

# CORRECTION TEST ON INDUSTRIALIZATION

"The cottages are old, dirty, and of the smallest sort, the streets unmaintained, fallen into ruts and in part without drains ( égouts) or pavement; masses of refuse ( déchets), sickening filth ( dirt) in all directions; the atmosphere is poisoned by the effluvia ( odours) from these, and darkened by the smoke of a dozen tall factory chimneys. A whole Irish district was flooded with standing pools of water, which were covered with a thick green scum ( écume) , and the streets were so filled with stagnant water that it was impossible to pass through them dry-shod."

Unhygienic environment

Smelly

Polluted ( smoke)

Very small housing

No choice because

- no money: so only cheap rent-

- Close to the factory to go by foot/ on foot

"Sarah Gooder, aged 8 years: I'm a trapper ( opens and closes doors in galleries) in the Gawber pit ( mine). It does not tire me, but I have to trap without a light and I'm scared. I go at four and sometimes half past three in the morning, and come out at five and half past. I never go to sleep. Sometimes I sing when I've light, but not in the dark; I dare not sing then. Mary Barrett, aged 14: I have worked in the pit for five years. I have to hurry ( pousser, donner de la vitesse) coal carts. I am not strong enough and the cart often runs over me. The road is steep and I have no help. I work from 6 in the morning to 6 at night. I get 1 shilling per day."

- Long working hours
- dangerous jobs ( in the dark or heavy cart)
- low paid

No choice:

- No school- education was not free
- Help the family

"Rules to be observed by workers in this establishment:

Any worker arriving two minutes after the starting time shall be fined one shilling

Any worker found with a window open shall be fined two shillings

Any worker found whistling shall be fined five shillings

Any worker found away from their machine without permission shall be fined ten shillings

Any worker found talking to another worker shall be fined three shillings

Workers must clean their own machines and the area around them

Workers are responsible for any damage to machinery

No food or drink allowed in the factory

Workers must work a minimum of 12 hours per day, 6 days per week"

-Very repressive, very strict, hard working conditions

**Why?**

-Need for discipline as factory employed many workers

-Safety measures: windows, no talking, whistling, clean machinery

"I, [name], do voluntarily declare that I will never reveal any of the secrets of this society to any person not a member thereof. I will always be ready to assist my fellow workers in any just cause. I will never work for less than the wages agreed upon by this society. I will faithfully observe all the rules and regulations of this society, and will submit to all lawful orders of the committee. If I break this oath, may I be excluded from the society and the benefits thereof ( ci-dessus)."

### **What is asked**

- secrecy
- solidarity
- obedience/ devotion

### **Why?**

- Combinations acts until 1824: unions were banned
- 1824: Combination acts repealed But unions were only tolerated (only allowed in 1871)

Thus: -need to protect themselves from being fired or jailed or blackmailed

## ESSAY QUESTION

"Trade unions developed as a response to the harsh realities of industrial life, but faced significant obstacles."

### Few dates to remember

**1799-1824:** The **Combination Acts** banned trade unions or any sort of collective associations-risk three months in prison.

**1824:** the Combination laws was repealed ( abrogated) in and unions began organizing openly and strikes became more frequent- but only tolerated

**1824:** Chartism

**1871:** Trade Union Act 1871: Trade unions were regarded as legal organizations

### Harsh realities of industrial life

-Low paid, long hours, lots of overtime work, workhouses, health risks, corporal punishments, lots of taxes to pay, no right to vote

### Obstacle

see above and add: risk of being fired or blackmailed or jailed

## ESSAY QUESTION

"Child labor during the Industrial Revolution was both an economic necessity and social and human disaster."

### Economic necessity

#### **For kids:**

Help their family, get some form of training to learn a job and get independence after as school was too expensive

**For bosses:** low paid labor/labour, they could do jobs adults could not do because of their small size

### Social and human disaster

low life expectancy, dangerous jobs, exploited, corporal punishments, long working hours, health issues ( diseases and injuries)