**Reform:**

* Reformers (some members of the middle-class and aristocracy) began to realize how inhuman the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_had become.
* They were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ capitalism, but thought \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were needed to act on behalf of the workers and the factory owners.

**Positive Change:**

* 1883 – \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ passed laws limiting hours of each workday, restricted children from working in factories , and required factory owners to make safer & cleaner working conditions
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: formed to bargain for better working conditions, higher pay, and threatened strikes.
* Factory owners came to the realization that healthy, happy, and somewhat well-paid employees meant a productive workforce
* The middle class became substantially bigger.
* The standard of living increases and Public Education becomes more accessible.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – the ability for a person to work their way up from one social class to the next.
* 1807 – Slave trade is abolished – no new slaves were transported (legally) from Africa, ownership of existing slaves continued
* 1833 – Britain outlaws slavery all together.

**Lastly…..**

* Democracy began developing in Britain and the United States due to enlightenment ideals. Both would eventually (after WWII) create \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Meaning, they combined pure-capitalism with socialism.
* In Russia, reform was non-existent with absolute rule. Marxist ideas grew popular among a small group of urban intellectuals, who would later lead a workers revolution and create a communist state.

**Capitalism vs. Communism Discussion:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Which is better? |  |
| Why? |  |
| How do you measure? |  |

**Legislation & Reform:**

* Early attempts to regulate factories were weak and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Unions were outlawed because they would interfere with the “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”
* Child labor was only limited, not abolished
* Kids in textile mills only were limited to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ workdays. Those in mines, shipyards and factories worked more than 12 hours a day.
* Factory Acts of 1833, 1842 & 1847
  + limited child labor
  + Prohibited children under 10 in the mines
  + Set the maximum number of working hours for women and children at 10.

**Labor Unions:**

* Union: Organized workers that fight for better working conditions
* Before unions, if a worker complained about conditions, would be replaced
* Workers realize harder for factory to replace a larger group of workers, so formed unions.
* Gradually, unions won:
  + Higher wages, shorter hours, and improved conditions

**List one thing that unions accomplished:**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_