

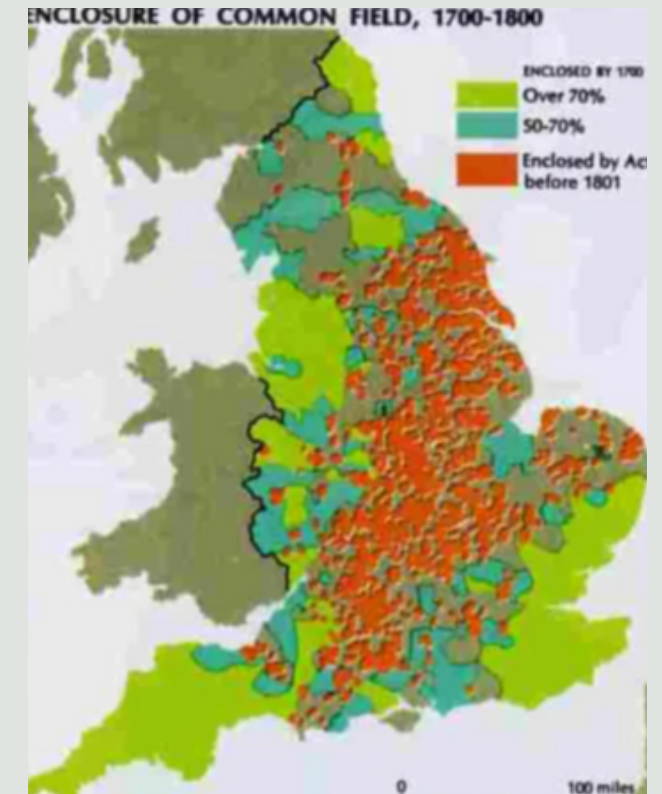
# ENCLOSURE ACTS AND FACTORY WORKERS





## The Displacement of Rural Workers:

- 1) Shared common lands among peasants and small farmers for cropping and grazing their animals were Bordered and made private.
- 2) The Enclosures turned the common land into private agricultural land which gets eliminated shared properties and also Forced Displacement.
- 3) Common land supported rural families whose like one source of living was wiped out by dislocating them with no options.
- 4) These families which was dislocated ended up with nothing neither resource nor land.
- 5) Small farmers and laborers could no longer sustain themselves through traditional farming methods.  
Having no access to land they were facing poverty, hunger, and loss of livelihood.
- 6) Unemployed workers particularly farm workers found very little work in rural areas.
- 7) Most of them were forced to shift to urban areas seeking factory employment that was often giving low salary and poor working conditions.



# How the Enclosure Acts Led to Urbanization?

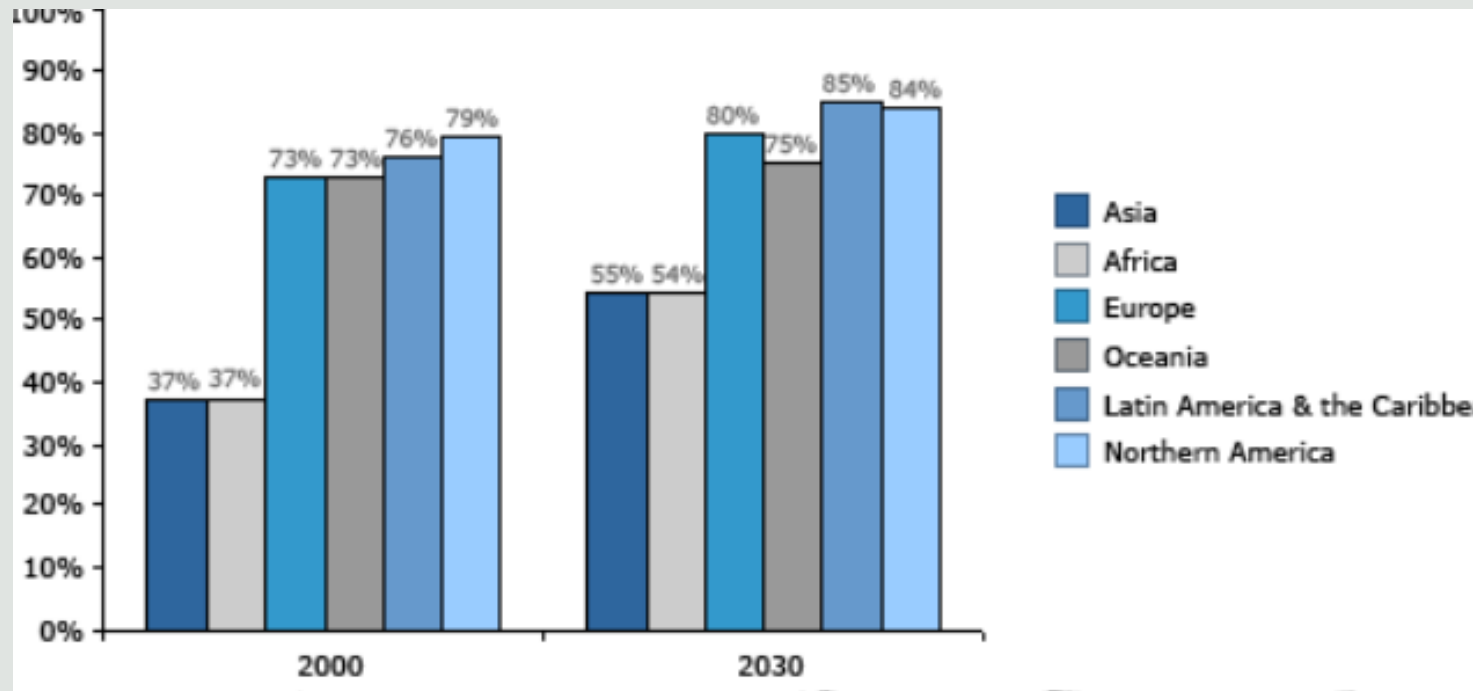
1.) Loss of Jobs: The majority of the farmers lost their work and properties because of the Enclosure Acts. Migration to Cities they moved to cities for employment in factories.

2.) Growing Cities: Manchester, Birmingham, and Liverpool the main cities in UK that expanded rapidly as people moved from the countryside.

3.) Push Factors: The Enclosure Acts pushed people from their land and out of rural areas.

4.) Pull Factors: Individuals migrated to urban areas for higher wages and lifestyles even their conditions were very hard.

5.) Too much overcrowded: The cities grew overcrowded with poor living conditions, bad hygiene, and poverty.



The earth is on fire: a monumental milestone, by next year, for the first time in history, more than half its population will be living in cities. These 3.3 billion people are expected to grow to 3 billion by 2020 – this unique map of the world shows where these people live now.

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At the beginning of the 20th century, the world's urban population was only 200 million, mainly in the west



# The Rise of Factory Work:

**Early Labor Movement:** In the 1800s, a fairly modest percentage of U.S. workers worked in factories. By 1859, 32% were factory workers.

**Not skilled workers:** Most unskilled workers such as seamstresses and laborers were paid low wages and endured poor working conditions.

**Skilled Workers:** Skilled workers like carpenters were paid more, owned houses and gave more respect.

**Child & Immigrant Labor:** Mills employed children, women and poor immigrants especially in textile factories.

**Trade union:** The Knights of Labor union organized workers for better conditions in 1869. It was most powerful with 700,000 members.

**Challenges:** The organization was having internal conflicts or split and after a failed strike in 1886, membership dropped.





# The Rise of the Working Class:

- 1) Rise of the Working Class: Rural workers going into factories made a particular working class in cities emerge.
- 2) Long Hours and Low Wages: Factory workers typically worked long hours (12-16 hours a day) for less wage primarily in difficult and dangerous conditions.
- 3) Household labor: Whole families were hired for work in factories in most cases include women and children who earned less than men. This created a total trouble working class.
- 4) Status change: While some workers were started to gain higher wages or become managers many were trapped in low wage factory labor for their whole lives.



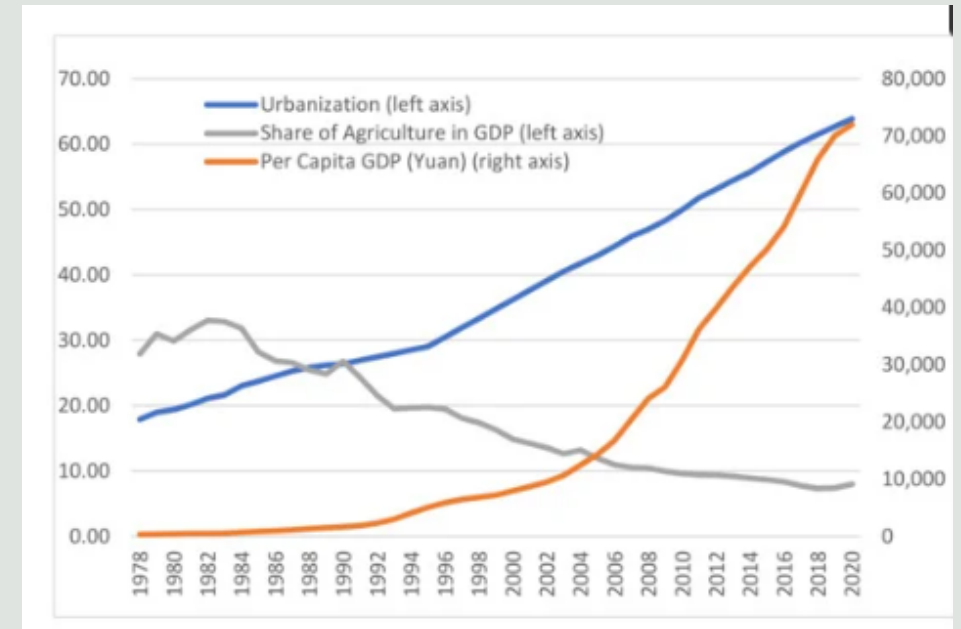
# Economic Changes and Social Impact:

1) Wealth Gap: The farmers grew wealthier that increase the gap between rich and poor.

2) Industrial Development: Factory workers increased but agricultural communities suffered.

3) Division of class: The wealthy people remained richer and the poor poorer.

4) Urban Poverty: Cities grew but poor living and poverty start to rise.





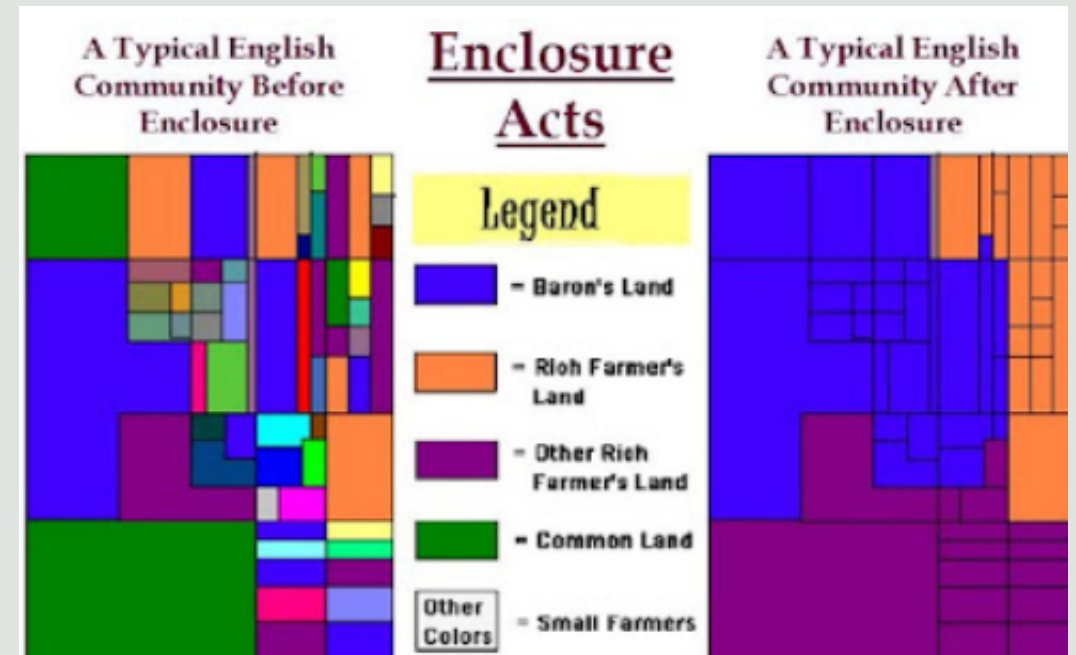
# Legacy of the Enclosure Acts:

1) compulsory migration: Enclosure Acts pushed rural laborers into towns.

2) Steady Labor Supply: removed workers filled the factory jobs.

3) Shift to Factories: Low paid factory work employed displaced farmers.

4) Expanding capitalism: Industrialist's wealth grew with cheap labor accelerating the class division.



**THANKYOU!**