

Aim: What *reforms* took place *in response to the effects* of the Industrial Revolution?

An attempt to bring about
change (social, political,
economic)

What is a
reform
movement?

Labor reforms

What types of
reforms will
occur?

Sadler Committee Report

Joshua Drake, called in; and examined

Why do you allow your children to go to work at those places where they are ill-treated or over-worked?
--Necessity compels a man that has children to let them work.

Why do parents allow their children to work in the factories?

Mr. Matthew Crabtree, called in; and Examined.

What age are you?

--Twenty-two.

What is your occupation?

--A blanket manufacturer.

Have you ever been employed in a factory?

--Yes.

At what age did you first go to work in one?

--Eight.

How long did you continue in that occupation?

--Four years.

Will you state the hours of labour at the period when you first went to the factory, in ordinary times?

--From 6 in the morning to 8 at night.

Fourteen hours?

--Yes.

What age was Matthew Crabtree first put to work?

How many hours did Matthew Crabtree have to work?

During those long hours of labour could you be punctual; how did you awake?

--I seldom did awake spontaneously; I was most generally awoke or lifted out of bed, sometimes asleep, by my parents.

Were you always in time?

--No.

What was the consequence if you had been too late?

--I was most commonly beaten.

Severely?

--Very severely, I thought.

At the time when you were beaten for not keeping up with your work, were you anxious to have done it if you possibly could?

--Yes; the dread of being beaten if we could not keep up with our work was a sufficient impulse to keep us to it if we could.

Elizabeth Bentley, called in; and Examined.

What age are you?

--Twenty-three.

Where do you live?

--At Leeds.

What time did you begin to work at a factory?

--When I was six years old.

At whose factory did you work?

--Mr. Busk's.

What kind of mill is it?

--Flax-mill.

What was your business in that mill?

--I was a little doffer.

What were your hours of labour in that mill?

--From 5 in the morning till 9 at night, when they were thronged.

For how long a time together have you worked that excessive length of time?

--For about half a year.

What were your usual hours when you were not so thronged?

--From 6 in the morning till 7 at night.

What time was allowed for your meals?

--Forty minutes at noon.

Had you any time to get your breakfast or drinking?

--No, we got it as we could.

And when your work was bad, you had hardly any time to eat it at all?

--No.

How did Michael Crabtree wake up in the morning?

What happened to the children if they were late?

How did managers and overseers keep the children awake to work?

How old did Elizabeth Bentley begin working in a textile mill?

Throughout Elizabeth's entire day, how much time was given for meals?

1. What actions were used to keep the children alert when they were working?

2. Why did parents allow their children to work in these conditions?

3. If you were a member of parliament at the time of this commission, what types of reforms would be good for child labor? You have to think about parents, employers, and the children. Do you think factory owners would be happy to follow your reforms?

4. What type of economist would support reforms in child labor? What economist would not? Why?

Labor Reform:

The Sadler Committee Report (1832)

-Revealed poor working conditions

-The horrors of child labor



Response to Sadler Report:

Factory Act of 1833-Made it illegal to hire children under 9 years old. Children from 9 to 12 could not work more than 12 hours.

Mine Act of 1842-Women and children could not work underground in mines

10 hours Act of 1847-Limited the workday to 10 hours for women and children.

Unionization

- Unions-a group of workers who join together
- Were created to speak for workers. Unions called for *collective bargaining* (negotiations between workers and their employers)

What would unions bargain for?



Word Association #94

Urban Reform:

"That the various forms of **epidemic, endemic, and other disease caused, or aggravated, or propagated chiefly amongst the labouring classes** by atmospheric impurities produced by decomposing animal and vegetable substances, by damp and filth, and **close and overcrowded dwellings** prevail amongst the population in every part of the kingdom, whether dwelling in separate houses, in rural villages, in small towns, in the larger towns – as they have been found to **prevail in the lowest districts of the metropolis** ."

Edwin Chadwick *Report on Sanitary Conditions*

What is the problem according to Chadwick?

Urban Reform:

In response to Chadwick:

Government set up a commission to investigate public health in towns and popular districts.