Overall Impact of Industrial Revolution
WORKING CONDITIONS AND WAGES
I. FACTORY SYSTEM
   A. WORK BECAME LESS SKILLED
   B. CONDITIONS: DIRTY, DANGEROUS, UNHEALTHY
   C. HAD TO “CLOCK IN”
      1. LONG HOURS - 12-16 HR/DAY
      2. SIX DAY WEEK
   D. NOT PAID WELL
      1. WOMEN & CHILDREN PAID LESS
CONDITIONS IN THE COAL MINES
II. Coal Mines

A. Steam engine increased demand for coal

B. Unhealthy & dangerous:
   1. Lung disease, poison gas, drowning, explosions, cave-ins were common for workers
III. Women’s Role

A. Poor women worked in factories or domestic servants

B. Paid \( \frac{1}{2} \) or \( \frac{1}{3} \) of a man’s salary
IV. Child Labor

A. Increased expenses so poor families needed kids to work

B. Earned 10% of adult wages, worked long hours - often beaten
The Day of a Child Laborer, William Cooper

William Cooper began working in a textile factory at the age of ten. He had a sister who worked upstairs in the same factory. In 1832, Cooper was called to testify before a parliamentary committee about the conditions among child laborers in the textile industry. The following sketch of his day is based upon his testimony.

5 A.M. The workday began. Cooper and his sister rose as early as 4:00 or 4:30 in order to get to the factory by 5:00. Children usually ate their breakfast on the run.

12 Noon The children were given a 40-minute break for lunch. This was the only break they received all day.

3 P.M. The children often became drowsy during the afternoon or evening hours. In order to keep them awake, adult overseers sometimes whipped the children.

6 P.M. There was no break allowed for an evening meal. Children again ate on the run.

9 P.M. William Cooper’s day ended after an exhausting 16-hour shift at work.

11 P.M. Cooper’s sister worked another two hours even though she had to be back at work at 5:00 the next morning.
NOTES STOP HERE
URBANIZATION

GROWTH OF CITIES

MANCHESTER
Population (in thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1800</th>
<th>1870</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>90</td>
<td>351</td>
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BIRMINGHAM
Population (in thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1800</th>
<th>1870</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>74</td>
<td>344</td>
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</table>

GLASGOW
Population (in thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1800</th>
<th>1870</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>77</td>
<td>522</td>
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</table>

LONDON
Population (in thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1800</th>
<th>1870</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,117</td>
<td>3,890</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Photograph of crowded, dilapidated living conditions in an urban environment.
V. Urbanization

A. Poor lived in poorly constructed apartments built by factory owners
   1. Called tenements in neighborhoods
      A. Called slums

B. Families shared cramped apartments
   1. Lacked running water or sanitation
CHANGING CLASS STRUCTURE
CHANGING CLASS STRUCTURE

• **During the Industrial Revolution**, the social class system changed as ownership of land stopped being the most important factor:

  • **At the top** were the industrial capitalists who gained wealth by owning factories

  • **The middle class grew** because of growth of engineers, managers, shopkeepers

  • **The bottom class grew** because of the size of the urban poor who worked for low wages in factories
How did people respond to the changes & abuses of the Industrial Revolution?

Some demanded reforms to fix problems caused by the Industrial Revolution.

In the mid-1800s, Britain & the U.S. passed child & women labor laws that limited hours & type of work they could perform.

Reformers regulated water, food, sewage; offered public education; regulated living & work conditions.
How did people respond to the changes & abuses of the Industrial Revolution?

Workers joined unions & demand better pay, fewer hours, safer work conditions.

When union demands were not met, workers went on strike.
How did people respond to the changes & abuses of the Industrial Revolution?

The economy of the Industrial Revolution was based on capitalism.

As Adam Smith explained, businesses operated in a free market economy based on competition, profits, supply & demand.

Governments applied laissez-faire principles & avoided heavy taxes, regulations, or interference in business.

**Capitalism**

- Individuals and businesses own property and the means of production.
- Progress results when individuals follow their own self-interest.
- Businesses follow their own self-interest by competing for the consumer’s money. Each business tries to produce goods or services that are better and less expensive than those of competitors.
- Consumers compete to buy the best goods at the lowest prices. This competition shapes the market by affecting what businesses are able to sell.
- Government should not interfere in the economy because competition creates efficiency in business.
How did people respond to the changes & abuses of the Industrial Revolution?

Some believed that was the reasons for the growing gap between the rich and poor...
How did people respond to the changes & abuses of the Industrial Revolution?

...and rejected capitalism in favor of socialism

Socialists argued that the government should plan the economy by controlling factories, farms, railroads, mines, & important industries. This would create equality & end poverty by redistributing wealth from rich capitalists to the poor workers.
## Capitalism vs. Socialism

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capitalism</th>
<th>Socialism</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Individuals and businesses own property and the means of production.</td>
<td>- The community or the state should own property and the means of production.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Progress results when individuals follow their own self-interest.</td>
<td>- Progress results when a community of producers cooperate for the good of all.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Businesses follow their own self-interest by competing for the consumer’s money. Each business tries to produce goods or services that are better and less expensive than those of competitors.</td>
<td>- Socialists believe that capitalist employers take advantage of workers. The community or state must act to protect workers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Consumers compete to buy the best goods at the lowest prices. This competition shapes the market by affecting what businesses are able to sell.</td>
<td>- Capitalism creates unequal distribution of wealth and material goods. A better system is to distribute goods according to each person’s need.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Government should not interfere in the economy because competition creates efficiency in business.</td>
<td>- An unequal distribution of wealth and material goods is unfair. A better system is to distribute goods according to each person’s need.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
How did people respond to the changes & abuses of the Industrial Revolution?

Karl Marx introduced a radical form of socialism called communism.

Marx & Friedrich Engels wrote The Communist Manifesto which predicted a war between the “haves” & “have nots”.

Marx encouraged workers to overthrow owners, seize control of factories, distribute goods evenly, & create economic equality for all people.