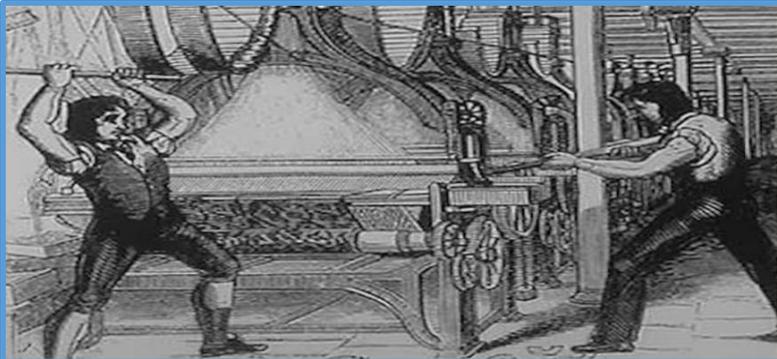


# Year 6 History Spring 1



## The main laws that changed working conditions

Year	Act	Main proposer	What it said...	Was it successful?
1802	Health and Morals of Apprentices Act	Robert Peel (a factory owner)	Factory apprentices only: a maximum 12-hour day; good accommodation and medical treatment.	Only apprentices, not enforced.
1819	Factory Act	Robert Owen	A maximum 12-hour day. No child under the age of nine to work.	Not enforced.
1833	Factory Act	Lord Ashley, Earl of Shaftesbury	No child under the age of nine to work. Children between the ages of nine and 13 years: 48-hour week; must go to school part-time.	Four inspectors made sure the law was obeyed.
1842	Mines Act	Robert Peel	No child under the age of ten to work. No woman or child under 15 to work underground.	Inspectors employed to report conditions.
1847	Ten Hours Act	John Fielden	No worker to work more than ten hours a day.	Ineffective monitoring.
1878	Factory and Workshops Act		No woman to work more than 60 hours a week. No child under ten to work. Laws on safety, ventilation and mealtimes.	Covered all factories, and workshops. More inspectors.



## Before and After the Industrial Revolution

	1750	1900
Population	7 million	37 million- 80% lived in towns and cities
Voting	5% of men were able to vote	Most men could vote but still no women
Policing	No police force	Police force and reformed prisons
Life expectancy	40	55
Largest areas of employment	Farming	Coal, iron, steel and cloth industry
Schooling	No school for children- Few could read or write	School compulsory for all 5-12 year olds

### Key Vocabulary

**Reform** - make changes in an institution or practice in order to improve it.

**Industrialisation** - the development of industries in a country.

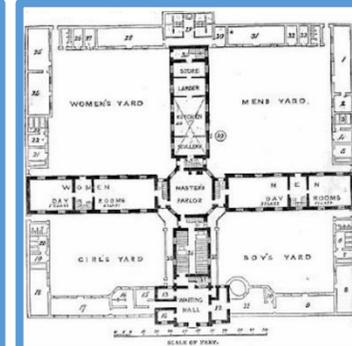
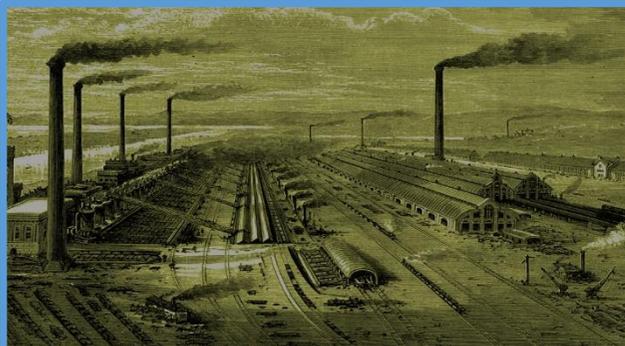
**Enfranchisement** - the giving of a right or privilege, especially the right to vote.

**Workhouse** - a public institution in which the destitute of a parish received board and lodging in return for work.

**Sanitary** - relating to the conditions that affect hygiene and health, especially the supply of sewage facilities and clean drinking water.

**Charter** - a written grant by the sovereign or legislative power of a country.

**Democracy** - a form of government in which the people have the authority to deliberate and decide legislation, or to choose governing officials to do so.



Layout of a  
workhouse



**Before our unit: Social and Political Reform During the Industrial Revolution**

- State two changes that the Factory Acts brought to child labour?

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- In which places were children required to work during the Victorian period? (Circle two)

Schools                  Coal mines                  Workhouses                  Restaurants                  Banks                  Chimneys

- Why were the Luddites so angry and driven to violence?

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**After our unit: Social and Political Reform During the Industrial Revolution**

- State two changes that the Factory Acts brought to child labour?

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