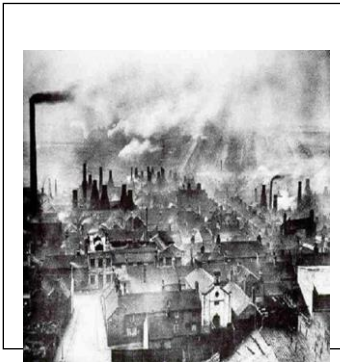
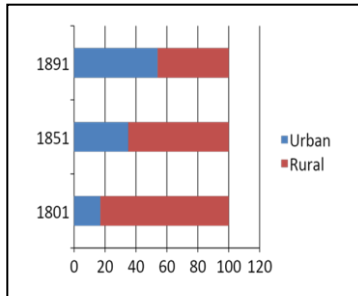
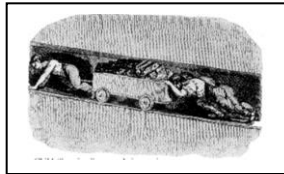
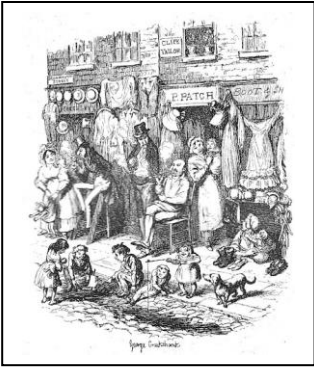


## Aim #9: How did the Industrial Revolution impact the lives of the working & middle class?



### Mini Lecture

- Industrialization did not only change the way products were made, it also caused major social changes-quickened **urbanization**, creating a new class structure, and dramatically changing the roles of women & children in the family.
- Before industrialization, families worked near one another- women spun fabric in their homes with their children while the man worked on the landlord's field. Industrialization required workers to leave their homes to go work in factories- separating families.
- Factory work schedule was very far from farm work- farmers set their own schedule by the sun and season. Factory work was controlled by the clock. Since machines never got tired, employers expected workers to work 14-18 hours a day. Exhaustion, on-the-job injuries and death were common. Because of interchangeable parts, factory work was dull.
- The low wages of factory work forced parents to send their children to work- as young as 5. Because of their small size and agile fingers, children could climb into equipment and make repairs. They were also able to fit into tight spaces in mines.
- Coal miners had difficult lives- many died from their work. Some from a collapse, flood, or underground gases that caused explosion or a fire. Many also died from long-term causes like lung disease caused by inhaling coal dust.
- Industrialization increased urbanization so quick with little planning and few government services. This led to a damaging ecological footprint and created inhumane living conditions.
  - Working families crowded into poorly constructed **tenements**.
  - Neighborhoods filled with low-income families, poor housing, and environmental problems were called **slums**.
  - Industrial waste products combined with human & animal waste polluted that water & the air. Cities did not have underground sewage systems, so waste was removed through open sewers. These unsanitary conditions were breeding grounds for diseases such as **cholera** and tuberculosis.
- Before industrialization, the class structure was stable- nearly everyone was a farmer & wealth was measured in land. Life changed very little. As industrialization spread, three new classes emerged- working class, middle class, and wealthy elite.
- The working class labored in factories and mines with low wages (aka blue-collar- manual skilled labor). They were treated like the machines- replaceable tools to make products.
- The middle class included people with the education and skills to manage a factory. They purchased raw materials, kept track of finances, & marketed the products. It included growing number of merchants, small business owners, lawyers, accountants, & other professionals who provided services. Aka white-collar- mental skills.
- The wealthy elite was a small powerful group of wealthy industrialists, bankers, & owners of large corporations known as captains of industry. They battled traditional landed aristocracy. The new class measured its wealth not in land, but in stocks & other forms of money.
- Working class women also worked in factories- getting paid half as men. Middle class women became housewives contributing to an idealized role- **cult of domesticity**; where a wife would care for the home, raise children, & behave well with piety, obedience, purity, & domestic. For working women had a dual role- keeping to the cult of domesticity & working full time.

### Review Questions:

- How did the IR improve and worsen city life?
- What were the main characteristics of factory work?
- What were the effects of the IR on children & women?
- How did the IR change the social structure?

### Enduring Issue:

Urbanization

## How did industrialization and urbanization affect British cities and those who lived in them?

**Directions:** Watch this [Timelines.tv video on the Urban Slums in Industrial England](#), read the text and chart below, then answer the questions.

Pushed out of rural areas because of a lack of jobs, and drawn by employment opportunities at new factories, people flocked to industrial cities throughout Great Britain. The process of people moving to cities and the growth of cities is called **urbanization**. The process of developing manufacturing on a large scale is called **industrialization**. Cities throughout Great Britain experienced intense urbanization during the Industrial Revolution with positive and negative effects on those living in them.

1. Cause and Effect: What events led to the migration of people to Manchester in the 1700s?"
2. Cause and Effect: What innovation led to the development of factories in Manchester?
3. Contextualization: Using evidence from the video, describe the living conditions in Manchester during the Industrial Revolution.
4. Cause and Effect: Describe the effects of industrialization and urbanization on the health of people living in Manchester and other similar cities during the Industrial Revolution. Describe the causes for these effects on the health of city dwellers.

Population of Selected British Cities (1801-1891)			
Town	1801	1861	1891
Birmingham	74,000	296,000	523,000
Leeds	53,000	207,000	429,000
Liverpool	80,000	444,000	704,000
Manchester	90,000	339,000	645,000

## How did industrialization affect the British middle class?

### Effects of Industrialization on the British Middle Class

The Industrial Revolution created an entirely new class in Great Britain, the middle class. The middle class was made up of business owners, doctors, lawyers, managers, government employees, and office workers and their families. Some of these professions did not exist before the Industrial Revolution, and all of them grew as a result of it. The middle class represented a wide range of wealth. Some were as wealthy or richer than members of the aristocracy, while others earned just more than the working class, but they did not engage in hard labor like factory workers or miners.

Vocabulary Note: **Victorian** refers to the time period when Queen Victoria was the monarch in Great Britain (1837-1901).

**Directions:** Watch an excerpt of the [BBC Documentary "The Victorians"](#) (0:00 to 3:00, 8:00-11:50) then answer the questions below.

1. What values did the middle class in Great Britain have?
2. What was life like for the middle class in Great Britain during the Victorian era?

In 1856 Samuel Beeton persuaded his wife, Isabella, to be a joint editor with him in a new publishing venture, a monthly paper called *The Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine*. This was the first cheap magazine for young middle-class women, and it was an immediate commercial success, with an advertised circulation of 50,000 copies by 1856.

Isabella wrote domestic management [housekeeping] material, embroidery patterns, cooking, dressmaking and all the translations of French novels that were serialised in the periodical from 1855 until her early death in 1865. The contents also included a range of serial fiction, biographical sketches, gardening and medical tips (including some useful advice on birth control), and a correspondence page. There was always a strong emphasis on practical instruction and useful knowledge.

Document 3a



Depiction of dress patterns from the Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine.

[image](#) is courtesy of the British Library and is in the public domain

Document 3b



A Cover of the Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine

[image](#) is courtesy of the British Library and is in the public domain

Document 3c



A Cover of the Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine

[image](#) is courtesy of the British Library and is in the public domain