

Name: _____

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- ___ 10. because of the pressure of population growth, wages would always sink to subsistence level, meaning that wages would be just high enough to keep workers from starving.
- ___ 11. passed in 1799, these acts outlawed unions and strikes.
- ___ 12. a spinning machine by Richard Arkwright that had a capacity of several hundred spindles and used water power thereby required a larger and more specialized mill but the thread it spun was thicker, generally the thread was then spun on a Spinning Jenny to achieve the desired thickness.
- ___ 13. conflicting classes existed, in part, because many individuals came to believe they existed and developed an appropriate sense of class feeling.
- ___ 14. handicraft workers who attacked whole factories in northern England in 1812 and after smashing the new machines that they believed were putting them out of work.
- ___ 15. the location of the Great Exposition in 1851 in London, an architectural masterpiece made entirely of glass and iron, both of which were now cheap and abundance.
- ___ 16. a breakthrough invention by Thomas Savery in 1698 and Thomas Newcomen in 1705 that both burned coal to produce steam which was then used to operate a pump, although inefficient they were still used successfully in English and Scottish mines.
- ___ 17. this act limited the factory workday for children between nine and thirteen to eight hours and that of adolescents between fourteen and eighteen to twelve hours.
- ___ 18. organized by Owen in 1834, this was one of the largest and most visionary early national unions.

Short Answer

Watch the BBC film *The Children Who Built Victorian England* and answer these questions;

- 19. The film says, "Work was a substitute for social welfare". What does this mean?
- 20. How were children like Robert Blincoe enticed into working in cotton mills?
- 21. What was a Pauper Apprentice? Why were children chosen for these positions over adults?
- 22. What was life like for the orphans who were the first wave of factory workers?
- 23. What kinds of punishments were given if children exposed to if they tried to escape?
- 24. How was life different for the children jobbed out on farms? Who was William Arnold?
- 25. Who was George Elson of Northampton? What was his life like?