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be expected to go out to work; often in the mills or mines.

* Children were the ideal employees. They were cheap, weren't big enough or educated enough to argue or to complain and were small enough to fit between tight fitting machineries that adults couldn't get between.

V) Housing:-

* The very rapid growth in population in the 19th century in the cities included the new industrial and manufacturing cities.

* The critical factor was financing, which was handled by building societies that dealt directly with large contracting firms.

* Private renting from housing landlords was the dominant tenure.

* Living conditions during the industrial revolution varied from the splendor of the homes of the owners to the squalor of the lives of the workers.

Conclusion:-

In the 19th century, middle class norm of the mother at the center of the family as a homemaker or "angel in the house". The main social legacies of industrialization and capitalism in the 19th and early