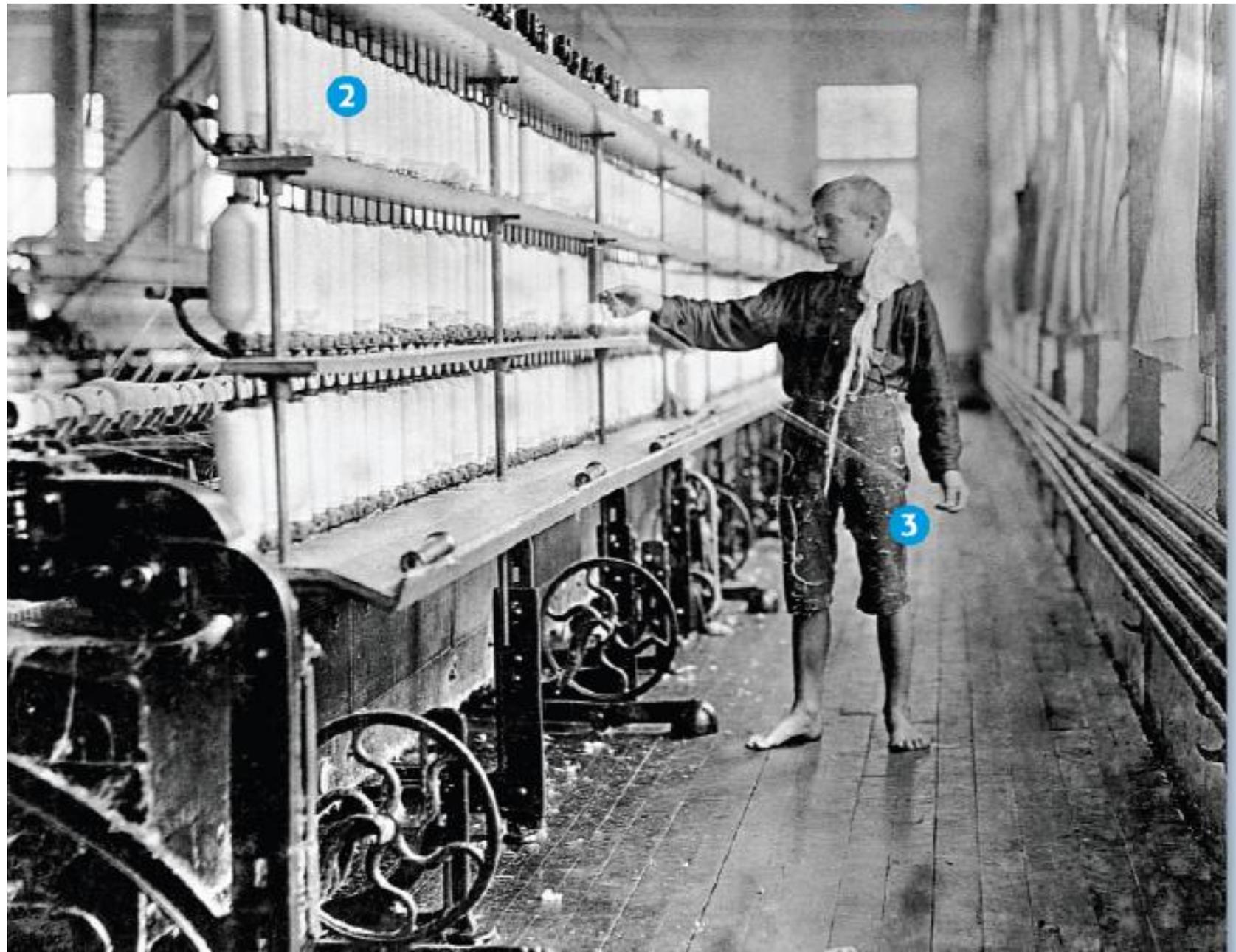


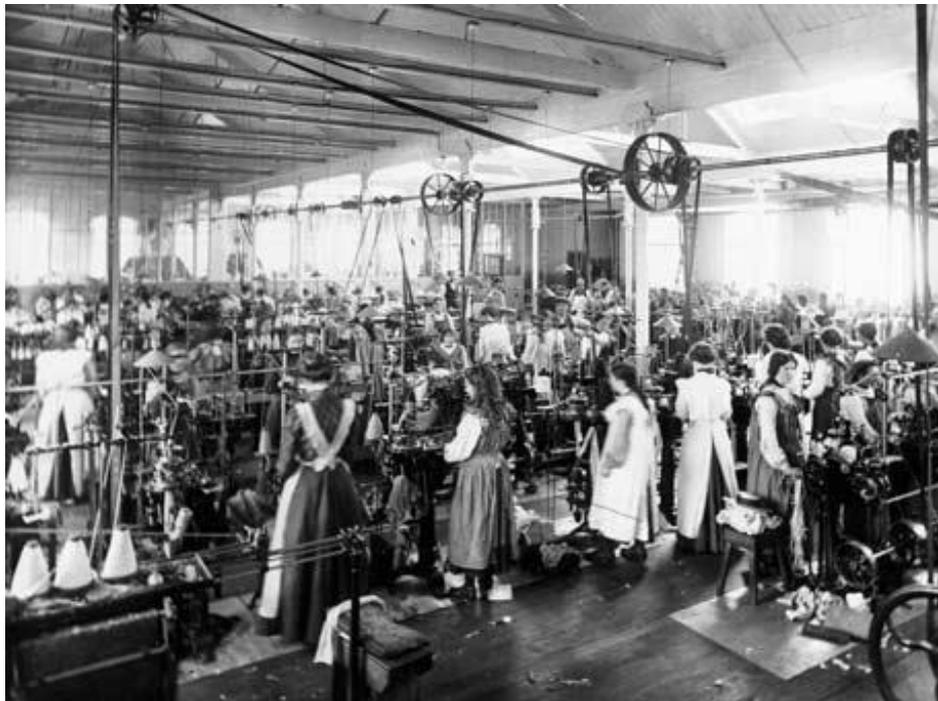
# The Impact of the Industrial Revolution

# Working Conditions and Wages



# Working Conditions and Wages

- The factory system was a major change for European workers:
  - Factory work became less skilled
  - Factory conditions were dirty, dangerous, and unhealthy
  - Workers worked long hours (12-16 hr day)
  - Factory workers were not paid well; Women & children were paid less than men
  - Owners required workers “clock in” & limited their breaks to increase production



# Conditions in the Coal Mines

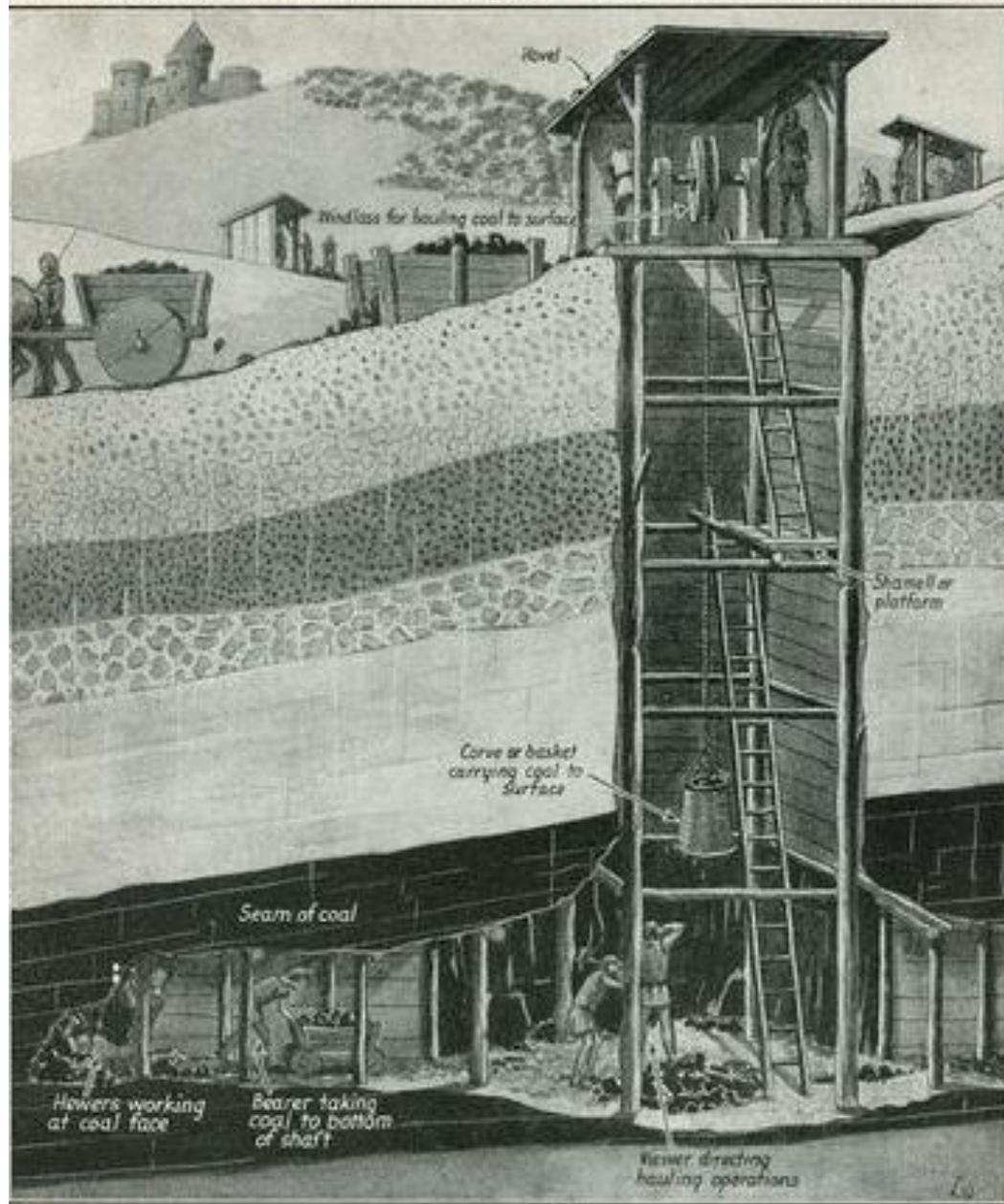


# Conditions in Coal Mines

- The invention of the steam engine increased demand for coal:
  - Coal production grew from 5 million tons in 1750 to 23 million tons in 1830
  - Men, women, children were used in mines
  - Mines were unhealthy & dangerous: Lung disease, poison gas, drowning, explosions cave-ins were common for workers



# AN EARLY COAL MINE AT WORK IN ENGLAND



# Child Labor

## 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.

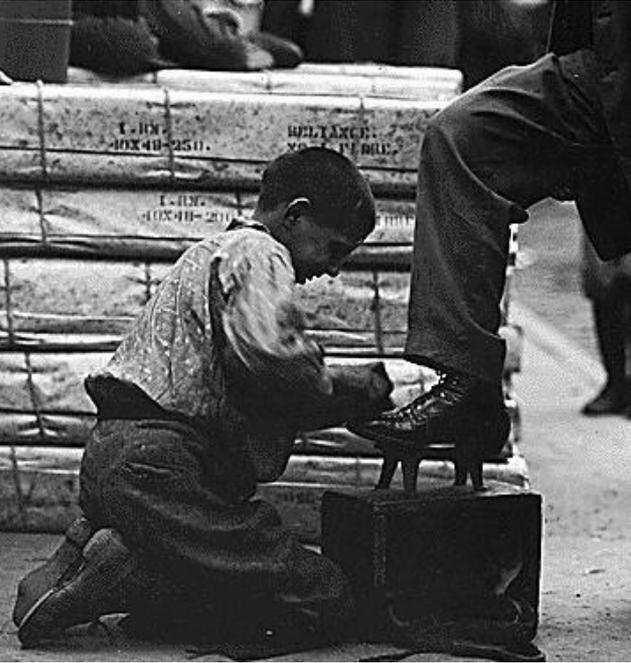
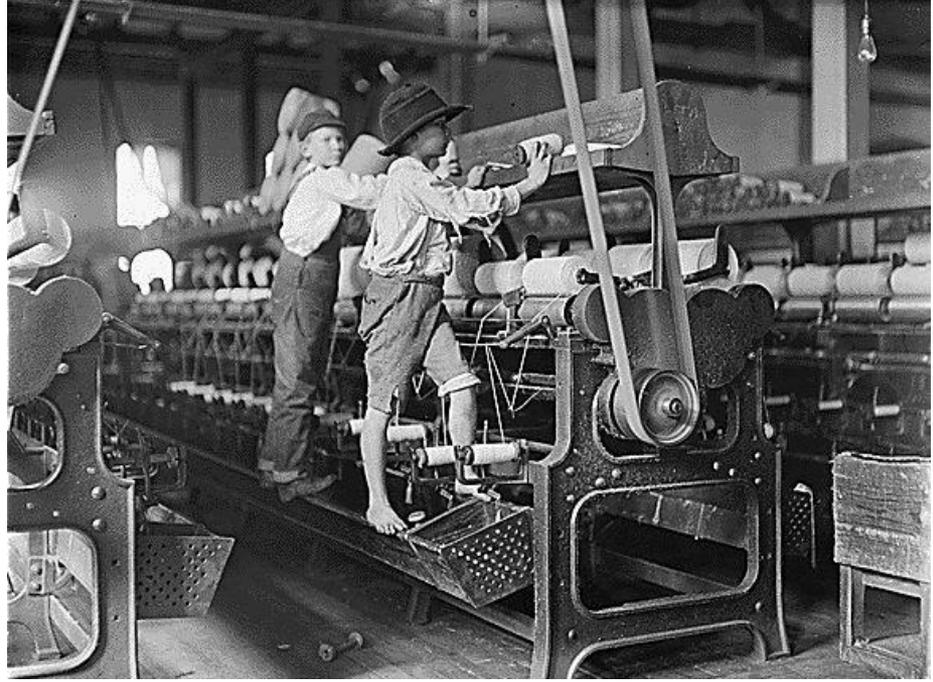


**11 P.M.** Cooper's sister worked another two hours even though she had to be back at work at 5:00 the next morning.



# Child Labor

- The Industrial Revolution changed the lives of many children:
  - Rather than working for their parents on family farms, many children in the cities worked in factories, brickyards, or mines
  - Living in cities was expensive so poor families needed their kids to work
  - Child workers earned 10% of an adult wage, worked long hours in dangerous conditions, were often beaten



# Changing Role of Women



# Changing Role of Women

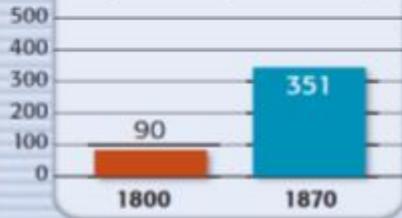
- The Industrial Revolution changed the lives of many women:
  - Rather than working with their husbands on family farms and taking care of children, poor women in cities worked in factories
  - Some women worked as domestic servants
  - Factory jobs for women required long hours away from their children and could leave women crippled, sick, or deformed
  - Women were paid  $\frac{1}{2}$  or  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a man's salary



## GROWTH OF CITIES

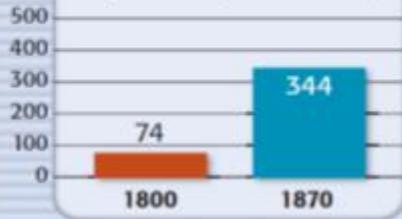
### MANCHESTER

Population (in thousands)



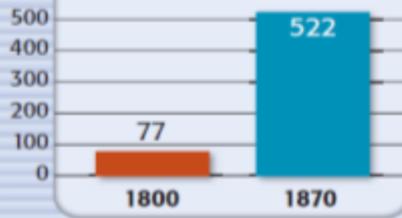
### BIRMINGHAM

Population (in thousands)



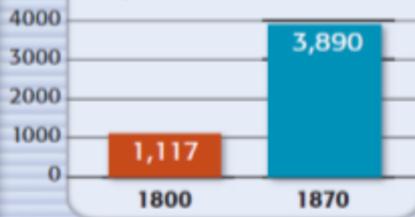
### GLASGOW

Population (in thousands)



### LONDON

Population (in thousands)



# Urbanization

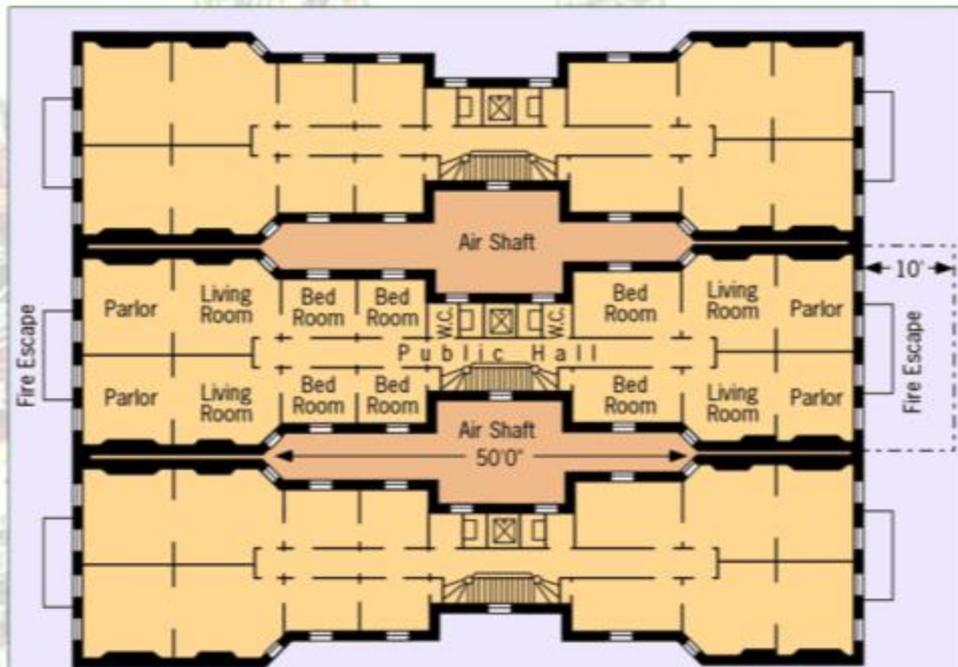


# Urbanization

- Urbanization increased dramatically:
  - The increase in population and enclosure of farms forced people to move to cities
  - Poor families lived in poorly constructed apartments built by factory owners called tenements in neighborhoods called slums
  - Many families shared cramped apartments that lacked running water or sanitation
  - Hard factory jobs and disease led to short life expectancies for urban workers



## *"Dumbell" Tenement*



# 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

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**WE RULE YOU**

**WE FOOL YOU**

**WE SHOOT AT YOU**

**WE EAT FOR YOU**

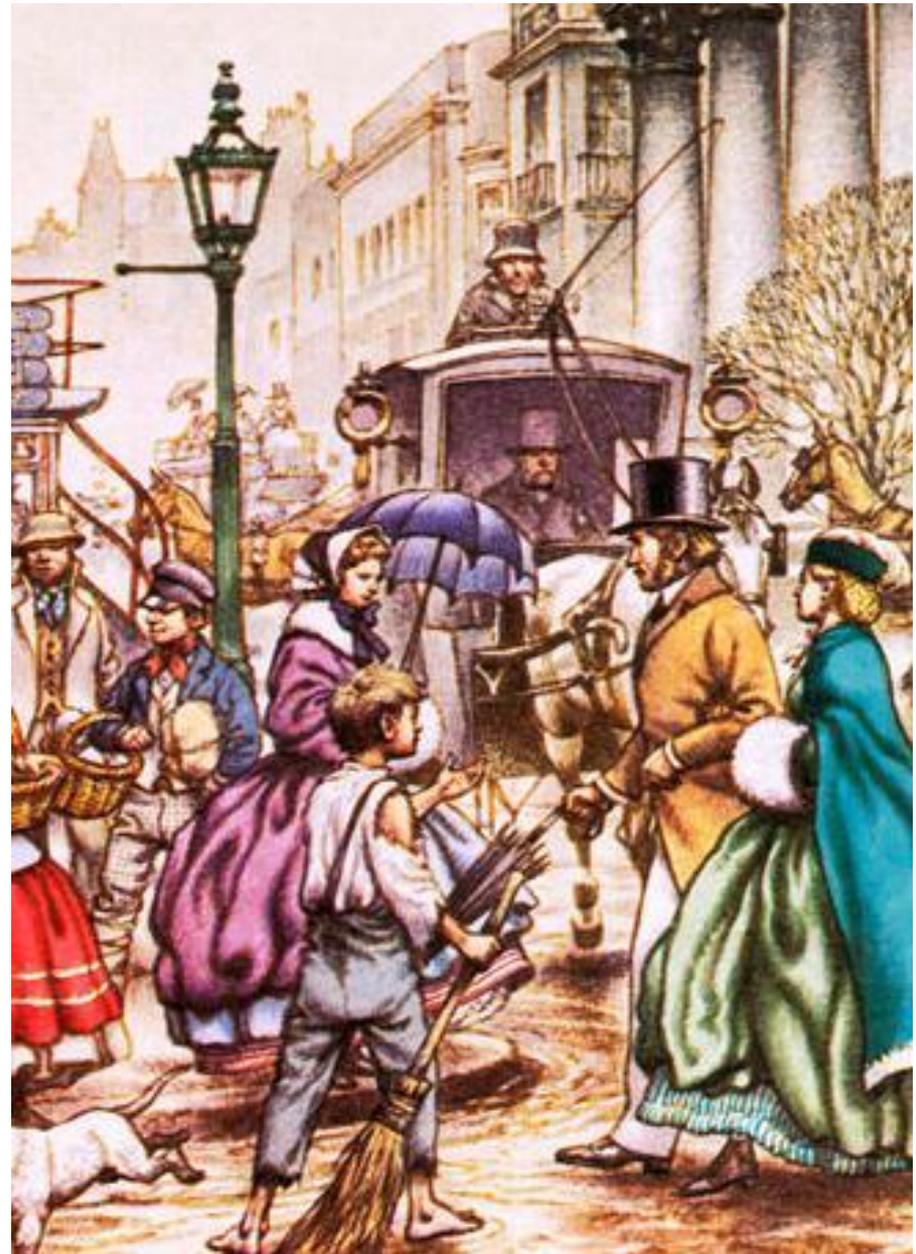
**WE WORK FOR ALL**

**WE FEED ALL**

**PYRAMID OF CAPITALIST SYSTEM**

ISSUED BY NEDELJKOVICH, BRASHICH and KUHARICH.

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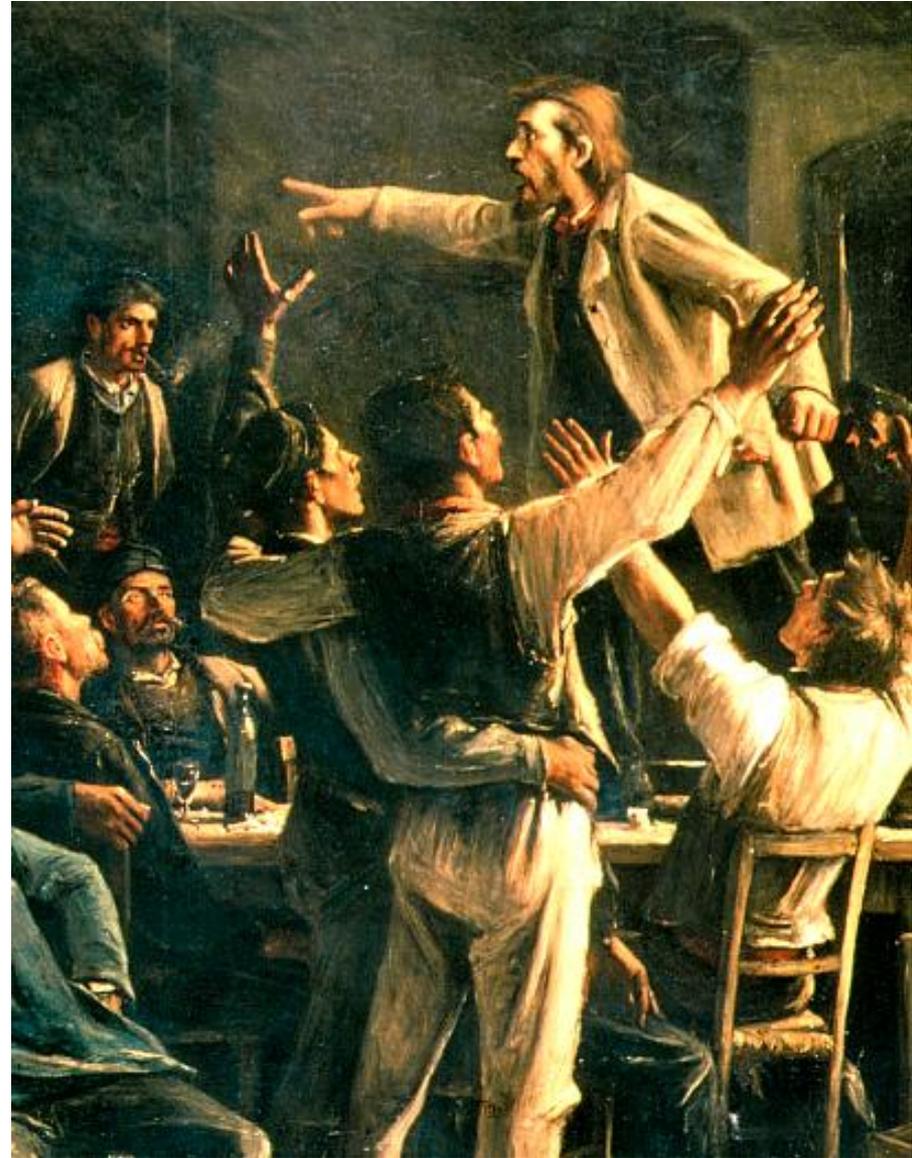


# How did people respond to the changes & abuses of the Industrial Revolution?

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?

## 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.

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

# 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

## Socialism

- The community or the state should own property and the means of production.
- Progress results when a community of producers cooperate for the good of all.
- Socialists believe that capitalist employers take advantage of workers. The community or state must act to protect workers.
- Capitalism creates unequal distribution of wealth and material goods. A better system is to distribute goods according to each person's need.
- An unequal distribution of wealth and material goods is unfair. A better system is to distribute goods according to each person's need.

# Capitalism vs. Socialism

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# How did people respond to the changes & abuses of the Industrial Revolution?

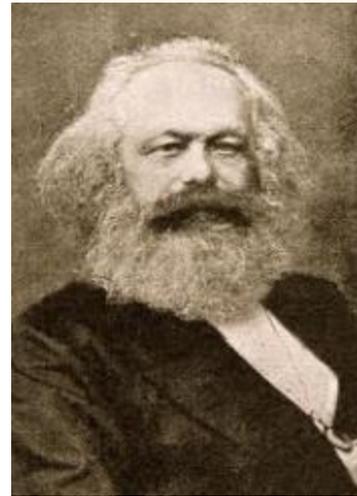
Karl Marx introduced a radical form of socialism called communism

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

## Economic Systems

More  
government  
control



communism

socialism

capitalism

anarchism

Less  
government  
control