

1800s, starting in 1802.-- England

first act, 1802: improved workers' conditions (women and children)

-limited age to over 9 years, and said the children must go to school at factory owners' schools

-religious school and 3R's school (4 yrs)

-(no enforcement, so more acts followed)

-included the 10 hours' Act and Union act

-Parliament (who)

(reputable)

1720-1778

weaver, carpenter and inventor  
Lancashire, England

Invented the spinning Jenny in 1764  
led to an easier way to produce yarn,  
and ran many locals out of business,  
who spun their yarn at home. Revolutionized  
clothing--cheaper and easier to make

1870s England/USA

~~Thomas Malthus, Herbert Spencer, ...~~

~~used to argue the superiority of the elite~~  
~~classes in the struggles between classes.~~

~~Extended Dawvins ideas to socioeconomic theo.~~

~~--the superiors should rule and the weaker~~  
~~should be defeated.~~

~~-stressed competition in the laissez-faire~~  
~~capitalist system~~

1842, England, Parliament

~~-prevented boys under 10 yrs. and women~~  
from working underground. *per se who started trouble*

-initially met with resistance from women and children themselves because they lost a significant amount of pay and income.

-eventually led to a better working situation

-initially women worked as "mules" hauling ore

-children would dig out ore from hard-to-reach crevasses

Newcastle-Upon-Thyne, England--1829

first practical and efficient steam train

Robert Stephenson and Company

built for the Rainhill Trials by Liverpool

& Manchester Railway to choose the best design

-multi-tubular boiler, which made for a more

efficient and effective heat transfer b/w

exhaust gases and water, increasing the amount

of steam produced.

-Great success and paved the way for many miles

of railroad track to be built across England

in future years

1736-1819, Greenock, Renfrewshire, Scotlan

-most noted for his 1765 improvement on the steam engine

-led to a new form of transportation, the steam train, and made it possible to travel

-faster, cheaper:

-transportation of goods and mail

-food, since the transport costs go down and the transport itself is faster

1664-1729, Dartmouth, Devon, England  
-invention of the steam engine-1710  
-initially very cumbersome and awkward because  
it required the cylinder to be heated and then  
cooled down, wasting considerable energy.  
-used to pump water out of tin mines  
-one of his machines repaired by James Watt,  
gave him the ideas necessary to refine and  
adapt the steam engine to a wide variety of u

1851 Great Exhibition, Hyde Park, London

Joseph Paxton

"World's first mall," a structure made of iron and glass, made possible by the cast plate glass method (1848) which made it possible to make large pieces of glass cheaply and strongly  
-attracted many visitors from around the world  
-first major installation of public pay toilets  
-myriad gardens and greenery within, along with shops and stores  
-burned to the ground in 1936



1856-1939, Austria, Paris

-of note <sup>deserving</sup> because of his psychoanalytical theories repression, subconscious mind, dreams, therapeutic methods such as free association  
-influenced by Darwin, Dostoyevsky, Nietzsche