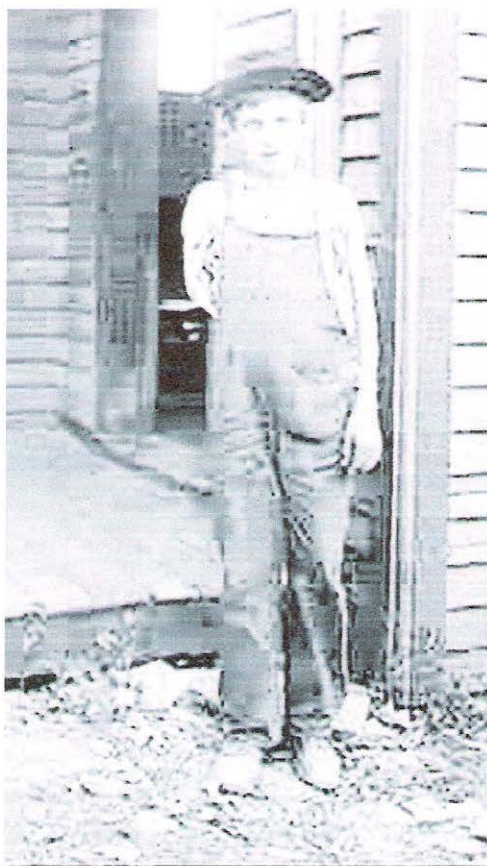


# Training

**DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTION (DBQ)**

**GRADE 10**



**Booklet 1**

**General Directions, Background Information,  
DBQ Question, and Documents Booklet**

## Historical Background

*The Industrial Revolution which began in England in the late 1700's had a wide range of positive and negative effects on the economic and social life of the people of England. These results have been interpreted from a variety of perspectives—the factory workers, the factory owners, the government, and others who observed the conditions in industrial cities at the time.*

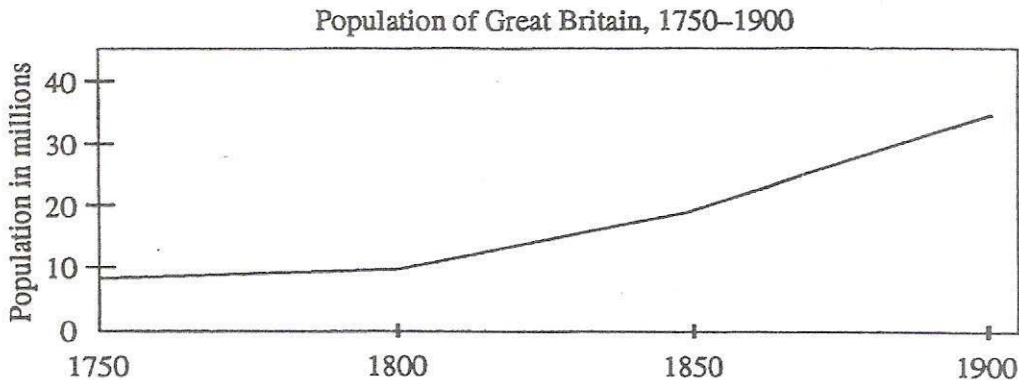
### DBQ Question

Using your knowledge supported by evidence from the documents, answer the following DBQ question in an essay:

**Evaluate the positive and negative affects of the Industrial Revolution**

### **Document A**

*Source: TCI*



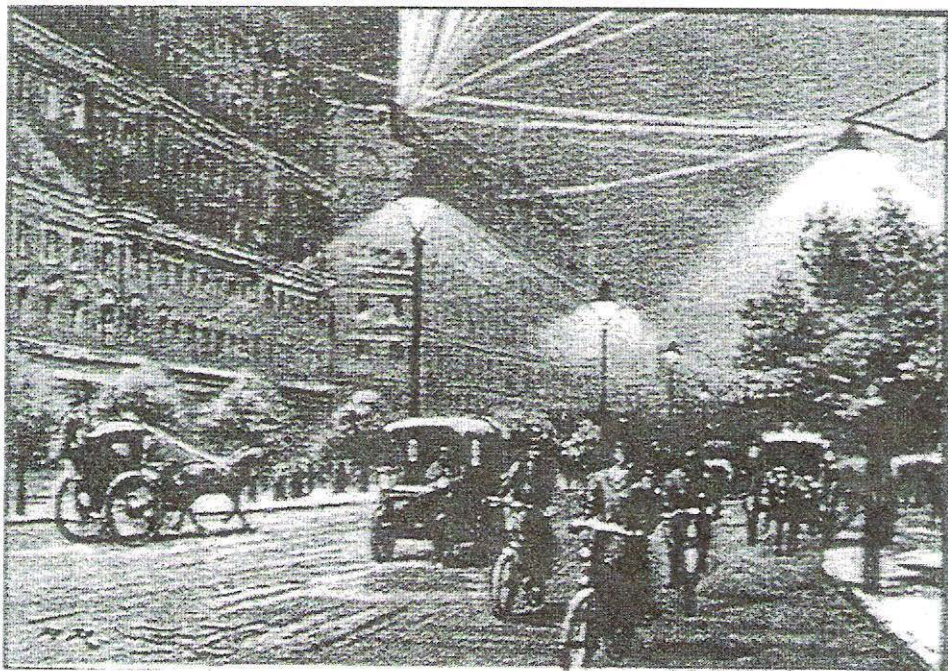
# Document B

*Source: Industrial Revolution*

Prior to Industrialization and Electrification



After Industrialization and Electrification



## Document C

*Source: Working Man's Companion subtitled The Results of Machinery, Namely Cheap Production and Increased Employment. It was published in 1831.*

You are surrounded, as we have constantly shown you throughout this book, with an infinite number of comforts and conveniences which had no existence two or three centuries ago and those comforts are not used only by a few, but are within the reach of almost all men. Every day is adding something to your comforts. Your houses are better built, your clothes are cheaper, you have an infinite number of domestic utensils. You can travel cheaply from place to place, and not only travel at less expense, but travel ten times quicker than two hundred years ago.

## Document D

*Source: Excerpt from the testimony of Joseph Hebergam to the Sadler Committee.*

Sadler: What is the nature of your illness?

Hebergam: I have damaged lungs. My leg muscles do not function properly and will not support the weight of my bones.

Sadler: A doctor has told you that you will die within the year, is that correct?

Hebergam: I have been so told.

Sadler: Did he tell you the cause of your illness?

Hebergam: He told me that it was caused by the dust in the factories and from overwork and

insufficient diet ....

Sadler: To what was his (your brother's) death attributed?

Hebergam: He was cut by a machine and he died of infection.

Sadler: Do you know of any other children who died at the R \_\_ Mill?

Hebergam: There were about a dozen died during the two years and a half that I was there.

At the L \_\_ Mill where I worked last, a boy was caught in a machine and had both his thigh bones broke and from his knee to his hip the flesh was ripped up the same as it had been cut by a knife. His hand was bruised, his eyes were nearly torn out and his arms were broken. His sister, who ran to pull him off, had both her arms broke and her head bruised. The boy died. I do not know if the girl is dead, but she was not expected to live.

Sadler: Did the accident occur because the shaft was not covered? Hebergam: Yes.

## Document E

*Source: Friedrich Engels after he visited an English industrial city in 1844.*

Every great town has one or more slum areas where the workers struggle through life as best they can out of sight of the more fortunate classes of society. The slums ... are generally unplanned wildernesses of one- or two-storied houses. Wherever possible these have cellars which are also used as dwellings. The streets are usually unpaved, full of holes, filthy and strewn with refuse. Since they have neither gutters nor drains, the refuse accumulates in stagnant, stinking puddles. The view of Manchester is quite typical. The main river is narrow, coal-black and full of stinking filth and rubbish which it deposits on its bank .... One walks along a very rough path on the river bank to reach a chaotic group of little, one story, one-room cabins .... In front of the doors, filth and garbage abounded.

## Document F

*Source: Manchester in 1844, Leon Faucher.*

The little town of Hyde was at the beginning of the century a little hamlet of only 800 people, on the summit of a barren hill, the soil of which did not yield sufficient food for the inhabitants. The brothers Ashton have peopled and enriched this desert .... Mr. T. Ashton employs 1500 work people [in his factories]. The young women are well and decently clothed .... The houses inhabited by the work people form long and large streets. Mr. Ashton has built 300 of them, which he lets [rents] for ... 75 cents per week .... Everywhere is to be observed a cleanliness which indicates order and comfort.

## Document G

*Source: This description is from a pamphlet published in 1797 by the Society for Bettering the Condition and Increasing the Comforts of the Poor.*

The village contains about 1500 inhabitants, of whom all who are capable of work are employed in and about the mills. Of these there are 500 children who are entirely fed, clothed, and educated by Mr. Dale. The others live with their parents in the village and have a weekly allowance for their work. The healthy appearance of these children has frequently attracted the attention of the traveler. Special regulations, adopted by Mr. Dale, have made this factory very different from the others in this kingdom. Out of the nearly 3000 children employed in the mills from 1785 to 1797, only fourteen have died.

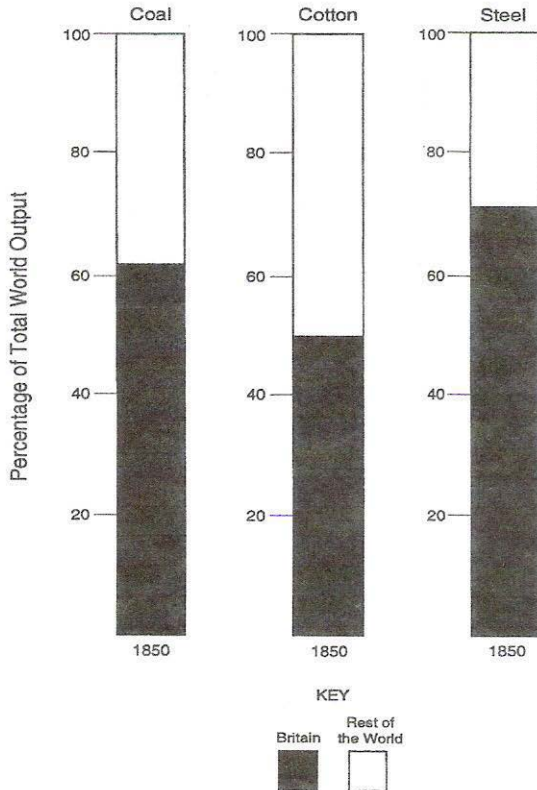
# Document H

## Industrial Production

Source: TCI—Industrial Revolution

Source: Document Based-Activities for Global History Classes, 1999.

Britain's Share of World Industry in 1850



1740	17,350 tons
1796	125,079 tons
1839	1,248,781 tons
1854	3,100,000 tons
1900	9,000,000 tons