

Textbook Homework

Read Pages 519 – 523: Answer the following questions

- Discuss some of the ways that Industry changed people’s lives.
- Explain what is meant by *middle class*.
- What is a *laissez – faire* government and how might it affect the growth of unions?

Changes because of industry:

| Page # | What happened? | What was the effect of this? |
|---------|--|---|
| 519-520 | <p>Cities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More people moved to the cities because jobs were available in the new factories • Extremes in income and distribution of wealth | <p>Cities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of Europe’s urban areas doubled • Lack of urban planning resulted in poor housing, Poor sanitation. Lack of services such as fire and education. • Heavy pollution of water and air |
| | <p>Working conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surplus of workers led to uncompetitive labor market. • Factory work not dependent upon the season, the weather or night/day • The new workplace posed new dangers and often unsafe conditions | <p>Working conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average work week: 14 hours/day, 6 days/week • Families no longer worked together side – by –side • The work was the same, day after day • While the average lifespan of rural worker was 38 years, for the new worker it was 17 |
| | <p>Child labor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children no longer worked under the care of their family • Orphans worked for just room and board • The worst work for children was in the coal mines • Eventually led, in 1831, to Parliament investigating child labor abuses | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children worked as young as 6 and 7 years old • Orphans became essentially slaves • Often worked 14 to 16 hour days • Factory Act of 1833: child must be at least 9 to work 8 - 13: no more than 12 hrs. /day • The Mines Act of 1842: places similar limits on the work of children in the mines |

Factors:

| Explain what is meant by <i>middle class</i> ? | | What is a <i>laissez-faire</i> government? | |
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| <p>Pages 522</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income distribution meant extreme poverty for working class, but wealth did come to new groups; such as factory owners, shippers, merchants – the new middle class. • Not as much status as the landowners and nobles • Middle class expanded to include professionals [doctor, lawyers], government employees and industry managers and supervisors, as well as skilled workers. Neither rich nor poor | <p>Pages 522-523</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Idea set forth by the economist Adam Smith in the late 1700’s: • The government’s. job to provide national defense and uphold law and order at home. • This meant that, at home, they supported those in power; those who could vote. • They were expected to have ‘hands off’ attitude toward the economy and social conditions. • Became Labor vs. those who controlled Parliament |
| <p>How might the Middle Class affect the growth of unions?</p> | | <p>How might the Laissez-faire affect the growth of unions? [page 523]</p> | |
| <p>As the middle class spread to include more people from the many different types of work and life, there came to be more concern for the most extreme case of abuse of the Industrial era – especially for child labor.</p> <p>More people in the middle class meant people getting some education and being able to read. They read authors like Charles Dickens and newspapers that discussed the terrible conditions.</p> <p>In 1831, Parliament set up a committee to investigate child abuses.</p> <p>Passed the Factory Act of 1833:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • could not hire children less than 9 years old • 9 to 13 years could only work 8 hours per day • 14 to 18 not more than 12 hours per day <p>Mines Act of 1842 placed similar limits on work for children in the mines.</p> | | <p>Laissez Faire attitudes favored those in power of the courts and of Parliament.</p> <p>In the early 1800’s, working people could not vote. When workers demanded reform, often met and stopped by police and army.</p> <p>Workers found other ways to bring pressure for reform by joining together in groups called UNIONS.</p> <p>If factory owners would not improve conditions, they would refuse to work [strike].</p> <p>Skilled workers had more bargaining power than unskilled, therefore, at first, unions helped lower middle class workers more than the poorest workers.</p> <p>The British government made unions illegal.</p> <p>The union movement spread throughout Europe, slowly helping to improve conditions</p> | |