

Lesson 2

1. The Industrial Revolution began in:

- a. 1660
- b. 1700
- c. 1760
- d. 1900

2. What three main social classes can be used to categorise people of the Victorian era?

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

3. Why did many people move to work in factories?

- a. They wanted to work longer hours.
- b. They wanted regular pay.
- c. They wanted to work indoors.

4. Queen Victoria ruled Great Britain from 1837 to _____

5. Why was mass production a good development for factory owners?

6. List two negative effects of an increase in population:

- a. _____
- b. _____

How did living conditions change during the Industrial Revolution?

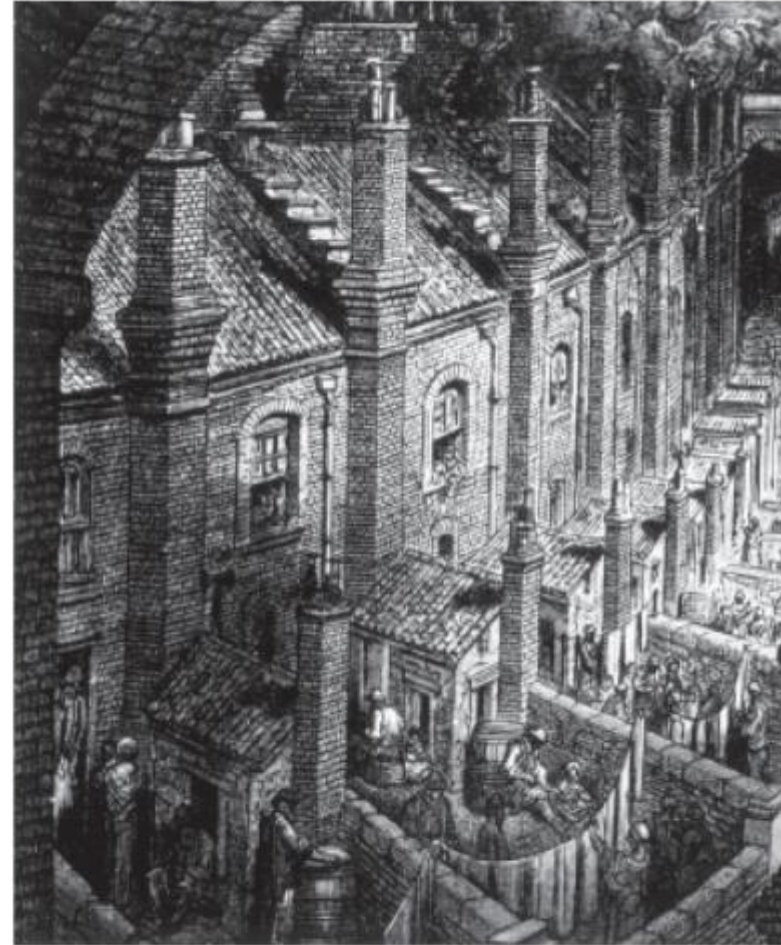
We will learn...

- How housing changed as people moved to cities
- What caused the pollution that emerged in the Industrial Revolution.
- How people's lives and health were affected.

Housing

As industry grew, more people moved into the cities (including Manchester, Liverpool and Nottingham), creating huge population increases. Factory owners rushed to build workers' housing, which was often dark, poorly made, and badly ventilated (aired). Houses were built back to back in long rows, and people lived in cramped conditions.

Some poor families had only a basement or an outhouse to sleep in, and orphans and the unemployed were forced to live on the street. Multiple families often shared a communal toilet and water pump which were outside of their house.



Health

Without proper sewers or rubbish collection, rubbish littered the streets and diseases like typhoid, measles, and cholera spread quickly.

Cholera is a disease which originated in India. It had spread to Britain in 1831 and London by 1832. The symptoms of the disease were sickness and diarrhoea, followed by extreme dehydration (lack of fluid in the body) and often led to death within 24-48 hours.

Many people thought that the disease was being spread through the bad-smelling air caused by piles of waste on the streets. However, in 1854, Dr John Snow proved that cholera spread through contaminated water. Acceptance of this resulted in better sanitation systems being put into place in cities.

Factories also had a negative effect on the health of the working class of the time. They were extremely dirty and dangerous, with low ceilings, locked windows and doors, and poor lighting. Workers risked losing limbs from unguarded machines or getting serious throat or lung infections from the hot, polluted factory air.

How would it have felt to have lived in these conditions, especially after leaving the rural countryside?



3. Using the table below from John Snow's paper, answer the following questions:

TABLE XI.

	Population in 1851.	Deaths by Cholera in 14 wks. ending Oct. 14.	Deaths in 10,000 living.
London	2,362,236	10,367	43
West Districts	376,427	1,909	53
North Districts	490,396	735	14
Central Districts	393,256	612	15
East Districts	485,522	1,461	30
South Districts	616,635	5,567	90
Houses supplied by Southwark and Vauxhall Company	266,516	4,093	153
Houses supplied by Lambeth Company	173,748	461	26

Which district of London had the largest population in 1851?

Which district had the largest number of deaths?

Which water supply appears to be most contaminated with cholera?

Crime

Crime was a big problem during the Industrial Revolution since there was no official police force. People had moved from small villages, where they knew their neighbours well, to big cities where they were surrounded by hundreds of strangers. This gave people a sense of anonymity – people did not know who they were – which made it easier to commit crime without being caught or punished.

In 1829, the first Metropolitan Police force was created in London by Robert Peel to try to reduce crimes including robbery and violence. The original 3000 officers were nicknamed 'bobbies' after Peel's first name. This extended to the rest of the country in 1856.



(London 'bobbies' with a horse)



4. Why was it easier for people to get away with committing crime during the Industrial Revolution?

One particular set of crimes in the late 1800s captured the interest of the London population: the Jack the Ripper murders. Between 1888 and 1891, eleven women were murdered in similar ways in the Whitechapel area of London.

Although their deaths remain unexplained to this day, the thought that a serial killer could be walking the streets brought great excitement and fear to the working class population of the time!

Pollution

During the Industrial Revolution, the growing number of factories were powered by coal. Coal was also used in fires at home and to power steam engine trains. Unregulated (not monitored) coal burning led to smoke filling the air, buildings and clothes becoming blackened and had negative effects on health.

