

Industry and Change

Trace how industrial conditions led to reform and new political ideas.

10.3d "Social and political reform, as well as new ideologies, developed in response to industrial growth."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline the child-labor problem and circle a law responding to it. Mark V beside a voting reform goal and M beside Marxism's proposed change.

Responses to Industrial Growth

- ① Industrial growth drew many families into nineteenth-century towns. Crowded housing and poor sanitation threatened health. Many factory workers, including children, faced long hours, low pay, and dangerous machinery. Owners could gain wealth while employees had little control over working conditions. Workers and reformers organized petitions, meetings, and campaigns. They disagreed about whether society needed limited reforms or a fundamental change in economic power.
- ② Britain's Factory Act of 1833 restricted children's hours in many textile mills and established inspectors. Enforcement and coverage were limited, and later laws extended protections. Education reformers sought alternatives to full-time child labor. In England and Wales, an 1880 law made school attendance compulsory for children aged five to ten, though attendance was not immediately universal. Suffrage campaigns sought voting rights for excluded people. Reforms gradually enfranchised more men; women remained excluded from parliamentary voting until the twentieth century.
- ③ Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels offered a more radical analysis. They described conflict between the bourgeoisie, owners of productive property, and the proletariat, wage workers. They argued for ending capitalist class rule and private ownership of the means of production, with the aim of a classless society. Other reformers sought safer workplaces, schooling, and wider voting rights within capitalism. Labor unions also organized for workers' interests, without all sharing Marxist goals. Industrial problems therefore produced competing responses, and no reform immediately benefited everyone.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 Identify two industrial conditions that led workers and reformers to demand change.

2 How did the Factory Act of 1833 respond to a problem of industrial work?

3 Name an education reform and a suffrage goal from the passage.

4 How did Marxism's proposed solution differ from the gradual reforms supported by some other reformers?

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Imagine you are a reformer in an industrial city. Write four sentences proposing a response to one industrial condition from the passage. State the problem, explain your policy, tell how it would help, and explain whether it works within capitalism or seeks revolutionary change.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline the child-labor problem and circle a law responding to it. Mark V beside a voting reform goal and M beside Marxism's proposed change. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Identify two industrial conditions that led workers and reformers to demand change.	Any two: crowded housing, poor sanitation, long hours, low pay, dangerous machines, or workers' lack of control over hours, safety, and wages.
2	How did the Factory Act of 1833 respond to a problem of industrial work?	It responded to child labor in textile mills by limiting children's work hours and creating factory inspectors.
3	Name an education reform and a suffrage goal from the passage.	England and Wales required attendance for children aged five to ten in 1880. Suffrage campaigns sought votes for people excluded from elections; more men were gradually enfranchised.
4	How did Marxism's proposed solution differ from the gradual reforms supported by some other reformers?	Marxism called for workers to overthrow capitalist ownership and hold productive property collectively. Gradual reformers sought changes, such as safer workplaces and broader voting rights, within capitalism.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

In a mill town, crowded housing spreads disease among workers' families. I would ask the city government to require clean water, sewer connections, and inspections of rental buildings. This reform would improve health without ending private ownership of factories. It works within capitalism because the government regulates living conditions rather than transferring productive property to the workers.

Accept equivalent cause-and-response explanations that are supported by the passage. For the open response, accept a clear industrial problem, a plausible response, an explanation of its effect, and an accurate distinction between gradual reform and revolutionary change.