

INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

The 18th century was characterized by the shifting of people from the South to the north of the country in which new factories were built near the coal fields with provided them with fuel. The consequences was that new towns called "Mushrooms towns" grows up just to contain the workers of the factories. And so an industrial society came in light.

Woman and children were increasingly employed because they could be paid less and were easier to control. They were obligated to work in bad conditions so many hours per day.

The situation of life in that kind of towns were not the best: the air and water were polluted, the houses were overcrowded and more and more people were left home by work. The new technologies were more useful than mans, they could work every day all day, they didn't go trough illnesses.

So all this thing brought in the three first decades of the century a situation of repression and political stagnation.

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La disoccupazione deriva dal fatto che nascono le macchine lavoratrici molto più precise che funzionavano tutto il giorno e non si ammalavano, in più ci sono le guerre napoleoniche che richiamano soldati, la maggior parte dei quali va incontro la morte.

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1. shifting of population
2. New factories were built near coal fields which provided them with fuel.
3. Towns called "mushrooms towns" ere the new kind of town, built just to contain the house of workers.
4. Woman and child were the most employed because hey could be paid less and were easier to control.
5. The city environments for workers, meant long working hours and terrible living conditions.
6. The life expectancy of the poor inhabitants of industrial cities was well below tweet years.

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1. The percentage of child workers during the industrial revolution was the 15 % of the total labour force.
2. Child were chosen as a work force because they were paid less, they were malleable and fats-learning.
3. It was a new practice.