

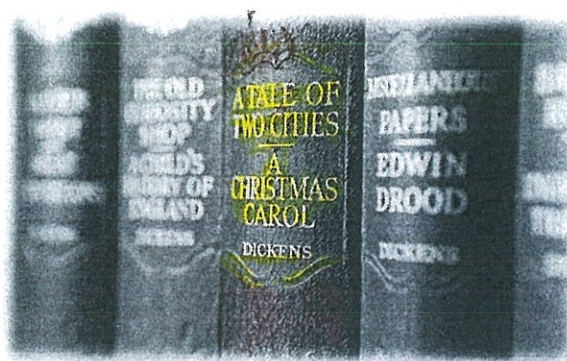
Madeleine Manning

CHARLES DICKENS



Charles Dickens is a well-known and much loved English play write and author. Born on 7 February 1812, he has a bit of a rags to riches back story. He had a good education but it was cut short. His father had lots of debts and as consequence he and his family were put in prison. Except for young Charles was put in a work house, he was only 9 at the time. After 3 years he returned to his schooling but he never forgot his dreadful, lonely time in the work house

which lingers and looms through most of his novels. He is known for his famous novels (A Christmas Carol, Oliver Twist, and Hard Times) that describe the life in the Industrial Revolution.



WILLIAM TURNER

Joseph Mallord William Turner (1775-1851) was an English romantic landscape painter. He use oil, watercolor and prints to depict. His father was a wig maker and barber while his mother and younger sister were both mentally unstable. It was due to these circumstances that he was sent to live with his uncle in the small town Brentford on the banks of the River Thames. It was here he grew to love painting landscapes. When he was only 14 when he entered the 'Royal Academy of Art' school. He became known as the painter of light because of the way he was able to capture light in his work especially in his oils. He went on to paint

many amazing paintings that captured the dramatic life of the Industrial Revolution.



Massacre of Peterloo

The Massacre of Peterloo was a (well started as a) peaceful protest of 80,000 helpless poor working class people who walked through the streets as one in an event that would eventually change their lives. ✓

It came about because of a sudden loss of jobs and lowering of wages. This was ^{because} 2 years before England had been engaged in a war with France. During the war there was plenty of jobs because of ^{the demand for} things like uniforms that had to be woven and sewn. This gave lots of people jobs and a reasonable pay. With the defeat of Napoleon there was peace once again, but fewer jobs as well as decreased wages for the jobs remaining. Times had never been worse for the working class and things just became worse.

In desperation the working class banded together and in 5 columns walked 80,000 strong in a peaceful protest through the streets. The business men and shop owners became a little on edge at the sight and called the cavalry in for safety. When one man stood up to give a speech the command was given to "arrest that man!" and chaos broke out. People stampeded and scattered, horses rode in and people were trampled.

News got around of what had happened. This was the first time the upper class of society realised the terrible conditions of life in the working class. It starts to concern the the upper class and marks a great turning point not only in the Industrial Revolution but in the civil world as we know it today. ✓

18th August 1819

10 Downing St,
London,
SW1A 2AA
United Kingdom,

Honourable Prime Minister Robert Jenkinson,

I am writing to you today in regards to the deplorable event of 'Peterloo' this past weekend. I read an article in The Herald entitled, "The Peterloo Massacre: A faithful Narrative of the Events". This shocking news struck me as a strong act of defiance against the outrageous living and working conditions of the working class. It is the first I have heard of their appalling situation. I have worked in law for many years but never have I noticed these people since they have no money to afford the help of lawyers. Their voices have been confined for too long. I knew they had a hard life working but not such a dangerous or shockingly fair one. 100s of people died today just for simply saying "I'm here remember?" by walking peacefully through the streets. These people are like us, they have families and should have a chance in life. They at least need proper homes and food let alone the matters of women and children workers. These people need to be known to more of the high ranked people who have the power to change things for them. Please consider this thoughtfully.

Yours faithfully,

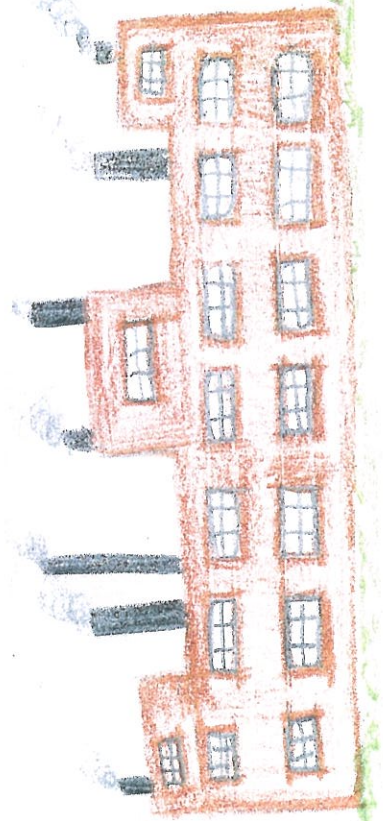
James Willson

1819 FACTORY ACT

- No children under 9 can work in factories
- Maximum 72 hours for children aged 9-16
- 1.5 hours for meals.

1833 ALTHORPS FACTORY ACT

- No night work for children
- Children 13-16 max 69 hours
- Children 9-13 max 42 hours



1842 MINES AND COLLIERIES ACT

- No children under 10 can work underground.

1847 FILDER FACTORY ACT


- 10 hours working day for under 18s
- Inspectors appointed

1844 GRAHAM'S FACTORY ACT

- Min age lowered to 8 years
- 8-13 years = 6.5 hours max
- 13-18 years = 12 hours max
- Machines to be fixed with safety guards.

To the future

Factory Inspectors Report


 From an extract of a Factory Inspectors Report we can see the cruel working hours of some boys who worked at Taylor, Ibbotson & Co's factory. The evidence was given by the boys who work at the factory in 1836 who were properly aged 9-15 years old at the time. These children had been forced to work for 2 days (31 hours) and a night straight with only the exception of meals and an hour at midnight. This meant the company was breaking several of the Artthrop's Factory act (1833). Eg. The rules stated no more than 9 hours a day for under 13's, 2 hours of schooling a day and no night work for children. These children had been working longer than 9 hours a day, had had no schooling and worked through the night. From this extract from the Inspector you get the feeling he is horrified and disgusted that the factory had not even tried to follow the rules. The reporter stated "Believing the case scarcely possible I asked every boy the same question and received the same answers. I then went into the house to look at the time book, and in ^{the presence of} one of the masters refused to the cruelty of the case and stated I should certainly punish it with all the severity in my power."

Factories didn't change because of the new rules because there was nothing to back it up. This was because it was easier and cheaper to employ younger workers against the rules because why not? There wasn't anyone to tell them off.... Well, ^{not} until this reporter came along in 1836...

Giuseppe Garibaldi

Giuseppe Garibaldi was an Italian sailor (though his father wanted him to become a wealthy lawyer). He was rebellious from when he was quite young. It was after he had a price on his head in Italy for being rebellious that he decided it was best to move to Brazil in South America. Brazil was also going through a Rebellion so he learnt some good battle tactics and combat skills. After six years he returns to Italy for the same reason he left. Back in Italy there are groups of scattered rebels just waiting for a strong man like him to lead them into battle. Garibaldi joined with King Victor Emmanuel of Piedmont in Northern Italy. With the ~~sprightly~~ king at his side Garibaldi (and his followers the Redshirts) unify the northern parts of Italy before doing the same to the south in just 3 months.

Garibaldi was a huge part of the unification of Italy. —

The liberate the Sicilian people from Spanish rule, while the French conquer the Austrians in the North and take it back for Italy.

Italian States Before 1759

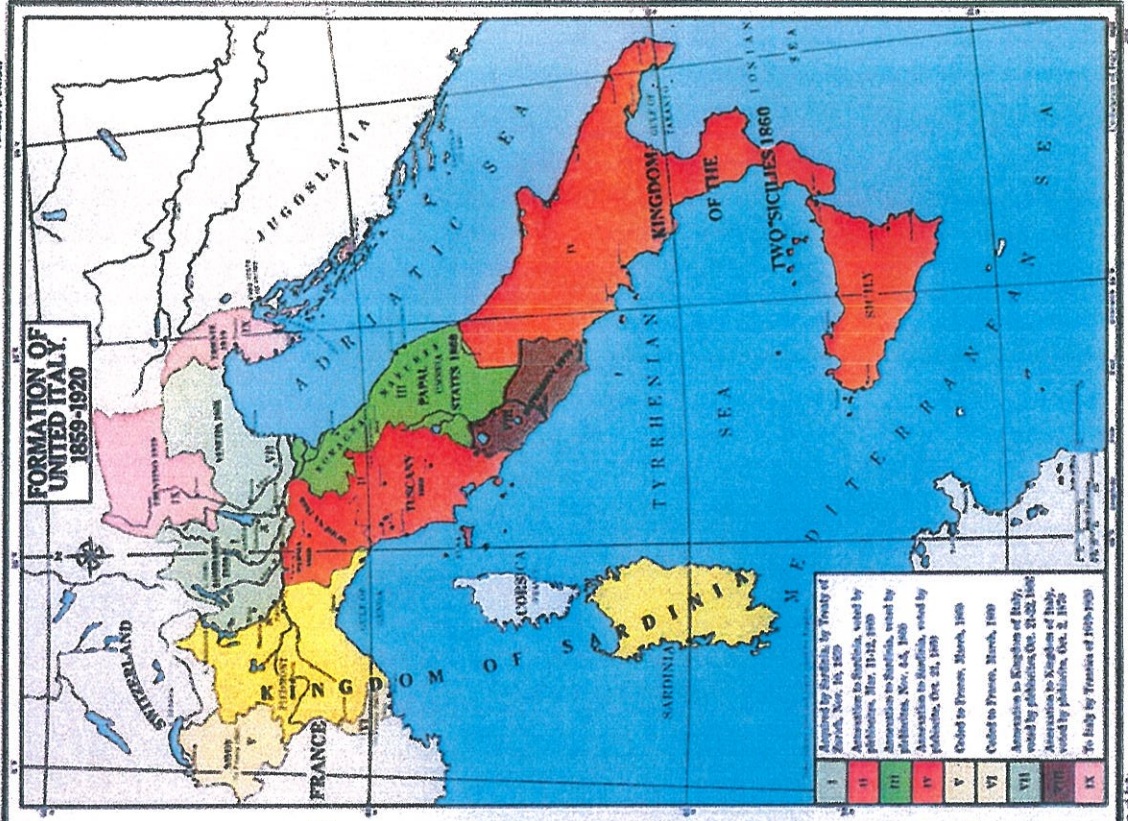
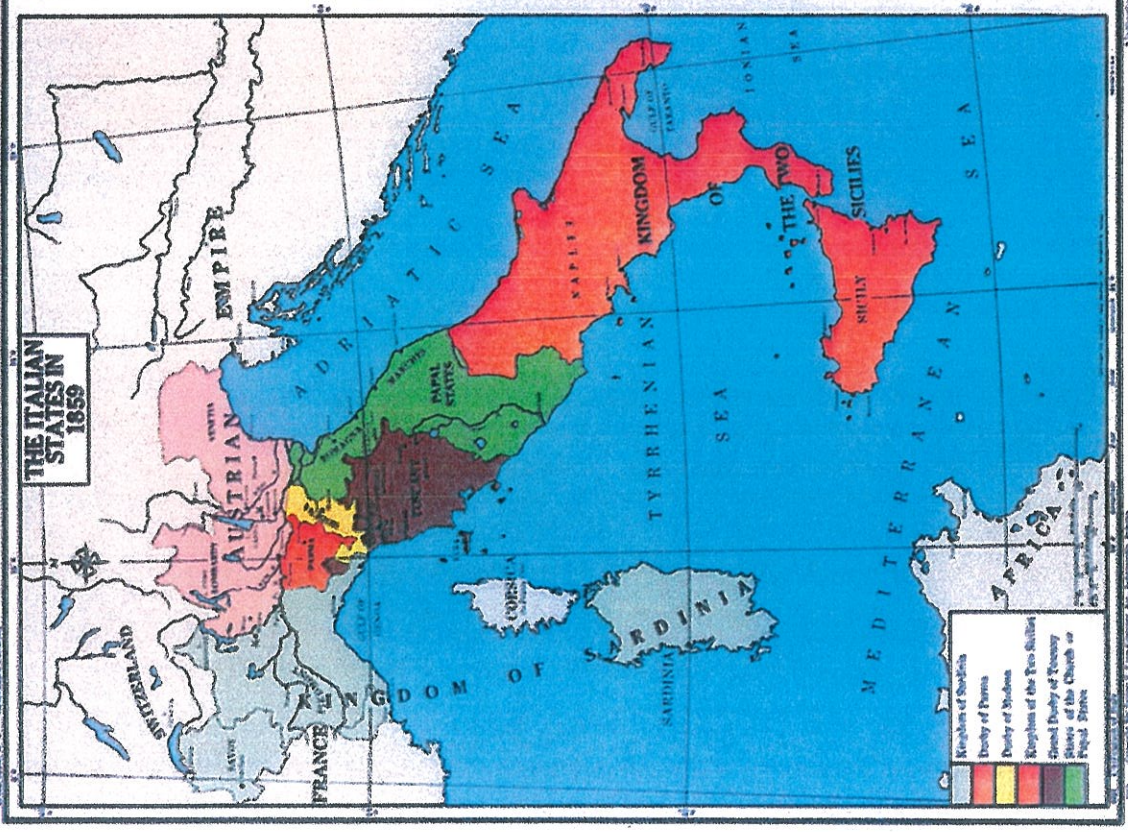


The Unification of Italy

Rebellion and unification starts in the Austrian ruled part of Italy. King Victor Emmanuel of Piedmont next door decides to join the cause wanting to unify Italy and rule Italy. The king joins Garibaldi and his band of Redshirts. With the news of unrest in the North the people in Sicily start to revolt. The Redshirts come to their aid and 3 months later the Spanish are driven out. The revolution then continued in the Papal states.


UNIFICATION OF ITALY

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HENRI DUNCANT

 I was born in 1828 in Geneva in France. I remember when I was a young boy and walking past some boys fishing at the local lake. I was so distressed by the poor fish flipping around struggling to breathe with the lack of water. I remember buying those fish and putting them back in the water. This was probably one early example of my strong feeling of compassion I had for anything helpless.

As I became a young man I wanted to grow my wealth and I started having ideas and dreams of ways to do that. I finally decided that I will buy some land in Algeria in one of the British colonies there and I would start up a mill. But there was one problem. For a mill I needed power but to get the power I needed water. So to get the water I needed a canal. To put in a canal I first needed permission from the French government. I sent a letter but after waiting several weeks and still receiving no reply I decided to go to Napoleon myself.


After several weeks I arrived in France. I asked for Napoleon and was told he was away on urgent business (warfare) in Italy. In desperation I travel to Italy. I remember feeling so frustrated that I could not get my letter of approval even after chasing it down a country away. When I arrived in Italy I went straight away to Napoleons tent but was turned away with the excuse that there was a war to fight the next day and Napoleon would not see anyone till afterwards.

The next day I prepared myself for the amusements of war. Nothing could have prepared ^{me} for the effects of war the screams and cry of the dying and the relentless clash of metal on metal on a backing of thuds and grants. It was cruel close combat. It was the beginning of summer and when the fighting finally finished the ground was soaked with sweat and blood and littered with the dead or dying. After the barbaric fight there was 40,000 dying soldiers. I ran to their aid and with the aid of some of the local villages set to help the wounded. For those we could not help we recorded their last words and sent it to their relatives. I helped anyone not caring what side they were on. I later went on to set up the red cross where I would do just that, help any soldier on any side.

I never did see the emperor or get permission for my mills but I set up the red cross and I think that was better.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

 Abraham Lincoln was and is the hero of equality and human rights in America. With a rags to riches story he is known for uniting the states of America and abolishing slavery.

Abraham Lincoln was born in 1809 in a tiny one roomed cottage. His mother died when he was young and his father didn't really take much interest in his son. Abraham started to work from the age of 9. He was very keen on educating himself and could often be seen reading a book behind the counter. He worked really hard to educate himself and became a lawyer.

At this time America was a bit behind in the revolution especially in the south. There were lots and lots of African American (Negro) slaves that could be bought and sold like cattle. These slaves had no rights and were barbarically treated but they were very important to the cotton industry for they provided good free labour.

When Abraham was offered the position of President he accepted with one ambition; to abolish slavery. Yet when accepted America was on the brink of civil war and so with hopes to stop it he said everyone could keep their slaves. Of course the people did not believe him and so they fell into civil war anyway. This war was terrible and lasted for 4 years. Nearly 600,000 died in it. At the end of the war Abraham finally declared America a slave free country and united the states as one.

Abraham was an honest and compassionate man with a strong sense of justice who greatly changed America to how we know it today. In 1865 he was assassinated.

Madeline


TSAR ALEXANDER II

In Russia at the time of the revolution nothing much was changing. The feudal system was still in use. Serfs (different to slaves as they were bought and sold like trees with the land) had no rights, food or money. They lived in small groups spread out across a large piece of land owned by a wealthy person. The serfs would spend 4 days farming their masters land and 2 farming their own. These serfs were given a little land and not treated very well. Their worst punishment would be to be sent to Siberia where the ground lay frozen and useless for 9 months and then tropical and full of mosquitoes for 3 months. In Siberia they were dressed in rags and hard working living on only bread and water.

These serfs were oppressed with prisons and secret police since the rulers were afraid they might come up with 'dangerous ideas'. When a new Tsar (Alexander II) comes to the throne things started to change. He introduced the railway and gave the serfs more rights. He even gave them a sizeable amount of their own land and said they could pay it off with a part of their yearly earnings. This meant the serfs could become far more self-sufficient. But even with the new ideas he still wasn't ready to give up his position as ruler to a parliament or government. In the end Alexander was also assassinated.

Medicine

The Second Industrial Revolution

 The second Industrial Revolution is often hard to distinguish from the Second. The second Industrial Revolution went from around the mid 1800s to about 1914 when the 1st world war hit. It was a time of increased automation from the more manual machines to the machines powered by the new found electricity and Petroleum. It was in this revolution things like the car or telephone were invented, things we still use today. The Second Industrial Revolution is like an advanced 1st Industrial Revolution or a more modern one.

Outcomes of the Industrial Revolution

The industrial Revolution was a time of great change both good and bad. Here are some of the changes split into good and bad.

Positive

There was a large increase in jobs and work.

There was less physical labour.

The transport was faster, more efficient and safe.

Orphanages offered homes & food for children.

Sewers and sanitary conditions improved.

Increased quality of products and regularity. (mass production)

Better housing.

New resources discovered (coal, oil).

Negative

The jobs were in hot cramped conditions.

The hours were a lot longer and workers were tired.

Transport was dirty and used a lot of coal (pollution)

Children in homes were more often than not forced into labour

It took a while for sanitary to improve leaving streets dirty.

Loss of culture and individuality

Bad diets causing starvation/obesity

Takes a while to get good homes.

Resources are over used and cause massive pollution.

GLOSSARY

Social Mobility: The ability of an individual or group to move upward or downward in social groups or status based on wealth, jobs or education.


Philanthropy: The desire to improve the welfare of others by physically taking action. A step further than charity in that you do something to help rather than simply give something.

Textile: A type of fabric or woven cloth.

Proletariat: a term used to describe the class of workers or labourers used in a Capitalist Society.

Trade Union/Labour Union: a group of people who come together as one to achieve a goal as one such as improving standards, conditions or wages. The idea came from Robert Owen to create a louder voice than individuals.

CONCLUSION

 The Industrial Revolution was a time of great change. Change for both the better and the worst. The Industrial revolution started in 1760 and from then on new ideas and inventions came pouring in. Life moved from physical farming and labour to machines. People started to explore different power sources for different reasons. Eg. water, wind, coal, heat. From these experiments we started to step into a much faster paced society. Factories sprung up and ideas blossomed into the light. The inventions of the steam train (Locomotive), the spinning Jenny, the cotton gin, the flying shuttle and many more were made.

The Industrial Revolution played a huge part in getting us to where we are today. Had there been no Industrial Revolution we might still have been trapped in the feudal system and medieval England. We have a lot to thank for in the Industrial Revolution.

