INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

REACH OUT

name: class:

Vocabulary

Industry	The Process of making products by using machines and factories.
Industrial Revolution	A time of great change in Britain between 1760-1900. Shift to mass-production of products.
Population	The number of people living in a particular place.
Economy	The system of how money is used and products distributed within a particular country.
Agriculture	Process of producing food by farming: growing crops and rearing animals.
Poverty	The lack of basis human needs such as clean water, food, healthcare, education and shelter.
Mass production	Process of making multiple products of the same standard quickly, e.g. textiles.
Era	Clear period of time on history.
Sanitation	Process of cleaning drinking water and getting rid of sewage (waste).
Child labour	Employment of children in a business or industry

Important People

Robert Peel	Created the first Metropolitan Police force in Londonin 1829, to try to reduce crimes including robbery and violence.
Dr. John Snow	Prove that cholera spread through contaminated water in 1854.
Queen Victoria	Queen of Great Britain from 1837 to 1901 and Empress of India from 1876 to 1901.

Legal Act

1829 Metropolitan Police Act	Robert Peel created the Metropolitan Police Service (the first police force) with headquarters in Scotland Yard, London.
1883 Factory Act (applied to large textile factories)	Banned children under 9 from working, 2 hours education a day for children under11, lowered working hours.
1842 Mines Act	Banned biys under 10, women and girls from working in mines.
1844 Factory Act	3 hours education a day for children under 13, lowered working hors.
1850 The 10 Hour Act	Set working hours to 10,5 hours per day for all.
1857 Factory Act	Previous rules applied to all workshops with 50+ workers.

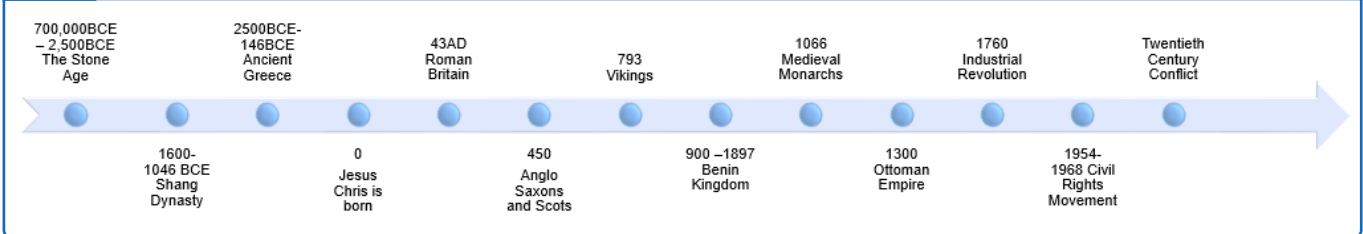## Inventions

The water frame 1767 Richard Arkwright	A machine powered by water tospin cotton into yarn quickly and easily. Could be used by unskilled workers. Allowed factoriesand mills tobe built.
The spinning Jenny 1764 James Hargreaves	A machine which spins more than one ball of yarn at a time, making it easier and faster to make cloth. Allowed more workers to make cloth more cheaply and increased the amount of factories built.
The steam engine 1712 Thomas Newcomen	Replaced water and horse power in a wide range of industries, including trains, ships, factories.
The locomotive 1825 Stepherson	A new high-pressure steam engine which could be used to reliably move goods and passengers on the railway tracks.

Lesson Question	You will learn	Learning Review
What were the key features of Victorian society?	• What were the key dates in the period. • The nature of the class system. • That population grew massively through this period.	
How did living conditions change during the Industrial Revolution?	• How housing changed as people moved to cities • What caused the pollution that emerged in the Industrial Revolution. • How were people's lives and health affected.	
How did working conditions change during the Industrial Revolution?	• What types of jobs people did. • What factory conditions were like in this period. • What laws were passed in this period to improve working conditions	
What inventions revolutionised the lives of British people?	• How inventions supported the developments in textile production • The impact of the steam engine on the railways	
How did the Industrial Revolution change Feltham?	• How did population and the physical shape of Feltham community change. • What was the Feltham Industrial School. • How were inventions applied in Feltham.	
What political changes took place during the Industrial Revolution?	• Why people felt that Parliament was not serving them. • The achievements of the Great Reform Act. • The weaknesses of the Act.	

What were the key features of Victorian society?

**1. When did the Industrial Revolution take place?
What happened before? What happened after?**

700,000BCE − 2,500BCE The Stone Age	2500BCE- 146BCE Ancient Greece	43AD Roman Britain	793 Vikings	1066 Medieval Monarchs	1760 Industrial Revolution	Twentieth Century Conflict

1600-1046 BCE Shang Dynasty	0 Jesus Christ is born	450 Anglo Saxons and Scots	900 −1897 Benin Kingdom	1300 Ottoman Empire	1954-1968 Civil Rights Movement

The Victorian Era

Queen Victoria ruled Great Britain from 1837 to 1901. During this time, many changes took place in the living and working conditions of people in her country. Developments in health and technology led to an increase of wealth in Britain, as well as the population size increasing.
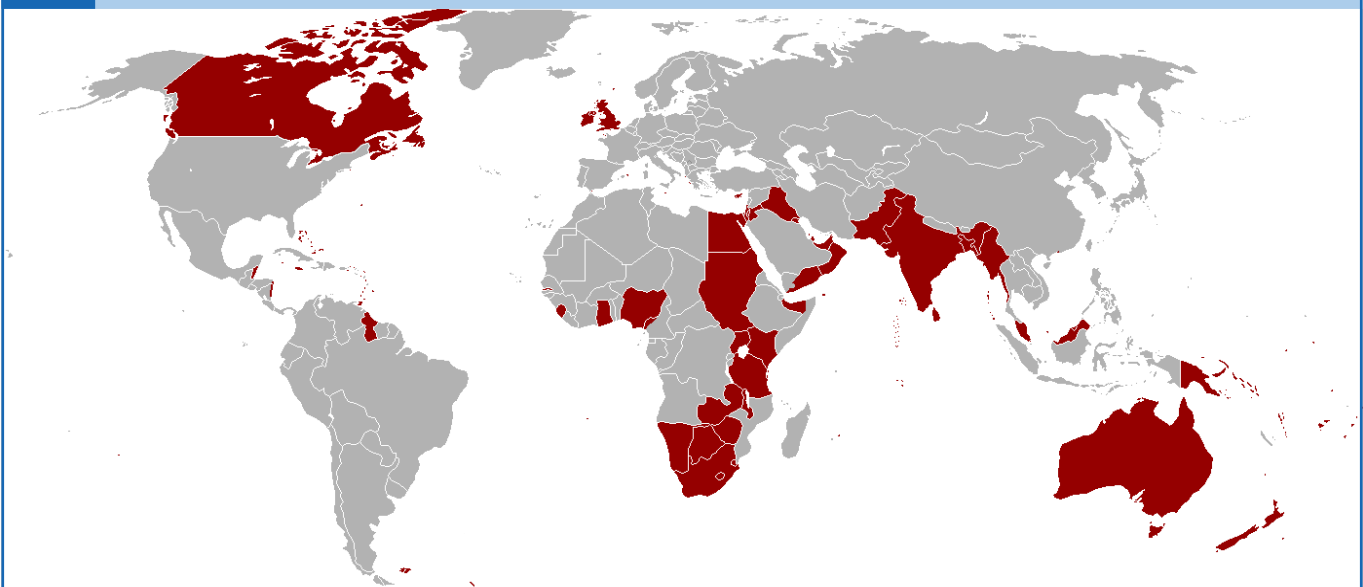
The British Empire

From the 1400s to the 1900s, Britain ruled a number of countries around the world. Whilst Queen Victoria ruled Britain, the empire expanded into Asia, with Victoria being crowned the Empress of India in 1876.

2. How many countries that were part of the British Empire can you identify?

Social Class System

Victorian society was divided into 3 classes:

- Upper class – royals and nobles who inherited money and status.
- Middle class – business owners who made their own money.
- Working class – skilled and unskilled people who worked physical jobs.

As we will discover, the Victorian Era provided many opportunities for middle class people who ran their own businesses but resulted in working class people being treated poorly.

> **3. Which other social structure that you have studied is this similar to?**

The Industrial Revolution

A period of change took place between 1760 and 1900 when technology altered the jobs people did and the way they lived. Before the Industrial Revolution, most people lived in small villages and worked on farms or made crafts and clothes in their homes. During this period, people moved away from their villages to work in mines or factories.

In factories, products could be mass produced: machines could make more products of identical standard, more quickly and at a lower cost. Those people who worked at these factories did not have to be skilled (trained) in a job because the machines did those things for them.

In the villages, much work on farms was seasonal (depended on the time of year) so many families would struggle for money and food in the winter months. In the factories, however, they could have a steady wage throughout the year for them and their children of working age.

> **4. Why might people have wanted to work in a factory rather than on a farm?**
> _____
> _____
> _____

> **5. How would the Industrial Revolution have provided more opportunities for middle class people?**
> _____
> _____
> _____

Population

In the mid-1700s, more than half of the population in Britain live and worked on farms. In the next 100 years, the population increased dramatically. At the same time, these families often moved to towns to find work in factories and workshops. As industry grew, more people moved into urban areas, creating huge population increases in the cities.

The increase in population was positive for the British economy. However, the rush to build houses for workers did lead to poorly constructed, cramped living conditions with poor water and washing facilities. Crime also increased in cities.

6. Do you think that a growing population was mainly a positive or negative result of the Industrial Revolution?

Positive / Negative

7. Complete the sentences.

The Industrial Revolution was a period of change because _____

_____

The Industrial Revolution was a period of change but _____

_____

The Industrial Revolution was a period of change so _____

_____

6. Look at these photos from the USA in the 1950s. What do they tell you about what life was like for different people living at the time?

Source A

Source B

Source C

Source D

Source E

Source F

Lesson 02

How did living conditions change during the Industrial Revolution?

Retrieval Practice

1. The Industrial Revolution began in:

   a. 1660

   b. 1700

   c. 1760

   d. 1900

2. What three main social classes can be used to categorise people of the Victorian era?

   a. _____

   b. _____

   c. _____

3. Why did many people move to work in factories?

   a. The wanted to work longer hours.

   b. They wanted regular pay.

   c. They wanted to work indoors.

4. Queen Victoria ruled Great Britain from 1837 to _____

5. Why was mass production a good development for factory owners?

   _____

6. List two negative effects of an increase in population:

   a. _____

   b. _____

Housing

As industry grew, more people moved into the cities (including Manchester, Liverpool and Nottingham), creating huge population increases. Factory owners rushed to build workers' housing, which was often dark, poorly made, and badly ventilated (aired). Houses were built back to back in long rows, and people lived in cramped conditions.

Some poor families had only a basement or an outhouse to sleep in, and orphans and the unemployed were forced to live on the street. Multiple families often shared a communal toilet and water pump which were outside of their house.
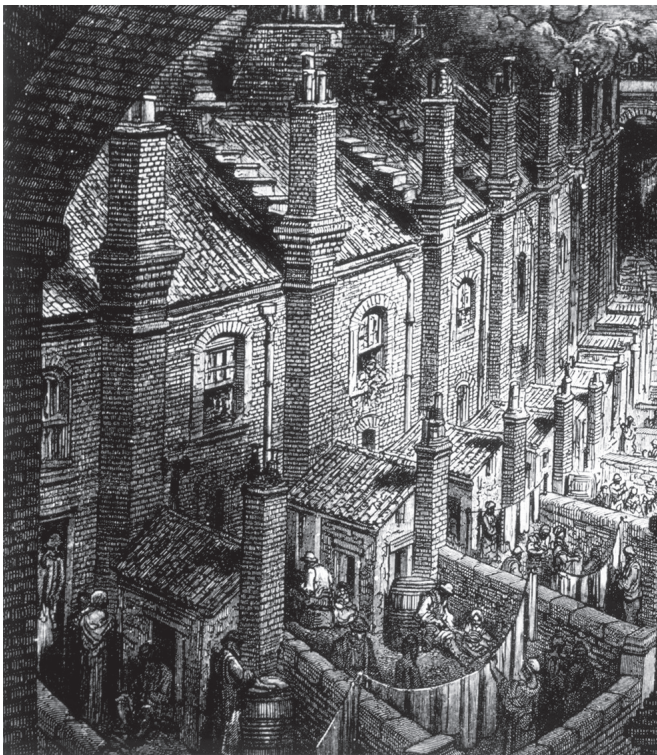
(Inner city worker's housing)

> 💬 **1. How would you have felt to live in these conditions?**

Health

Without proper sewers or rubbish collection, rubbish littered the streets and diseases like typhoid, measles, and cholera spread quickly.

Cholera is a disease which originated in India. It had spread to Britain in 1831 and London by 1832. The symptoms of the disease were sickness and diarrhoea, followed by extreme dehydration (lack of fluid in the body) and often led to death within 24-48 hours.

Many people thought that the disease was being spread through the bad-smelling air caused by piles of waste on the streets. However, in 1854, Dr John Snow proved that cholera spread through contaminated water. Acceptance of this resulted in better sanitation systems being put into place in cities.

Factories also had a negative effect on the health of the working class of the time. They were extremely dirty and dangerous, with low ceilings, locked windows and doors, and poor lighting. Workers risked losing limbs from unguarded machines or getting serious throat or lung infections from the hot, polluted factory air.

> 🔍 **2. How did the disease cholera spread?**
>
> _____
>
> _____
>
> _____

(London 'bobbies' with a horse)

3. Using the table below from John Snow's paper, answer the following questions:

TABLE XI.

	Population in 1851.	Deaths by Cholera in 14 wks.ending Oct. 14.	Deaths in 10,000 living.
London	2,362,236	10,367	43
West Districts	376,427	1,992	53
North Districts . . .	490,396	735	14
Central Districts . .	393,256	612	15
East Districts . . .	485,522	1,461	30
South Districts . . .	616,635	5,567	90
Houses supplied by Southwark and Vauxhall Company . .	266,516	4,093	153
Houses supplied by Lambeth Company	173,748	461	26

Which district of London had the largest population in 1851?

Which district had the largest number of deaths?

Which water supply appears to be most contaminated with cholera?

Crime

Crime was a big problem during the Industrial Revolution since there was no official police force. People had moved from small villages, where they knew their neighbours well, to big cities where they were surrounded by hundreds of strangers. This gave people a sense of anonymity – people did not know who they were – which made it easier to commit crime without being caught or punished.

In 1829, the first Metropolitan Police force was created in London by Robert Peel to try to reduce crimes including robbery and violence. The original 3000 officers were nicknamed 'bobbies' after Peel's first name. This extended to the rest of the country in 1856.

4. Why was it easier for people to get away with committing crime during the Industrial Revolution?

_____

_____

_____

_____

One particular set of crimes in the late 1800s captured the interest of the London population: the Jack the Ripper murders. Between 1888 and 1891, eleven women were murdered in similar ways in the Whitechapel area of London.

Although their deaths remain unexplained to this day, the thought that a serial killer could be walking the streets brought great excitement and fear to the working class population of the time!

Pollution

During the Industrial Revolution, the growing number of factories were powered by coal. Coal was also used in fires at home and to power steam engine trains. Unregulated (not monitored) coal burning led to smoke filling the air, buildings and clothes becoming blackened and had negative effects on health.
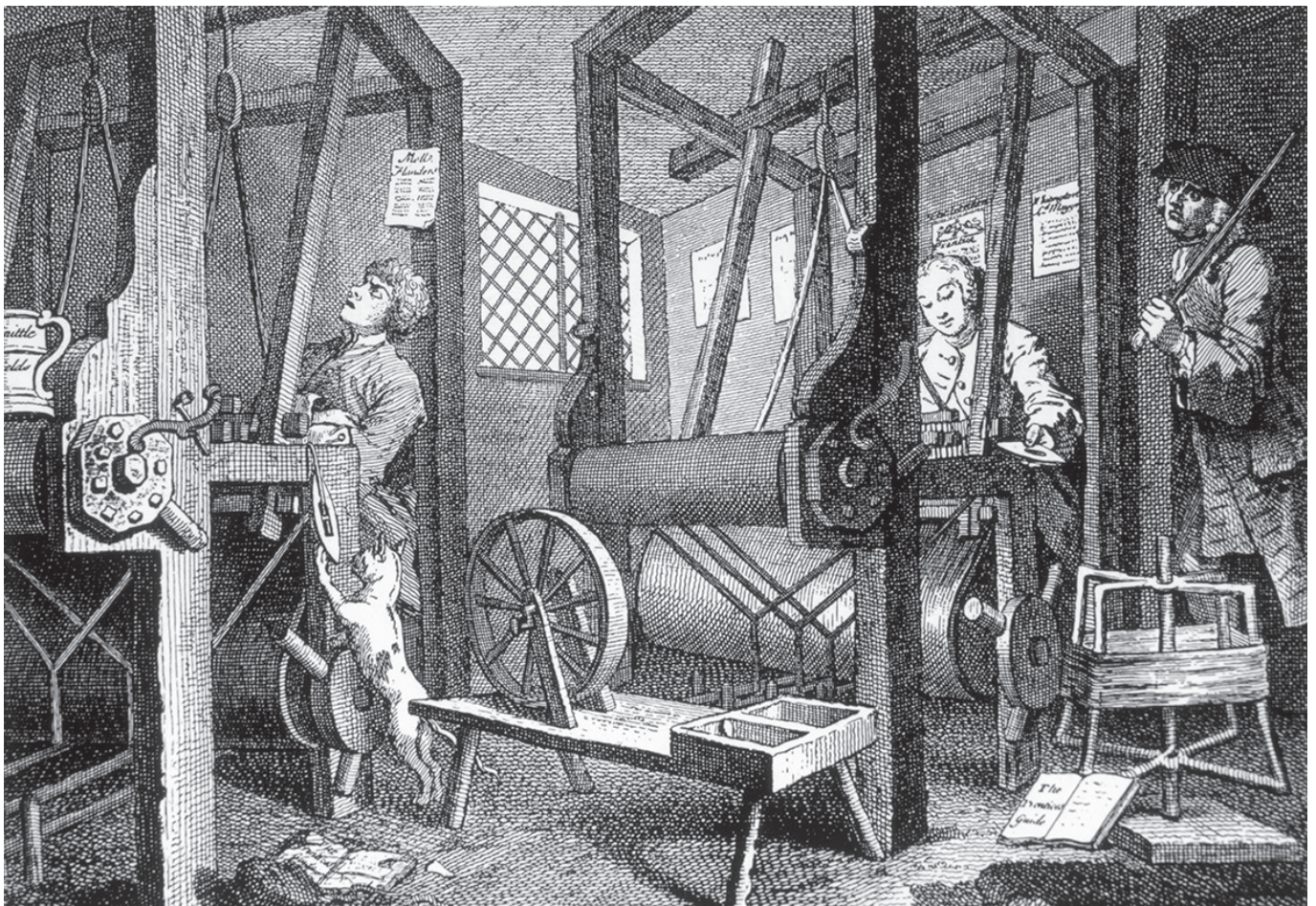
5. Using your general knowledge, why would this pollution have had a negative impact on health?

6. Complete the table below using information from the text above, and then answer the question: "What were living conditions like in the Industrial Revolution?"

Housing	1. Houses were often dark and poorly built. 2.
Health	1. 2.
Crime	1. 2.
Pollution	1. 2.

"What were living conditions like in the Industrial Revolution?"

_____

_____

_____

How did working conditions change during the Industrial Revolution?

Retrieval Practice

1. The Industrial Revolution took place between _____ and _____

2. A disease named _____ spread through contaminated water. Its symptoms included dehydration and _____

3. Why did populations increase in cities in the early 1800s?

   a. People moved to the cities for work.

   b. People were having more children.

   c. Fewer people were dying due to better water systems.

4. The Metropolitan Police force was created in London in:

   a. 1828

   b. 1829

   c. 1849

5. Why were worker's houses often constructed (built) poorly?

   _____

6. List two negative effects of an increase in pollution:

   a. _____

   b. _____

Mining

Coal mining was common in England by the beginning of the 1700s. Coal was used instead of wood for fuelling stoves in the making of bricks, glass and other products, and in heating homes.

Traditionally, mines were operated on small scale, mining coal near the surface. However, after the steam engine was invented in 1712, more coal was needed to heat the water into steam, so more mines were dug deeper into the ground. As they got deeper, they flooded with groundwater which made working conditions dangerous. More workers were also needed to meet the increasing demand for coal.

Very little coal was found in the south of England, but large amounts were found in the Midlands, the North, the North-East and parts of Scotland.

As coal was so difficult and expensive to move, towns and other industries grew up around the coal mining areas so that the workers came to the coal regions. This created problems because these towns grew without any clear planning of the housing and facilities which the miners and their families would need.

In 1750, British workers mined 5,000,000 tons of coal. By 1850, miners were producing 50,000,000 tons.

> 🔍 **1. In 100 years, what was the percentage increase in the number of tons of coal produced in Britain?**
> _____
> _____
> _____

Men, women, and children worked in the mines; sometimes whole families worked together. Mine workers worked in the hot underground tunnels cutting coal by hand and dragging it up to the surface.

Women and children often had to crawl through narrow underground passages, some as low as 40cm in height, pulling coal carts for 15 to 30km a day. The mines were damp and dark, and workers risked lung diseases from breathing air full of coal dust.
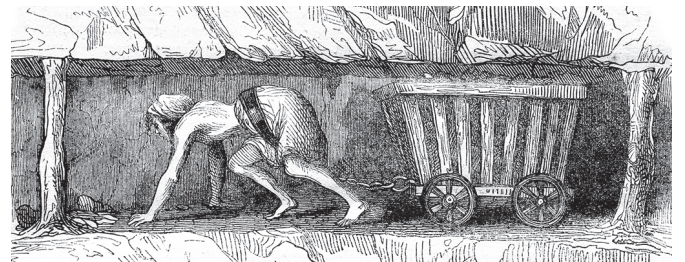
(A woman pulling a coal cart)

> 🔍 **2. Why do you think women and children were chosen to pull the coal carts?**
> _____
> _____
> _____

Following an accident in a factory near Barnsley, South Yorkshire, in 1838, the public became aware of mining conditions and Queen Victoria ordered an inquiry. In 1842, the Mines Act banned boys under 10, all girls and all women from working in mines. However, poor conditions remained features of many mines well into the 1900s.

Cause of death	1838	1864
Explosion	80	94
Roof collapse	97	395
Fell	66	64
Drowned	22	11
By wagon	21	56

(Deaths in British coal mines, Hepplewhite, 'All about the Industrial Revolution')

Did the number of deaths caused by explosions

increase / decrease ?

Name one cause of death which decreased by 1864: _____

What can you infer about how conditions in mines changed during the 1800s?
_____

Factories

A common working day in a textiles factory was 12 to 14 hours long, with short breaks for meals. Workers laboured six days a week in hot conditions with machinery that needed constant attention. Overseers (managers) fined workers or threatened to fire them if they were not paying close attention to their work at all times.
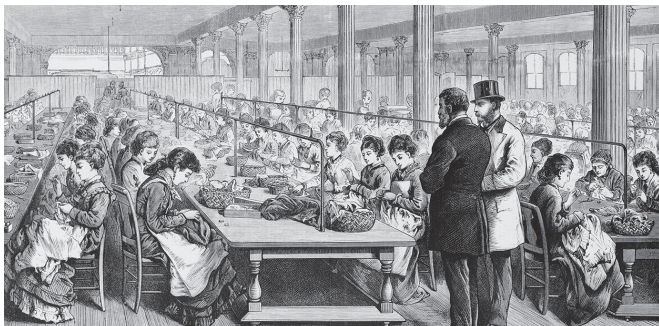
(A British textile factory)

The factories were extremely dirty and dangerous, often with low ceilings, locked windows and doors, and poor lighting. Workers risked losing limbs from loud, unguarded machines or getting serious throat or lung infections from the hot, polluted factory air.

4. Name two health risks associated with working in a factory

_____

_____

Child Labour

Once children began working in the factories, parents could no longer watch over them as they had previously when they worked on farms. Poor families could not afford enough food to keep their children healthy, so children had weaker bodies and were more likely to get sick from the dusty air or become deformed from accidents with machines.

Factory owners paid children extremely low wages: 10% of adult males' wages for long hours and often difficult work.

(Children at work in a textile factory)

The Factory Act

160. As concerns about the welfare and lack of education of children increased in the mid-1800s, the British Government held investigations to find out about the conditions of child workers.

In 1833, the Factory Act banned children under nine from working and made it compulsory for children under eleven to have two hours of education per day. This was revised in 1844 and again in 1867 to lower working hours and improve conditions in factories. The 10 Hour Act, passed in 1850, limited the working hours of all people to 10.5 hours per day.

5. Why did the government decide to pass the Factory Act?

_____

_____

_____

6. Imagine what your life would be like if you were a child in the 1800s. Would you rather have worked in:

a factory or a mine ?

Give a reason for your answer:

_____

_____

_____

What inventions revolutionised the lives of British people?

Retrieval Practice

1. Cholera was a disease which spread through _____

2. The Industrial Revolution took place between _____ and _____

3. Most coal mines were:
   a. In London
   b. In the South of England
   c. In the North of England

4. Children working in factories were paid _____% of an adult male wage.

5. List two negative effects of a sudden increase in population in cities:
   a. _____
   b. _____

6. The Factory Act of which year banned children under the age of 9 from working and gave children under 11 years old 2 hours of education per day?
   a. 1821
   b. 1833
   c. 1844
   d. 1867

The Spinning Jenny

The Spinning Jenny was one of the key developments in the industrialization of weaving during the early Industrial Revolution. It was a spinning frame for multiple balls of yarn (length of material fibres, like thread or wool).

It was invented in 1764 by James Hargreaves in Lancashire, England. The device reduced the amount of work needed to produce cloth, with a worker able to work eight or more balls of yarn at once. This grew to 120 as technology advanced.

The Water Frame

The yarn produced by the Spinning Jenny was not very strong until Richard Arkwright invented the water-powered 'water frame' in 1767, which produced yarn harder and stronger than that of the Spinning Jenny.

The water-wheel powered spinning frame designed for the production of cotton thread, was able to spin 128 threads at a time, which was an easier and faster method than ever before.

ARKWRIGHT'S FIRST SPINNING FRAME
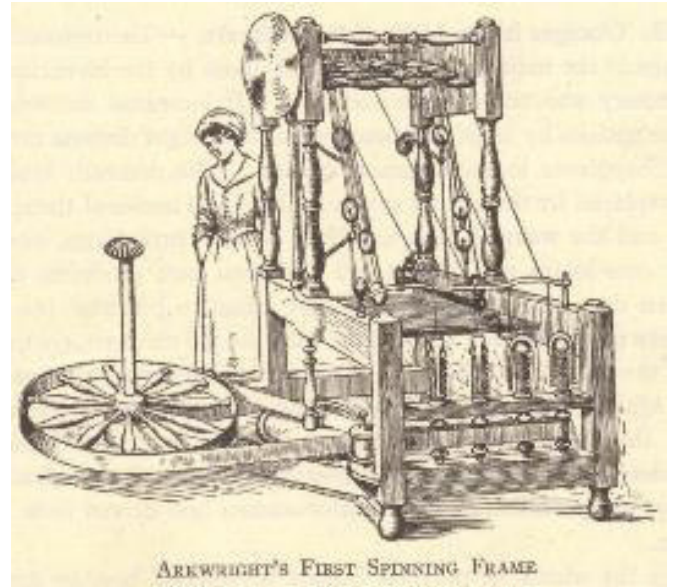
In 1771, Arkwright installed the water frame in his cotton mill at Cromford, Derbyshire, on the River Derwent, creating one of the first factories that was specifically built to house machinery rather than just bringing workers together.
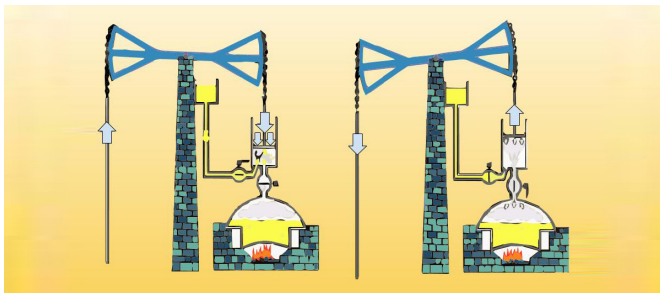
The machines did not need skilled workers so Arkwright paid unskilled women to run them. This invention started the factory system which grew rapidly during the Industrial Revolution.

1. Why was it helpful for Arkwright to be able to employ unskilled workers?

2. What difference did the water frame make to production?

_____

_____

_____

The Steam Engine

In 1712, Thomas Newcomen invented the steam engine. The engine was operated by condensing steam which created pressure to push the piston. It was the first practical device to harness steam to produce mechanical work.

These engines were used throughout Britain and Europe, initially to pump water out of mines. They replaced water and horse power in a range of industries, including on trains, ships and in factories. Hundreds were constructed through the 1700s and 1800s.

The impact of the steam engine was significant. Firstly it dramatically improved transportation, making it cheaper for businesses to transport their goods. Secondly, it gave flexibility about the location of factories, which no longer had to be located next to rivers.

3. Why was it easier for this invention to spread compared to the inventions of the Shang Dynasty or the Romans?

_____

_____

_____

The Locomotive

A steam locomotive was a type of railway train that produced its pulling power through a steam engine. These locomotives were fuelled by burning combustible material – usually coal or wood – to produce steam in a boiler.

(A drawing of the first passenger railway journey – Liverpool and Manchester)

Locomotion No. 1, built by the Stephenson family, was the first steam locomotive to carry passengers on a public rail line, the Stockton and Darlington Railway in 1825.

The Stephenson family also built the first inter-city railway line in the world - the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, which opened in 1830 – and went on to build locomotives for railways in USA and across Europe.

High-pressure steam engine locomotives could be used to reliably move goods and passengers on the railway tracks. This invention made transport much easier and quicker.

Railways

The impact of the railways was significant. Industry benefited as products could now be transported faster and in greater quantities than before, reducing costs. The construction of the railway network also fuelled demand for coal and steel.

Ordinary people saw the benefits too. They could now travel around the country much quicker and holidays out of the city for the working class were accessible from around 1870. Communication improved –newspapers could now be sent from London and Manchester to towns across the country. The postage system also became much quicker.

4. List 3 positive effects of the improved railway system in the 1800s

_____

_____

_____

5. How did these inventions of the Industrial Revolution change

The way factories were run?

_____

_____

The lives of ordinary people?

_____

_____

The economy?

_____

_____

How did the Industrial Revolution change Feltham?

Retrieval Practice

1. Before the Industrial Revolution, most people worked in small villages doing what kind of work?

2. The Industrial Revolution took place between _____ and _____

3. During the 1800s, more coal was mined because

   _____

4. List 3 ways that the railway system improved British society:

   a. _____
   b. _____
   c. _____

5. Why were children and women useful workers in the mines?

6. What was the name of an invention that spun yarn more quickly?
   a. The Spinning Penny
   b. The Spinning Jenny
   c. The Spinning Jill

Population Changes

Fuelled by the Industrial Revolution, from the early 1800s onwards, London exploded in size. From 1801 to 1901, the city's population grew six times as large, expanding into previously rural (countryside) areas. In 1801, Feltham's population was 620 people. By 1871, there were 2748 people living in the developing town.

> 💬 **1. Think back to previous lessons. Why did the population of towns and cities increase?**

Physical Development

Feltham had been a very rural area until the late 1800s. Most of the area was worked by farmers and market gardeners: people who grew fruit and vegetable on small plots of land or in their gardens to sell or trade at markets.

Below are two Ordnance Survey maps which show Feltham and the surrounding area 100 years apart:

> ✏️ **2. What has changed between 1850 and 1950 and why?**

1850:

1950:

Feltham Industrial School

In 1854, an Industrial School was created on Bedfont Road, to the west of Feltham. It was the first school of its type and would hold up to 700 boys aged 7 to 13.

Children from poor or neglectful families, or those who had committed crimes, would be sent to the school to learn a trade. Examples of trades are gardening, tailoring (making clothes) and shoemaking. They would also receive formal lessons, religious studies and nautical (sailing) skills.

The school had on-site rooms where 50 boys slept in one room with one toilet and their housemaster sleeping next door. There was an infirmary (place to sick pupils to be looked after) as well as two swimming baths, multiple play-yards and punishment cells (for pupils who misbehaved)!

The site closed in 1909 as is now occupied by Feltham Young Offenders Institution.

West Drayton Mills

The first recorded mention of Drayton Mill was in a survey in 1086 so we know it has existed as part of a manor house for a long time!

Following many changes in ownership over hundreds of years, John Mercer was the owner of Drayton Mill in 1816. During the Industrial Revolution the Mill begun to produce millboard – a strong paperboard used for the covers of books. The average output was estimated at 40 tons of millboard per week. The mill was powered by water.
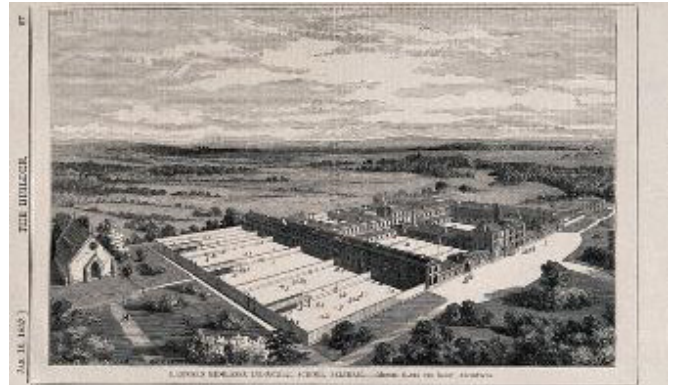
2. Why do you think the Government sent children to schools like this one in Feltham?

3. Think back to previous lessons. What machinery do you think Mercer used in his water-powered mill?

_____

_____

Feltham Railway

The Waterloo to Reading Line established a station in Feltham when it was constructed in 1848.

4. How would the railway construction have impacted the lives of people in Feltham?

_____

_____

We have now learnt about some of the ways that the Industrial Revolution affected Feltham

5. Your task is: Imagine you are the same age but living in Feltham during the Industrial Revolution. Using your knowledge on the Industrial Revolution write a letter to a cousin explaining how life in Feltham has changed.
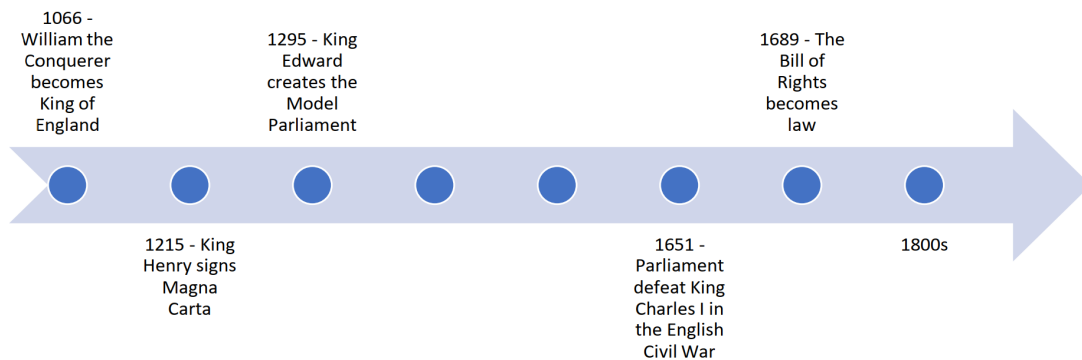
You should:

• Explain at least two different ways that the Industrial Revolution has changed life in Feltham.

• Describe the positive or negative effects of these changes

• Use examples from Feltham and your wider knowledge of the Industrial Revolution

_____

_____

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_____

_____

_____

What political changes took place during the Industrial Revolution?

Retrieval Practice

1. What did most people living in Feltham do for work before the late 1800s?

   a. Mining

   b. Fishing

   c. Farming

2. What did local people begin to campaign against in the 1860s in order to protect Hounslow Heath?

3. List two negative effects of a sudden increase in population in cities:

   a. _____

   b. _____

4. Why did populations increase in cities in the early 1800s?

   a. People moved to the cities for work.

   b. People were having more children.

   c. Fewer people were dying due to better water systems

5. Why was mass production a good development for factory owners?

6. A disease named _____ spread through contaminated water. Its symptoms included dehydration and _____

Timeline

1066 - William the Conquerer becomes King of England

1295 - King Edward creates the Model Parliament

1689 - The Bill of Rights becomes law

1215 - King Henry signs Magna Carta

1651 - Parliament defeat King Charles I in the English Civil War

1800s

Political Power in England

Since the Medieval period there has been a continuing shift in who has 'power' over the country. In 1066, William the Conqueror was a hugely powerful King who owned all of the land in England. However, by 1215 the power of the monarch was limited when Henry I signed the Magna Carta. It meant he would have to get approval from the Barons before making important decisions. The Magna Carta ended the principle that the King was above the law.
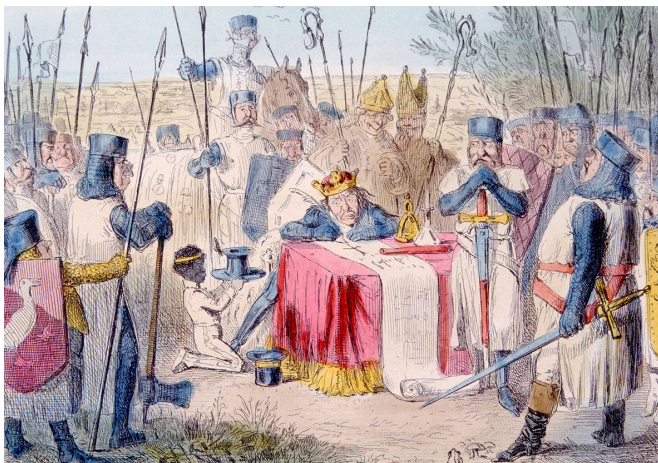
In 1295, the first ever Parliament was created by King Edward I and its influence has grown over time.

In 1688, Parliament oversaw a bloodless coup, called the Glorious Revolution and chose a new monarch. They passed a new law called the Bill of Rights was created which established a constitutional monarchy. This set clear limits on Royal Powers. The monarch still had some power but Parliament created all of the laws.

By the beginning of the 1800s, Parliament was now the most important decision making forum in the country. With the Industrial Revolution underway society had begun to rapidly change and more people wanted influence over the decisions that Parliament were making.

2. How has power shifted in England since William the Conqueror?

Explain your answer and give an example of one event that has caused this to happen

Voting problems during the Industrial Revolution

By the 1800s many people believed that the best way to improve living and working conditions was by giving as many people as possible the chance to vote. If more people had the vote then Parliament would have to listen to them and make laws that were in their interests.

At the start of the 1800s very few people were able to vote in elections and there were major problems with the way elections were run.

One problem at this time was that in many parts of the country you were only allowed to vote if you owned a certain amount of land or property. For example, in some areas you were only allowed to vote if your fireplace was big enough to fit a very large cooking pot. This meant that voting was limited to people who were quite wealthy.

In some areas known as 'Pocket Boroughs' people were bribed or threatened by wealthy landowners to vote for certain people. People were also not allowed to vote in secret which made it very difficult in these areas to vote for who you wanted.

Another issue with voting at this time was that many new of the rapidly growing cities such as Birmingham had no MPs to represent the views of the people living there. In other parts of the country there were areas called 'Rotten Boroughs' with less than 20 people living in them who had several MPs representing them. A hill in Wiltshire called Old Sarum had only seven people living there but still had two MPs.

Old Sarum – an area which had no residents but two MPs

The Great Reform Act

Frustrated with the problems with the voting system many members of the working and middle classes began sending petitions to the government demanding change. One of the leaders demanding change was Thomas Attwood who founded an organisation called the Birmingham Political Union in 1830. Attwood tried to influence Parliament to make changes and even told those who could not vote to refuse to pay taxes until these changes were made.

Thomas Attwood

In 1832 the government responded by passing The Great Reform Act. This was a new law to improve the voting system. The new law removed the Rotten Boroughs and new cities such as Birmingham were allowed to elect MPs. Men could now vote as long as they owned land or were paying a minimum of £10 a year to rent their homes. The number of people who could voters increased from 366,000 to 652,000.

However there were still problems. It was still not possible to vote in secret and most of the working class could not qualify to vote because they earnt too little. As a result only one in seven men could vote. Women were not allowed to vote at all.

Dissatisfaction in the country

A lot of people felt that the Great Reform Act was a betrayal. Many working class leaders felt that they had been betrayed by the middle classes.

By 1837 six MPs and six working men had published the 'People's Charter'. It asked for:
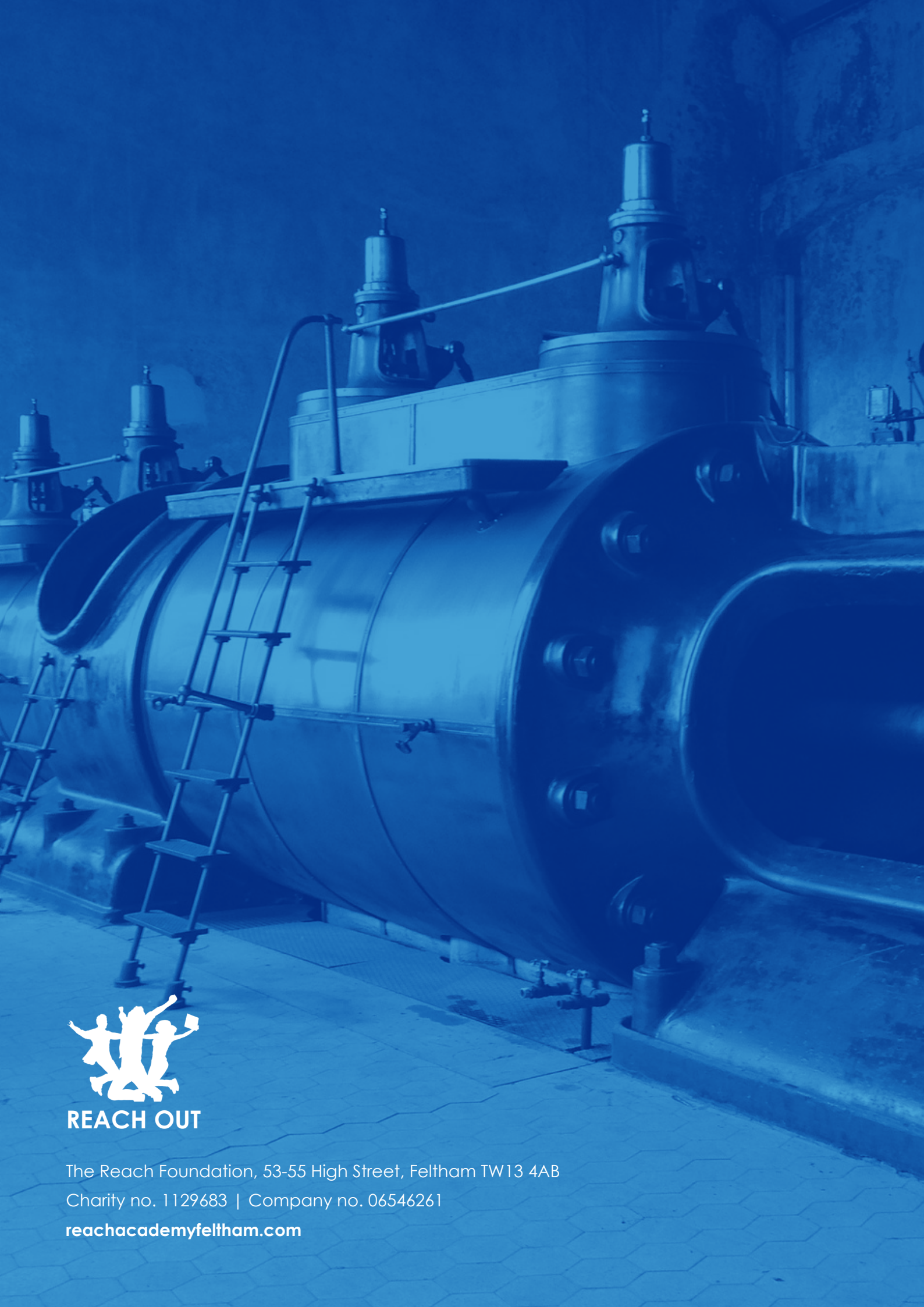
1. A vote for every man over 21.

2. The secret ballot to protect the voter.

3. No property qualification to be an MP.

4. Payment of MPs so that working people could become MPs.

5. Equal constituencies, so that everyone is equally represented.

6. Annual Parliamentary elections.

This campaign and movement, known as Chartism, continued until 1857, but their aims were not accomplished until 1918 (apart from an Annual Election, which we have never had).

6. Complete the table below by adding examples of what the Great Reform Act did achieve, and what it did not?

What the Great Reform Act achieved	What it did not achieve
1. An increased number of voters.	1. Votes for women.
2.	2.
3.	3.

REACH OUT