to 8 years old. 8 to 13 years old to work a maximum of six and a half hours a day. 13 to 18 year olds to work a maximum of 12 hours a day and the same applied to women. Safety guards had to be fitted to all machines.



1847 Fielder`s Factory Act

- ◎ 10 hour day introduced for under 18's and for women.



Economic Changes: Unemployment

- ◎ Overproduction
 - Also called *under-consumption*
 - Mass production anticipates demand – if goods don't sell, a manufacturer produces less and lays off workers
- ◎ Recession
 - Overproduction across many industries with widespread lay-offs
- ◎ Depression
 - Long-lasting recession
- Gov't now had to deal with the large numbers of unemployed poor – those without jobs.



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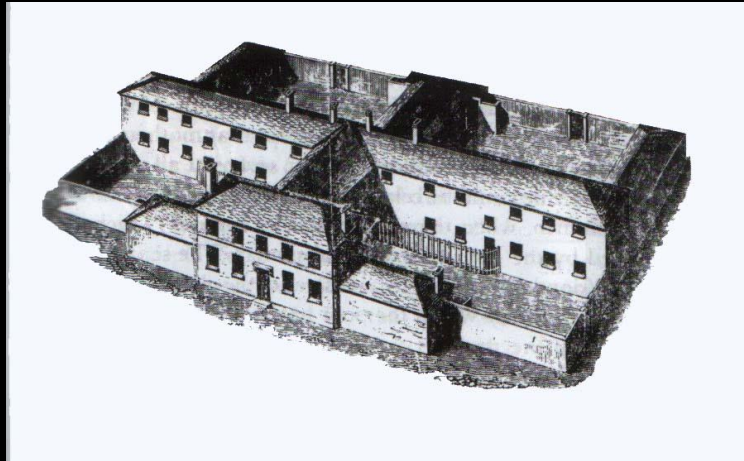
Starter activity



This is Thurgarton Workhouse in Nottinghamshire. Remembering that most working class people lived in cramped, overcrowded houses with poor sanitary conditions, how do you think people might have felt when they were told they were going to work and live in a workhouse similar to this one?

1834 Poor Law

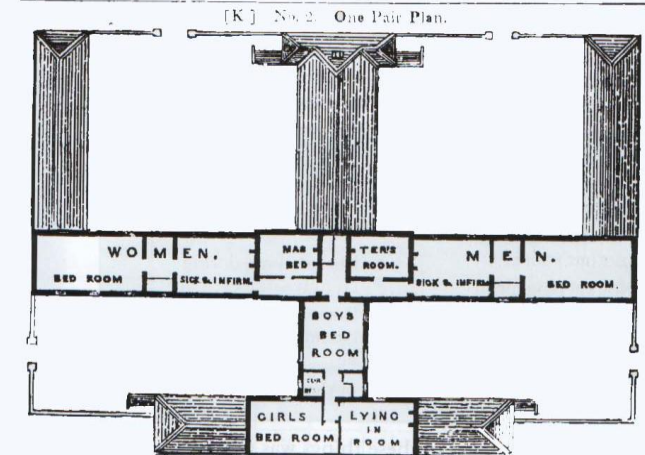
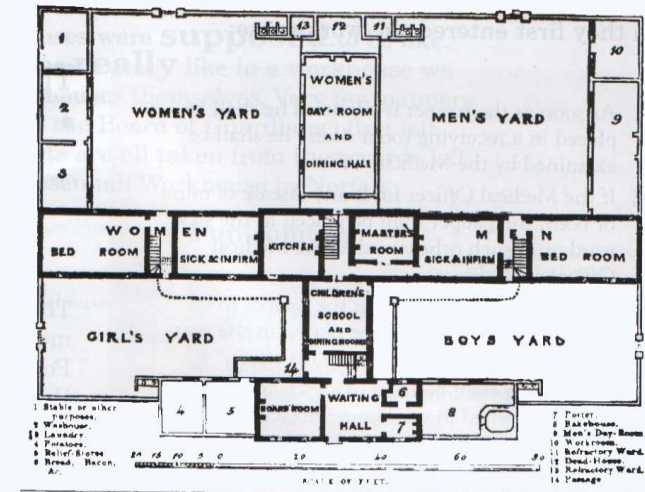
- ▣ Previously poor had been looked after by the Church
- ▣ Now looked after by Poor Law Unions with Boards of Governors to administer them
- ▣ Built 100s of workhouses across England
- ▣ Anyone claiming 'relief' (welfare) (old, sick or unemployed) had to work in workhouse
- ▣ Conditions inside workhouses must be worse than the lowest-paid job



A typical
workhouse of the
nineteenth century

Regulations

- ❑ 1847, commissioners issued detailed regulations
- ❑ Everyone entering a workhouse needed a medical examination
- ❑ Unwell paupers would be isolated in infirmaries
- ❑ Paupers would be cleaned and made to wear a special uniform
- ❑ Men and women were separated



Example of workhouse regulations

A pauper who was found doing any of these things was to be **given only bread and potatoes for two days:**

- Making a noise during silence
- Using bad language
- Threatening to hit another pauper
- Not keeping clean
- Pretending to be sick
- Entering part of the workhouse which was for another class
- Refusing to work
- Playing cards
- Climbing over the workhouse wall
- Misbehaving during church services
- Returning late after an outside visit
- Disobeying an officer of the workhouse

A pauper who did any of these things was to be **locked up for a day:**

- Insulting the Master or Matron
- Disobeying the Master or Matron
- Hitting another pauper
- Damaging workhouse property
- Getting drunk
- Causing a disturbance during prayers

Daily routine

- ⦿ Hour of rising 5.45pm
- ⦿ Interval for breakfast 6.30-7-.00am
- ⦿ Time for work 7.00-12.00pm
- ⦿ Interval for dinner 12.00-1.00pm
- ⦿ Time for work 1.00-6.00pm
- ⦿ Interval for supper 6.00-7.00pm
- ⦿ Time for going to bed 8.00pm

Reactions

- ◎ Improved morals of the poor,
- ◎ The New Poor Law - saved huge sums of public money
- ◎ People who could not be made to work have now become good labourers
- ◎ Families should not be separated
- ◎ The workhouse is held in great dread