

Document 1:

Dr Donna Loftus, *The Rise of the Victorian Middle Class*. BBC History Website, 2011

Alongside the businessmen associated with the growth of manufacturing, the period saw the increased numbers of small entrepreneurs- Shopkeepers and merchants who undertook to transport and sell the products of industries. The increased scale of industry and overseas trade, together with the expansion of the British empire fueled the proliferation of banks, insurance companies, shipping and railways. The expansion of cities, towns and the economy produced new spaces that needing regulating and running. The Industrial Revolution in Britain witnessed the massive expansion providing occupations for vast levels of civil servants, teachers, doctors, lawyers and government officials as well as the clerks and assistants which helped these institutions and services to operate.

According to Dr. Donna Loftus, what is one impact of the Industrial Revolution on Britain?

DOCUMENT #2

SPREAD OF RAILWAYS IN TEN SELECTED COUNTRIES

[Length of line open in kilometers (1 km = 5/8 mile)]

	1840	1860	1880	1900
Austria-Hungary	144	4,543	18,507	36,330
Belgium	334	1,730	4,112	4,591
France	496	9,167	23,089	38,109
Germany	469	11,089	33,838	51,678
Great Britain	2,390	14,603	25,060	30,079
Italy	20	2,404	9,290	16,429
Netherlands	17	335	1,846	2,776
Russia	27	1,626	22,865	53,234
Spain	-	1,917	7,490	13,214
Sweden	-	527	5,876	11,303

1. According to this chart, explain what is happening with railroads in these countries during this time period.

2. Explain how this trend of the Industrial Revolution impacted Europe.

Document 3: The Results of Machinery Exhibited

Source: The Working-Man's Companion. Being an Address to the Working-Men of the United Kingdom.-- London: Charles Knight, 1831.

“You are surrounded, as we have consistently shown you throughout this book, with an infinite number of comforts and conveniences which had no existence two or three centuries ago and those comforts are not used by a few, but are within the reach of almost all men. Every day is adding something to your comforts. Your houses are better built, you have an infinite number of domestic utensils. You can travel cheaply from place to place and not only travel at less expense, but travel ten times quicker than two hundred years ago.”

According to this document, what are two impacts of the Industrial Revolution on working people?

1. _____

2. _____

Document 4: The Great City

Source: Conditions of the Working Class in England.-- Leipzig: Frederick Engels, 1845.

“Every great city has one or more slums, where the working-class is crowded together. These slums are pretty equally arranged in all the great towns of England, the worst houses in the worst quarters of the towns. The streets are generally unpaved, rough, dirty, filled with vegetable and animal refuse, without sewers or gutters, but supplied with foul, stagnant pools of contaminated water instead. Further, the streets serve as drying grounds for clothing in fine weather- lines are stretched across from house to house, and hung with wet clothing.”

According to this document, what are two characteristics of working class living conditions in England?

1. _____

2. _____

Document 5: Worker Testimony

Source: *Testimony of Joseph Hebergam to the Sadler Committee. 1832*

Sadler: What is the nature of your illness?

Hebergam: I have damaged lungs. My leg muscles do not function properly and will not support my weight.

Sadler: A doctor has told you that you will die within the year, is that correct?

Hebergam: I have been so told.

Sadler: Did he tell you the cause of your illness?

Hebergam: He told me that it was caused by the dust in the factories and from overwork and insufficient diet.

Sadler: To what was your brother's death attributed?

Hebergam: He was cut by a machine and he died of infection.

According to this document, what are two impacts of working conditions on those working in the factories?

1. _____

2. _____

