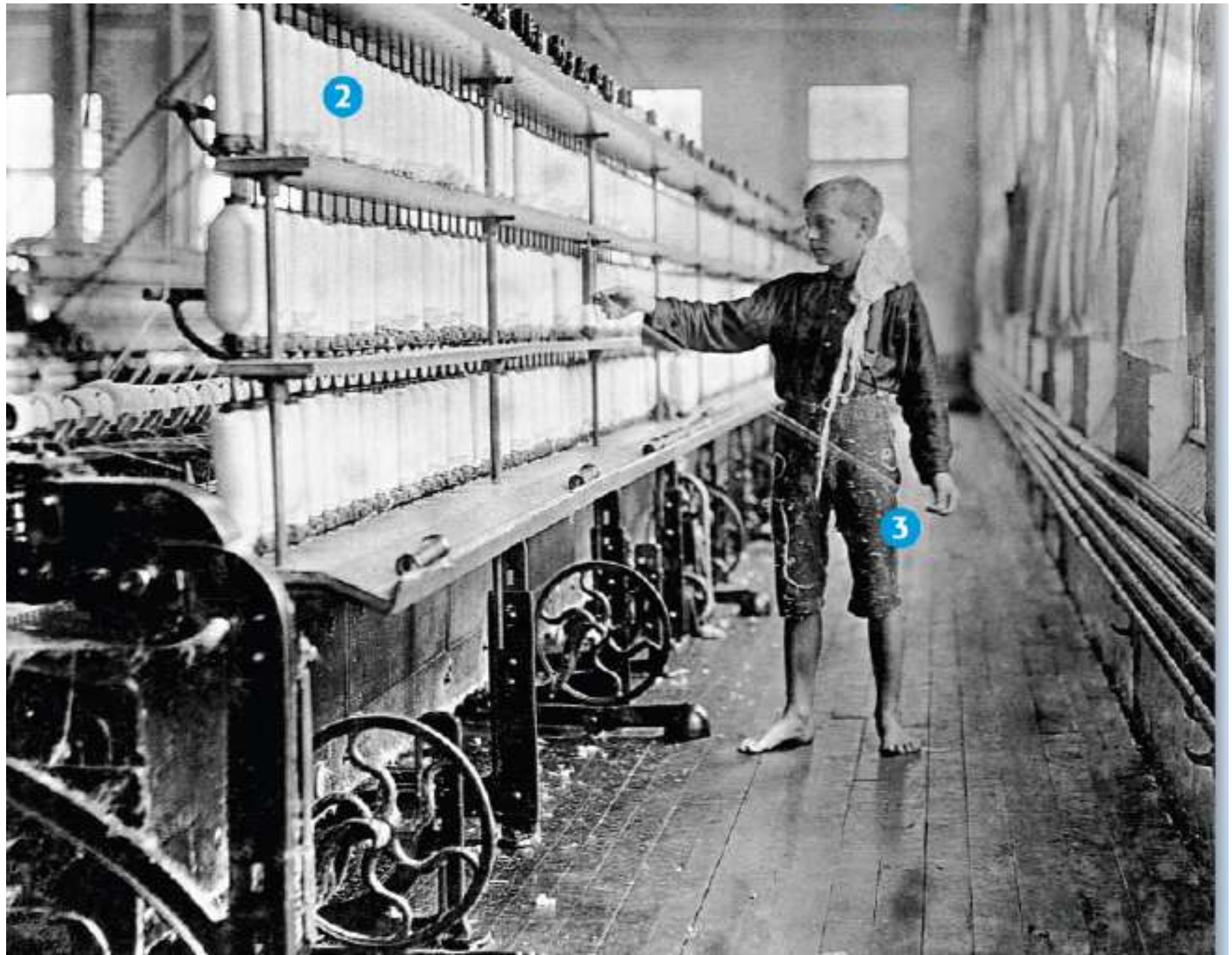


Working Conditions and Wages



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



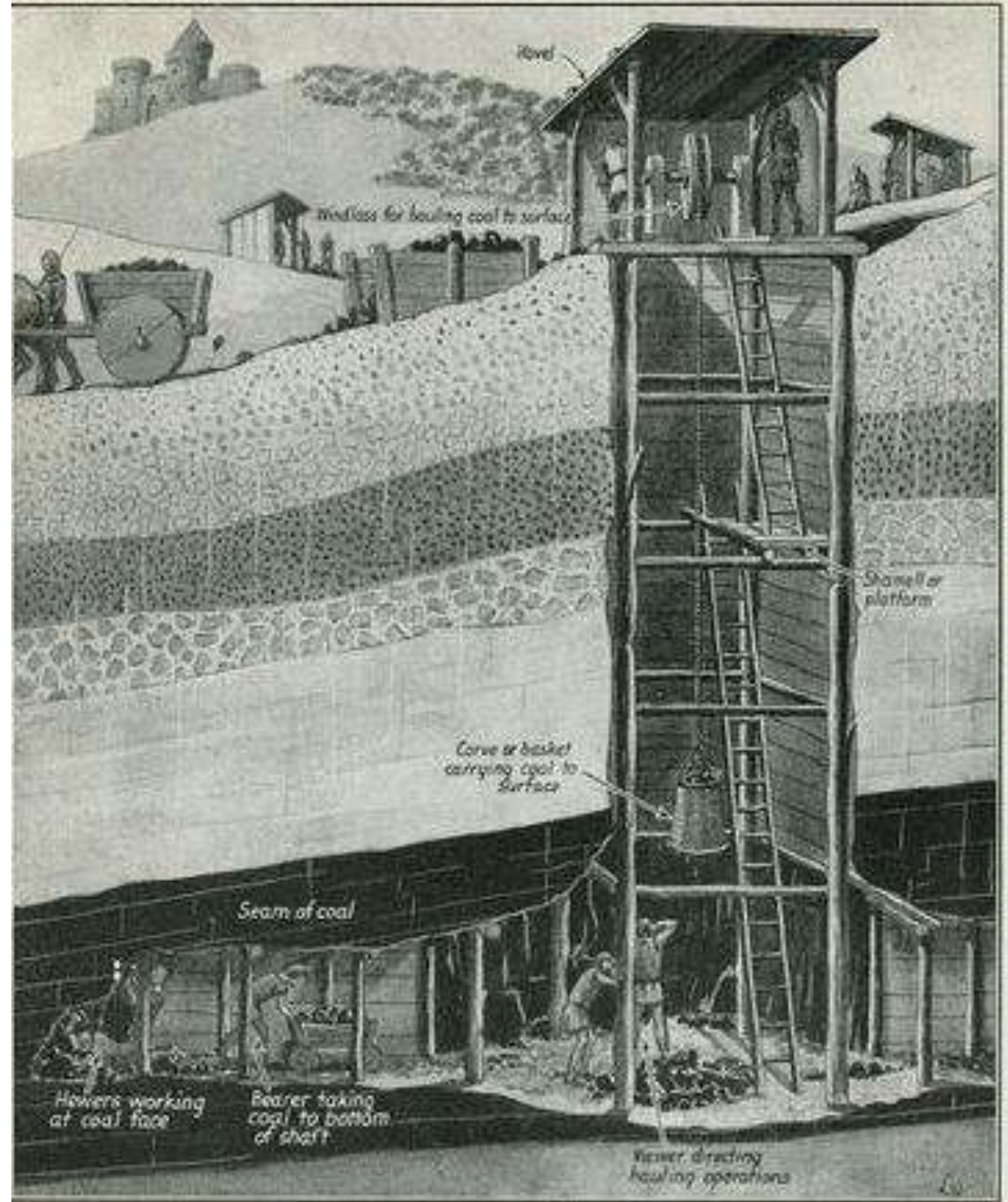
Conditions in Coal Mines

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, brick yards, 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 or $\frac{1}{3}$ of a man's salary

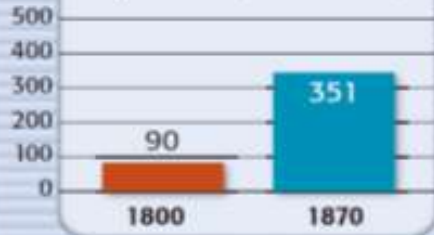


Urbanization

GROWTH OF CITIES

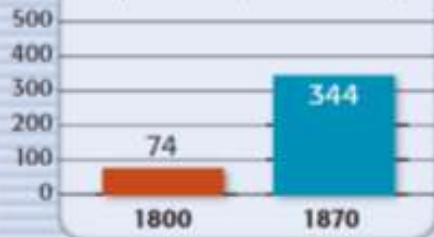
MANCHESTER

Population (in thousands)



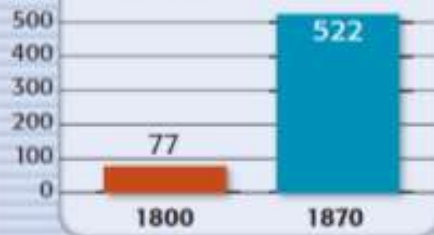
BIRMINGHAM

Population (in thousands)



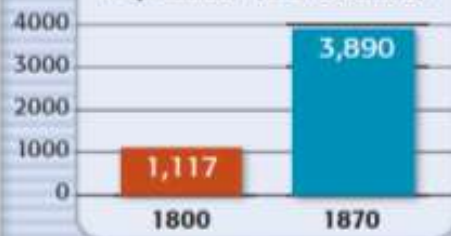
GLASGOW

Population (in thousands)



LONDON

Population (in thousands)

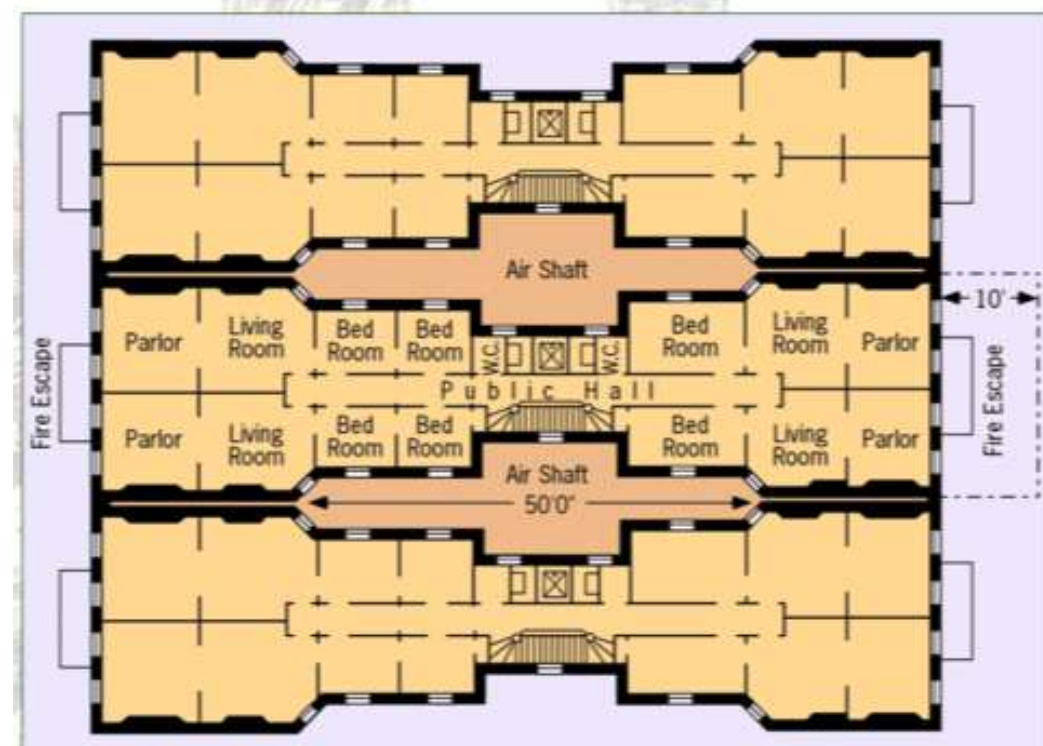


Urbanization

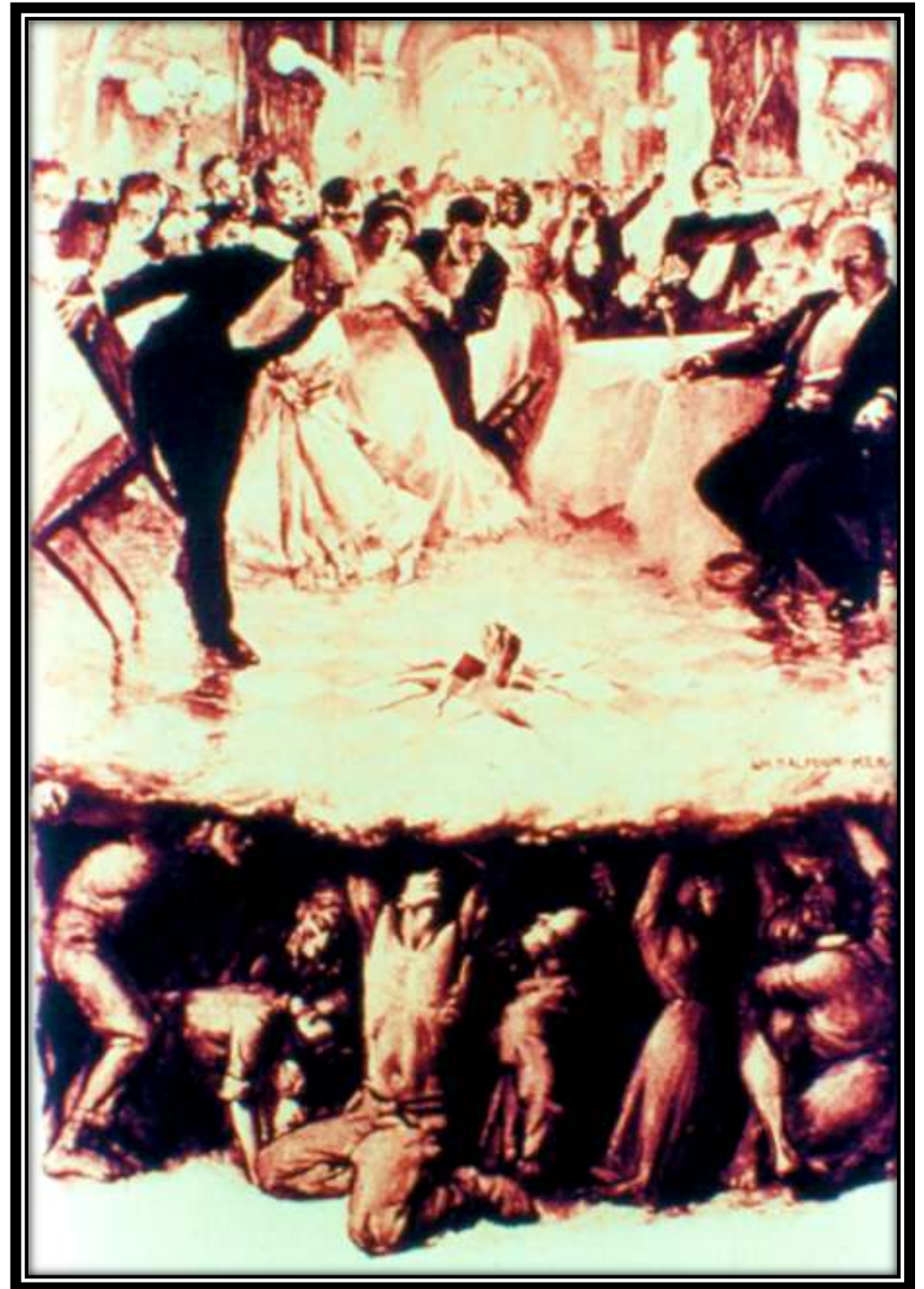
- Urbanization increased dramatically
 - The increase in population and enclosure of farms forced people to move to cities
 - Poor families lived in poorly constructed apartments built by factory owners called tenements in neighborhoods called slums
 - Many families shared cramped apartments that lacked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



"Dumbbell" Tenement

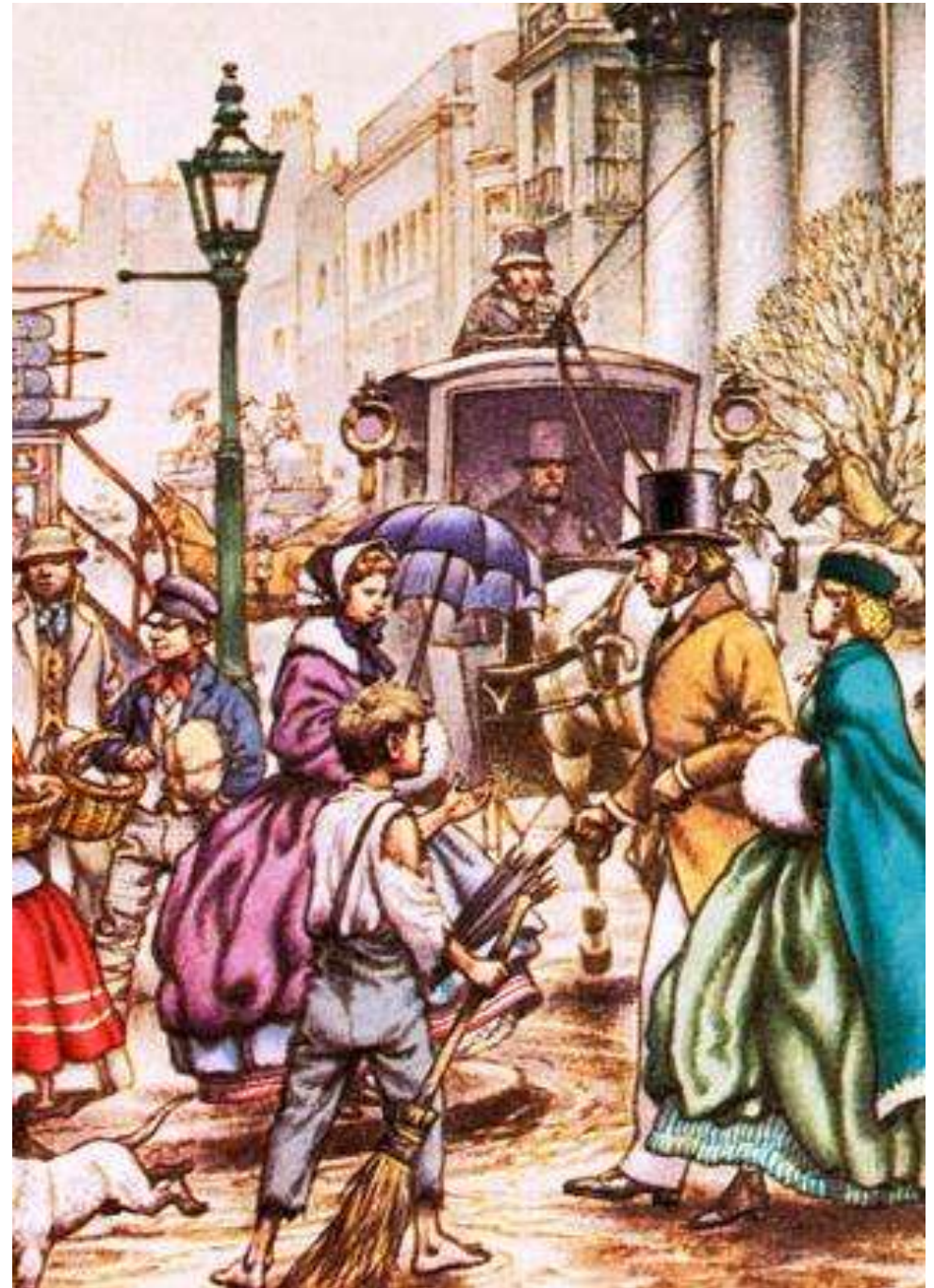
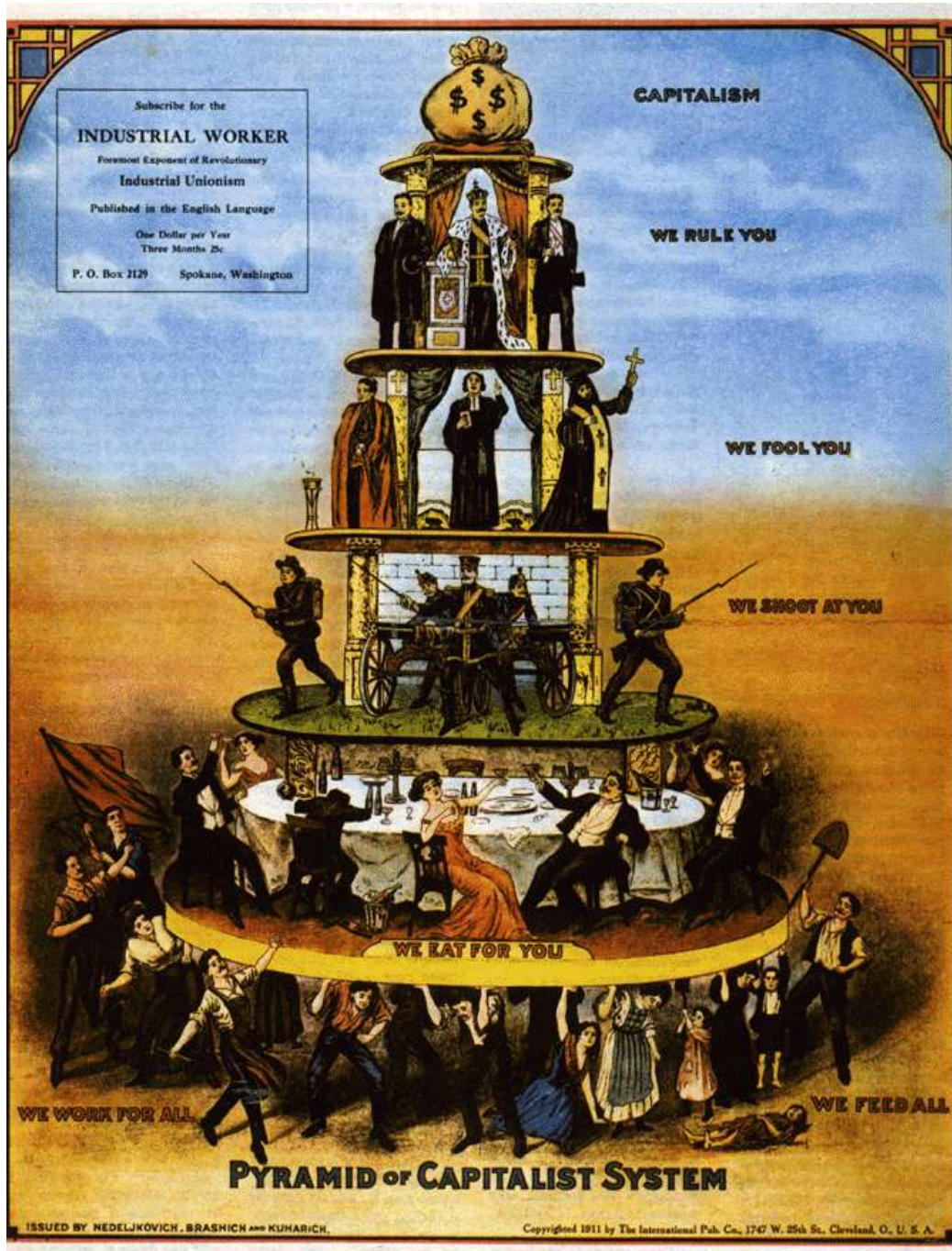


Changing Class Structure



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





Engraved by W. D. Washington.

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

