It was a town of red brick, or of brick that would have been red if the smoke and ashes had allowed it; but as matters stood, it was a town of unnatural red and black like the painted face of a savage. It was a town of machinery and tall chimneys, out of which interminable serpents of smoke trailed themselves for ever and ever, and never got uncoiled. ...

It contained several large streets all very like one another, and many small streets still more like one another, inhabited by people equally like one another, who all went in and out at the same hours, with the same sound upon the same pavements, to do the same work, and to whom every day was the same as yesterday and to-morrow, and every year the counterpart of the last and the next.

T /W #9 Describe Charles Dickens description of Coketown.

# Aim # 9 How did the Industrial Revolution impact the lives of the working and middle class?

Chapter 21 Section 2

# **Domestic Factory**

# I. Domestic Vs. Factory

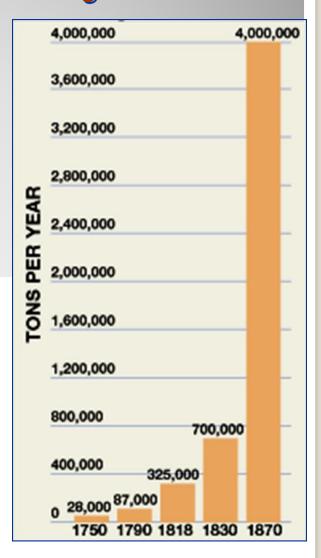
Aim # 9 How did the Industrial Revolution impact the lives of the working

### Textile Factory Workers in England

1813	2400 looms	150,000 workers
1833	85,000 looms	200,000 workers
1850	224, 000 looms	>1 million workers

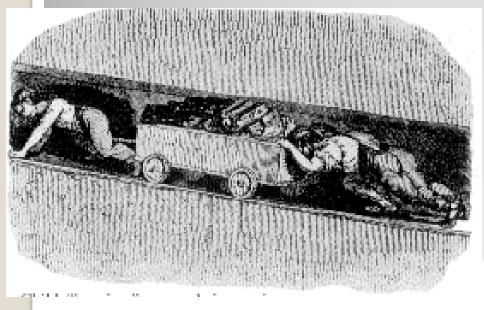
## Coal Mining in Britain: 1800-1914

1800	1 ton of coal	50,000 miners
1850	30 tons	200,000 miners
1880	300 million tons	500,000 miners
1914	250 million tons	1, 200, 000 miners











1. .

2.

3.

i. .

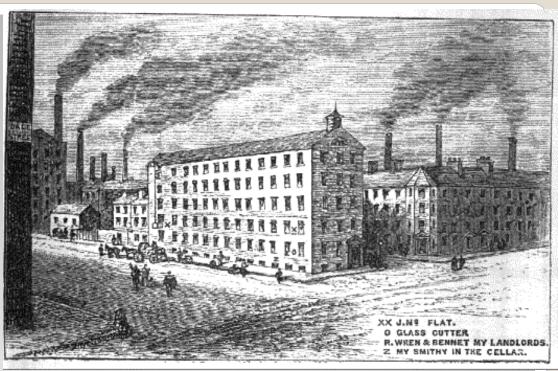
ii. .

iii.

4.

#### **II.** Urbanization

How did the Industrial Revolution impact the lives of the working and middle class?



Alexis de Tocqueville in the 1830s: "From this foul drain, the greatest stream of human industry flows out to fertilize the world. From this filthy sewer pure gold flows. Here humanity attains its most complete development and its most brutish; here civilization works its miracles, and here civilized man is turned back almost into a savage."

# Factory Wages 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.

#### **III. The Middle Class**

1.

2. ,



- 3.
- Increase standard of living for middle class.
- 5. However, most were lower working class ppl, who saw their standard of living decrease as machines took over their jobs.





Aim # 9 How did the Industrial Revolution impact the lives of the working

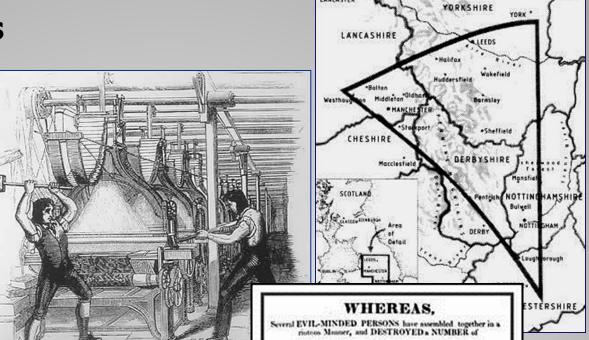
# "Upstairs"/"Downstairs" Life



#### A. Loss of Jobs

•

# IV. Problems Caused by the Industrial Revolution



### FRAMES,

In different Parts of the Country:

THIS IS

#### TO GIVE NOTICE,

That any Person who will give Information of any Person or Person thus wickelly

#### BREAKING THE FRAMES,

Shall, upon CONVIGTION, receive

#### **50 GUINEAS**

REWARD.

And any Person who was actively engaged in RIOTING, who will impeach his Accomplices, shall, upon CONVICTION, receive the same Reward, and every Effort made to procure his Pardon.

62 Information to be given to Messrs. COLDHAM and ENFIELD.

Nongles, Mont 26, 1811.

& Arriva Array Printer

ia

## IV. Unrest and change

- Luddites
  - destroyed machines and burnt down factories.
  - ii. Govt reaction very swift and harsh
- 2. Labor unions
- 3. Govt did not try to help the workers conditions
- 4. Workers united in labor unions to urge employers to improve conditions
- 5. When employers wouldn't they arranged strikes.
- 6. Parliament banned them.
- 7. The Sadler Report, which described the factory conditions began to change the govt's position
- 8. Limited hours, and ages, allowed unions.

