

Urbanization

Working Conditions and Wages

- The factory system was a major change for European workers:
 - Factory work became less skilled
 - Factory conditions were dirty, dangerous, and unhealthy
 - Workers worked long hours (12-16 hr day)
 - Factory workers were not paid well;
Women & children were paid less than men
 - Owners required workers “clock in” & limited their breaks to increase production



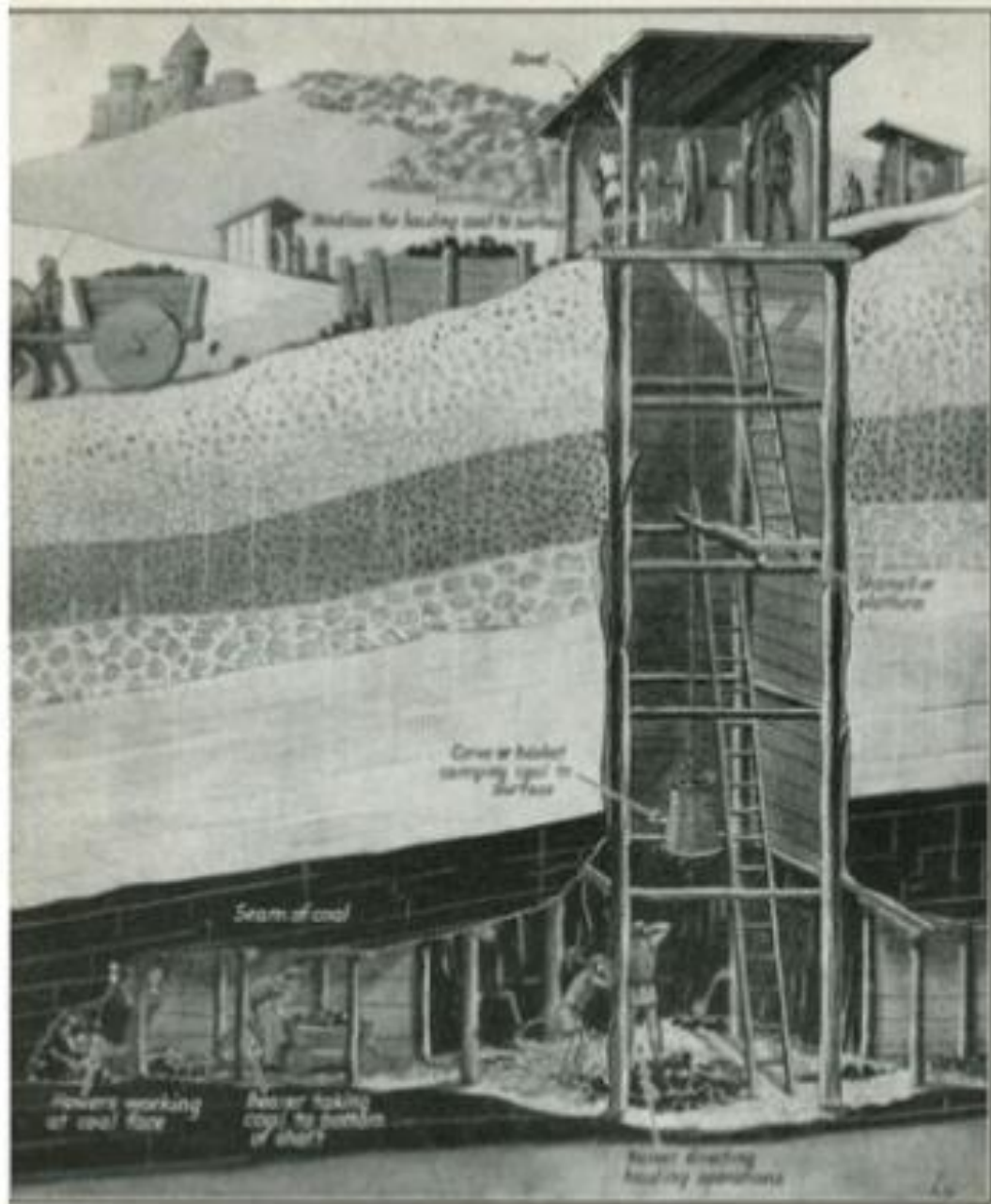
Conditions in the Coal Mines



Conditions in Coal Mines

- The invention of the steam engine increased demand for coal:
 - Coal production grew from 5 million tons in 1750 to 23 million tons in 1830
 - Men, women, children were used in mines
 - Mines were unhealthy & dangerous: Lung disease, poison gas, drowning, explosions cave-ins were common for workers

AN EARLY COAL MINE AT WORK IN ENGLAND



Child Labor

The Day of a Child Laborer, William Cooper

William Cooper began working in a textile factory at the age of ten. He had a sister who worked upstairs in the same factory. In 1832, Cooper was called to testify before a parliamentary committee about the conditions among child laborers in the textile industry. The following sketch of his day is based upon his testimony.



5 A.M. The workday began. Cooper and his sister rose as early as 4:00 or 4:30 in order to get to the factory by 5:00. Children usually ate their breakfast on the run.



12 NOON The children were given a 40-minute break for lunch. This was the only break they received all day.



3 P.M. The children often became drowsy during the afternoon or evening hours. In order to keep them awake, adult overseers sometimes whipped the children.



6 P.M. There was no break allowed for an evening meal. Children again ate on the run.



9 P.M. William Cooper's day ended after an exhausting 16-hour shift at work.



11 P.M. Cooper's sister worked another two hours even though she had to be back at work at 5:00 the next morning.



Child Labor

- The Industrial Revolution changed the lives of many children:
 - Rather than working for their parents on family farms, many children in the cities worked in factories, brickyards, or mines
 - Living in cities was expensive so poor families needed their kids to work
 - Child workers earned 10% of an adult wage, worked long hours in dangerous conditions, were often beaten



Changing Role of Women



Changing Role of Women

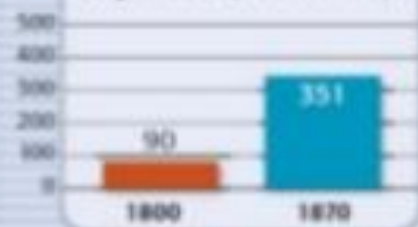
- The Industrial Revolution changed the lives of many women:
 - Rather than working with their husbands on family farms and taking care of children, poor women in cities worked in factories
 - Some women worked as domestic servants
 - Factory jobs for women required long hours away from their children and could leave women crippled, sick, or deformed
 - Women were paid $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ of a man's salary



GROWTH OF CITIES

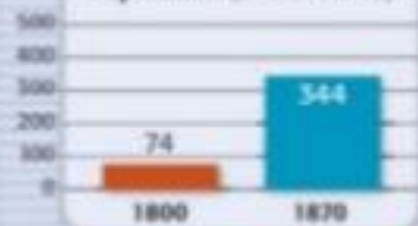
MANCHESTER

Population (in thousands)



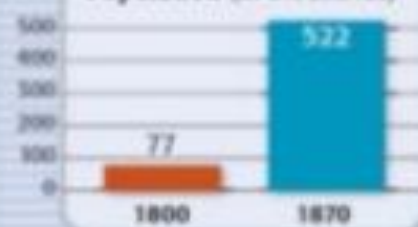
BIRMINGHAM

Population (in thousands)



GLASGOW

Population (in thousands)



LONDON

Population (in thousands)



Urbanization

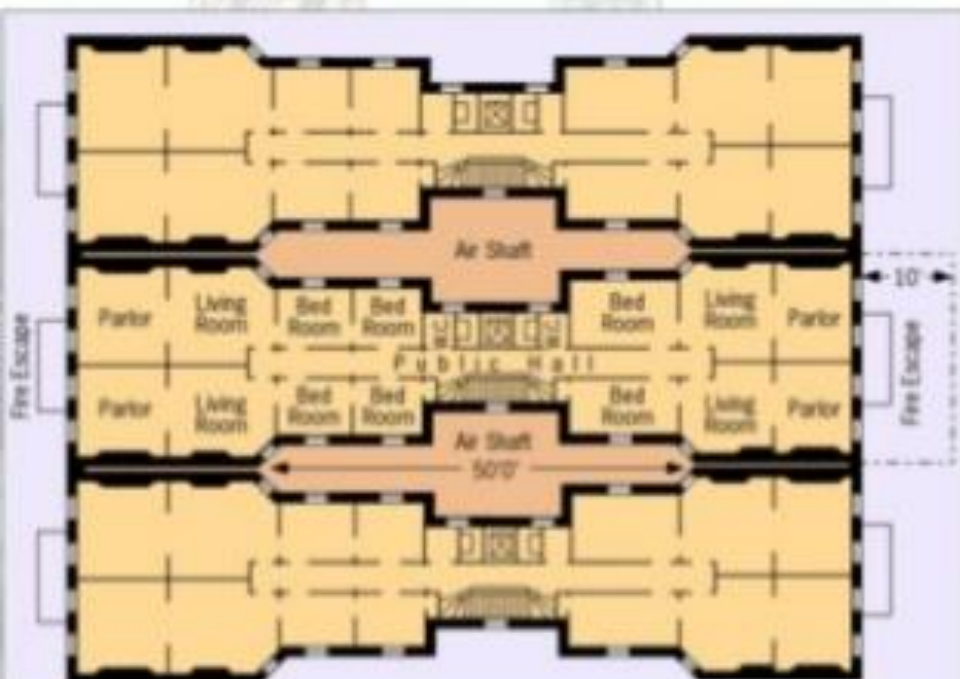


Urbanization

- Urbanization increased dramatically:
 - The increase in population and enclosure of farms forced people to move to cities
 - Poor families lived in poorly constructed apartments built by factory owners called tenements in neighborhoods called slums
 - Many families shared cramped apartments that lacked running water or sanitation
 - Hard factory jobs and disease led to short life expectancies for urban workers



"Dumbbell" Tenement



A detailed, colorful illustration of a cityscape, likely New York City, featuring a large suspension bridge (the Manhattan Bridge) spanning a river. The scene is filled with dense urban buildings, a steamship on the water, and a hazy sky. The text is overlaid in a large, red, outlined font.

Jacob Riis'
How the Other
Half Lives (1890)



Mulberry Street Bend, 1889



5-Cent Lodgings



Men's Lodgings



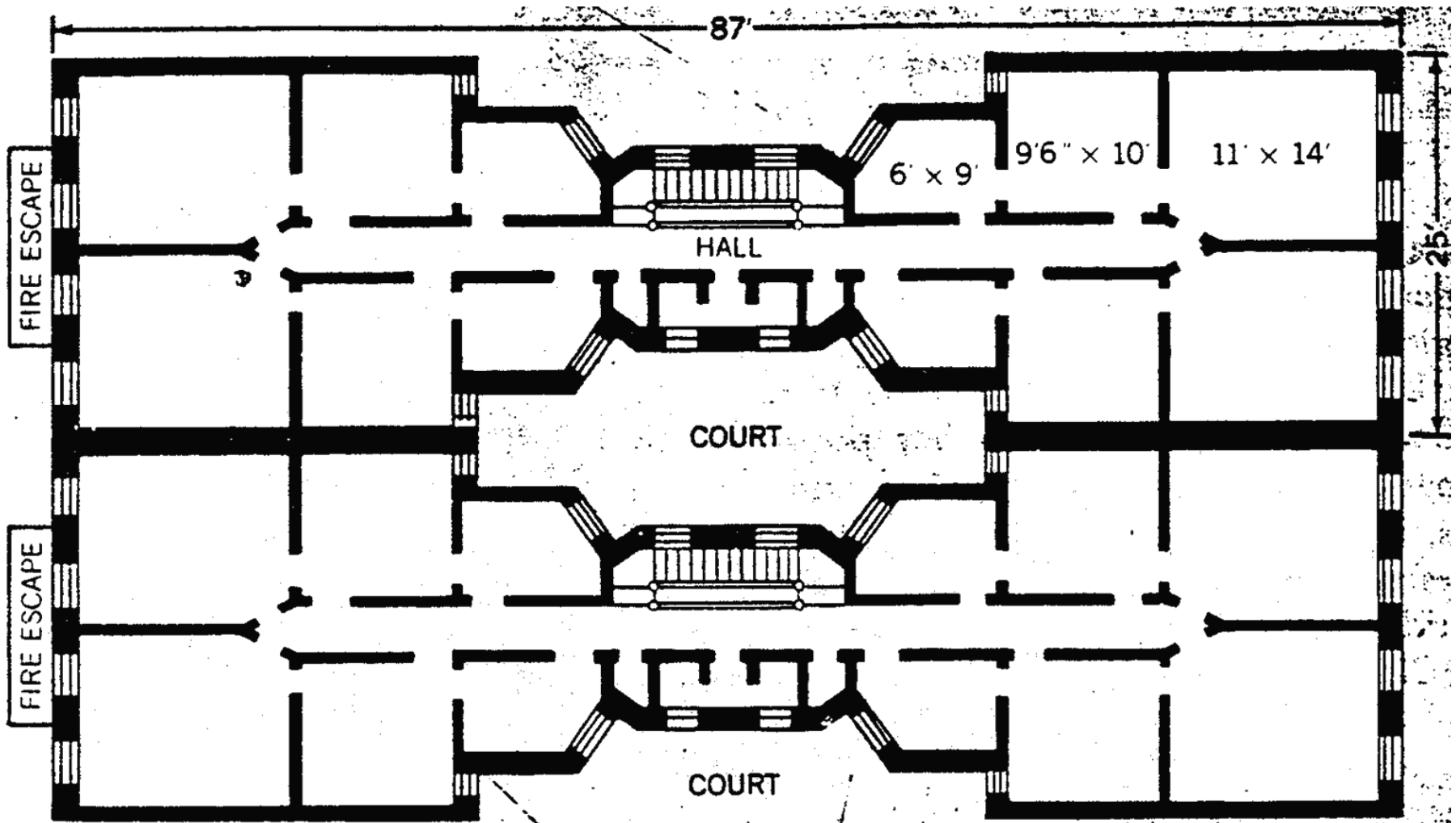
Women's Lodgings



Immigrant Family Lodgings



Dumbbell Tenement Plan



Tenement House Act of 1879, NYC

Blind Beggar, 1888



Italian Rag-Picker



1890s "Morgue" – Basement Saloon



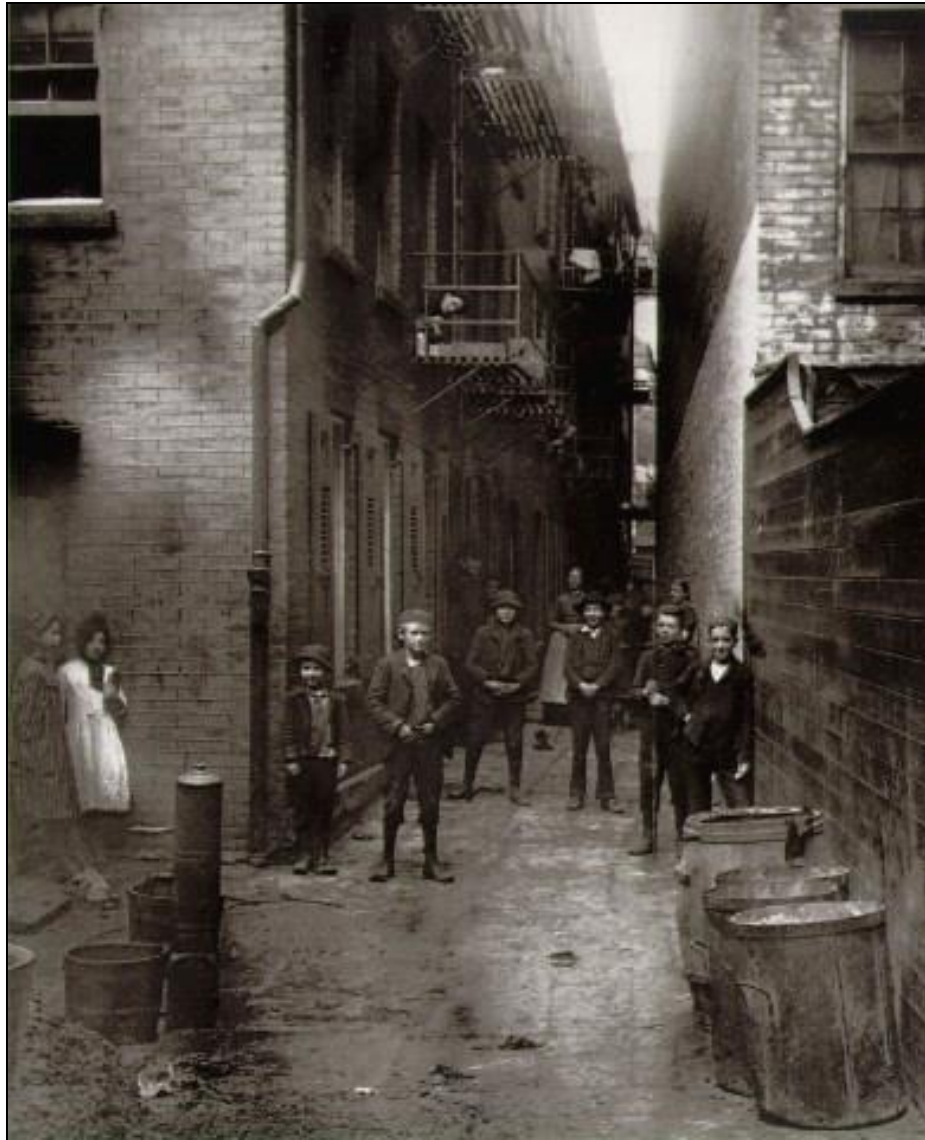
"Black & Tan" Saloon



”Bandits’ Roost”



Mullen's Alley "Gang"



The Street Was Their Playground



Lower East Side Immigrant Family



A Struggling Immigrant Family



Another Struggling Immigrant Family



A detailed, colorful illustration of a cityscape, likely Pittsburgh, featuring a large suspension bridge (the Fort Pitt Bridge) crossing a river. The city is densely packed with buildings, and a steamship is visible on the water. The scene is rendered in a classic, slightly grainy style with a rich color palette.

Shirtwaist Workers

Strike

1909 - 1910

Rosa Schneiderman, Garment Worker



Child Labor



SOCIAL JUSTICE

John Spargo: The Bitter Cry of the Children



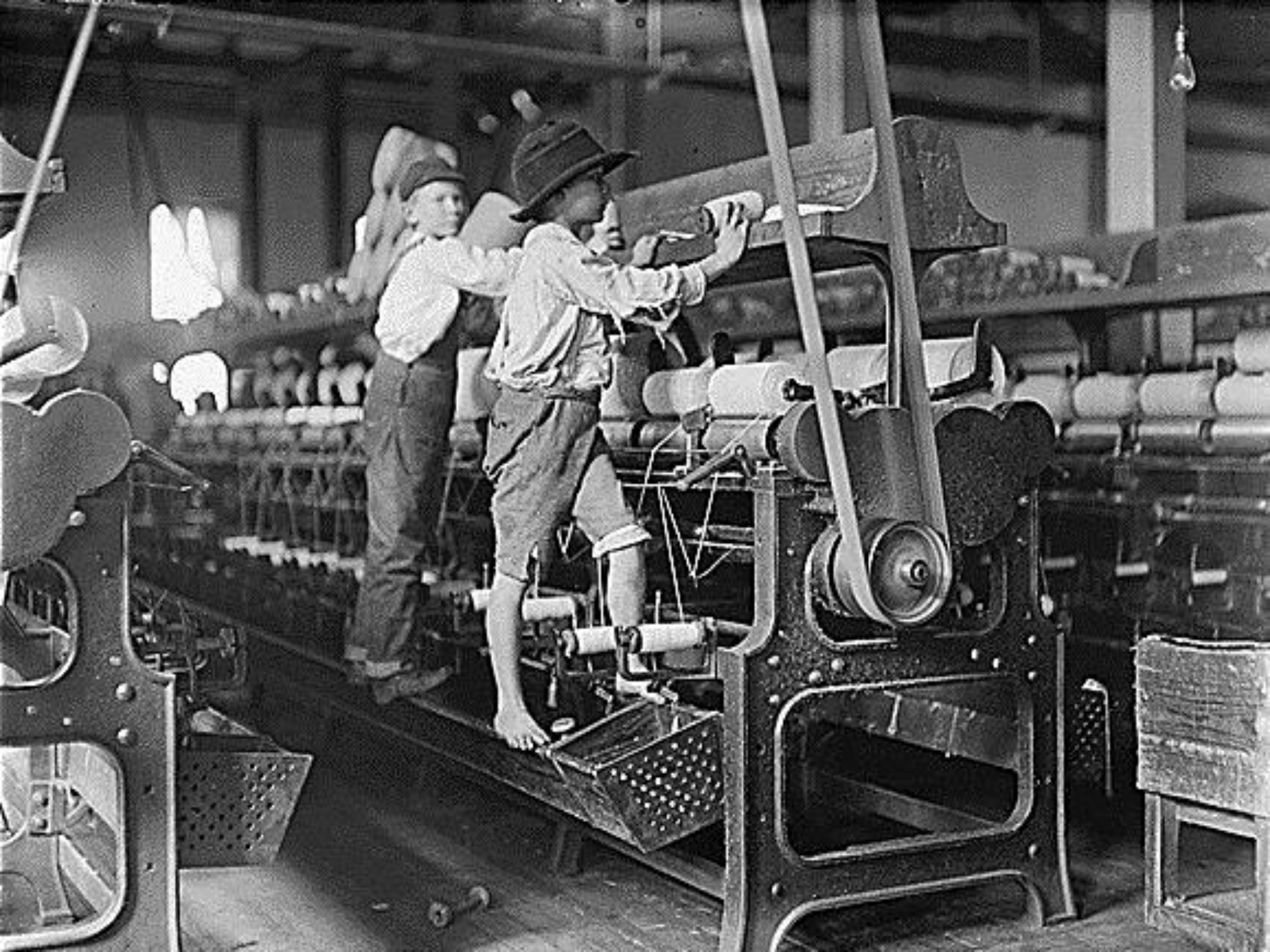
What the United States Government says about CHILD LABOR IN TENEMENTS

Extracts from the report just published by the
United States Bureau of Labor

Compiled by *Grace A. Hull, Secretary New York Child Labor Committee*



NEW YORK IS THE CENTER OF THE READY-MADE GARMENT INDUSTRY. THE HOMES OF THE WORKERS ARE INVADDED BY THE FACTORY TO DECREASE THE COST OF PRODUCTION.









WE
ask for
justice

WE
Want to Go
to School

More
School
Less
Hospital

WE ARE
protected
by a tariff.

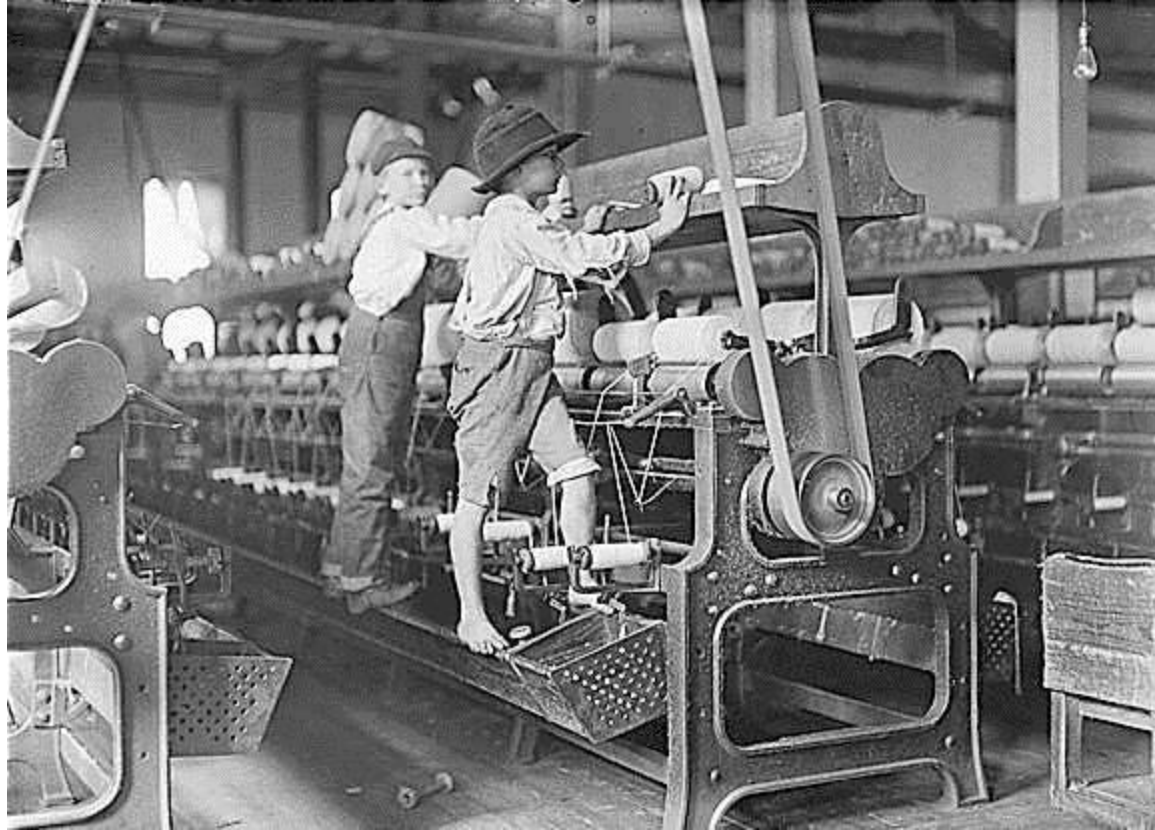


Lewis Hine and Child Labor



- Photographer Lewis Hine documented the epidemic of child labor in the late 1800s and early 1900s
- Reformers (mostly middle class) were outraged by various industrial outrages
- It took decades of speeches, statistics and photos to bring change

Lewis Hine and Child Labor



Lewis Hine and Child labor



Lewis Hine and Child Labor







The Impact of Industrialization



- By 1890s, the richest 10% of U.S. population controlled nine-tenths of the nation's wealth
- Mansions (Newport, RI), yachts, and lavish parties
- Widening gap between rich and poor
- “Self-made men” or rags to riches
- Horatio Alger, Jr. novel portrays young man who become rich through hard work
- Horatio Alger myth



Changing Class Structure

- During the Industrial Revolution, the social class system changed as ownership of land stopped being the most important factor:
 - At the top were the industrial capitalists who gained wealth by owning factories
 - The middle class grew because of growth of engineers, managers, shopkeepers
 - The bottom class grew because of the size of the urban poor who worked for low wages in factories

Expanding Middle Class



- Growth of large corporations
- Thousands of white-collar jobs are available
- Middle management
- Accountants, clerical workers, and salespersons
- Doctors, lawyers

- **To what degree and in what ways did the industrial development of the late nineteenth century accentuate class, gender, and ethnic differences?**



Wage Earners and Working Women



- **By 1900 most wage earners worked 10 hour days, six days a week**
- **Wages determined by supply and demand**
- **1 out of 5 women worked for wages in 1900**
- **Most were young and single**
- **Most people still believed, if economically feasible, women belonged at home**
- **Textiles, garments, secretaries, typists and telephone operators**

Labor Discontent



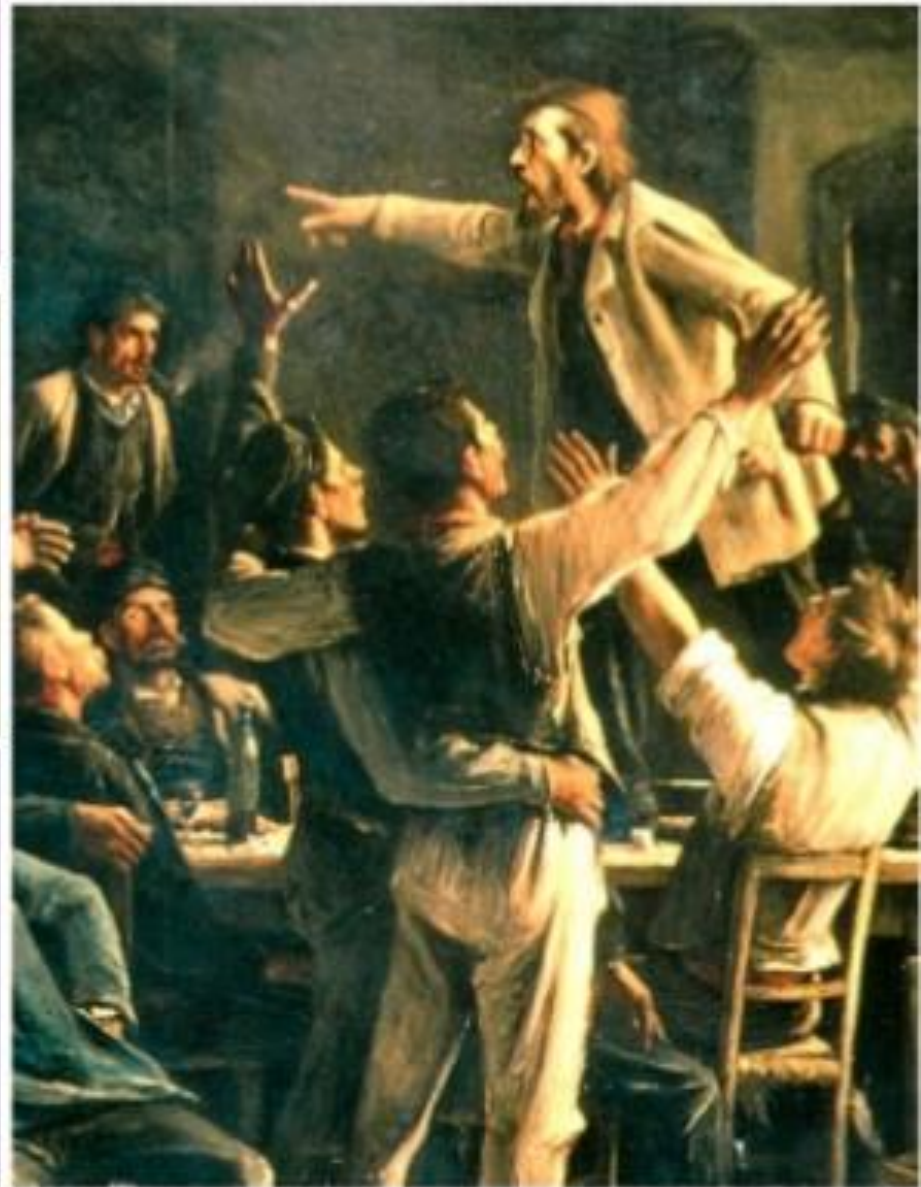
- **Factory system is much different from “cottage industry”**
- **Factory system is highly structured and regulated to inc. productivity**
- **Assembly Line: mass production**
- **Tyranny of the clock**
- **Dangerous: chemicals and pollutants**
- **Strikes and labor unions**

How did people respond to the changes & abuses of the Industrial Revolution?

Some demanded reforms to fix problems caused by the Industrial Revolution

In the mid-1800s, Britain & the U.S. passed child & women labor laws that limited hours & type of work they could perform

Reformers regulated water, food, sewage;
Offered public education;
Regulated living & work conditions



Workers joined unions & demand better pay, fewer hours, safer work conditions

When union demands were not met, workers went on strike



The Struggle for Organized Labor



- **Industrial Warfare:**
- lockout: closing factory to break labor movement
- blacklists: no hiring lists
- yellow-dog contracts: to get hired you must agree not to join a union

- Great Railroad Strike of 1877: wages cut + strike, President Hayes sends federal troops to break strike

Attempts to Organize National Unions



- National Labor Union: 1866, skilled and unskilled workers, wanted higher wages, 8 hour work day, equal rights for minorities
- Knights of Labor: 1869, Terence V. Powderly, open membership to Afr.-Ams. and women, wanted to end child labor and abolish trusts
- Declines after Haymarket riot in Chicago in 1886

Haymarket Bombing



- **80,000 Knight of Labor members go on strike, plus 200 anarchists**
- **Police attempt to break up the meeting, a bomb is thrown and seven police officers are killed**
- **Many Americans concluded that the union movement was too radical and violent**
- **Knights of Labor lost popularity**

American Federation of Labor



- **AFL, founded in 1886**
- **Samuel Gompers**
- **Higher wages and better working conditions**
- **Collective bargaining**
- **By 1909 – one million members**

The economy of the Industrial Revolution was based on capitalism

As Adam Smith explained, businesses operated in a free market economy based on competition, profits, supply & demand

Governments applied laissez-faire principles & avoided heavy taxes, regulations, or interference in business

Some believed that was the reasons for the growing gap between the rich and poor...

...and rejected capitalism in favor of socialism

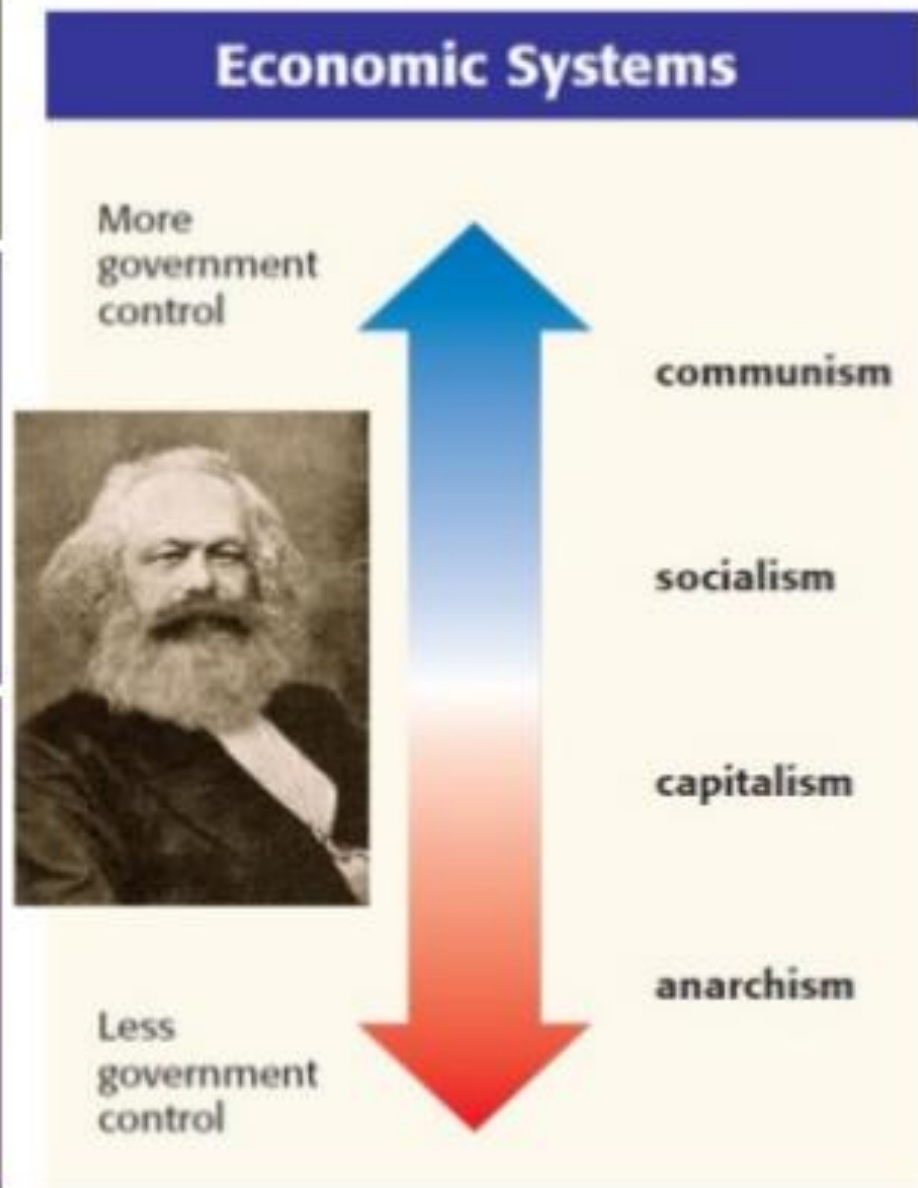
Socialists argued that the government should plan the economy by controlling factories, farms, railroads, mines, & important industries

This would create equality & end poverty by redistributing wealth from rich capitalists to the poor workers

Karl Marx introduced a radical form of socialism called communism

Marx & Friedrich Engels wrote The Communist Manifesto which predicted a war between the “haves” & “have nots”

Marx encouraged workers to overthrow owners, seize control of factories, distribute goods evenly, & create economic equality for all people



But that's a story for Thursday's class.