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(ne MEADOWS)

MIDDLESEX COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION COMMITTEE



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English Banking cont.

Several important banks were now founded concentrating on deposit work and greatly extending the use of cheques: they met great opposition from the Bank of England and were not allowed to join the Clearing House till 1855.

The only problem which now remained was how to control the issue of bank notes i.e. How far based on gold etc. This was settled by:-

BANK CHARTER 1844

1. Bank of England to separate Banking and Issue departments.
2. Notes to be issued as follows:-
a) of £14,000,000 backed by security.
(fiducie)

b) more than this must be backed by
bullion issue.

3. Anyone might demand notes for bullion
at the rate of \$3. 54. 9. per oz of 22 count gold.
4. There must be a weekly report published
in the press of the amount of gold in
reserve and the value of notes in
circulation.
5. The privilege of issue held by countries
banks would lapse if they, or any of them,
were to fail or become bankrupt. whenever
this happened the Bank of England
might increase the fiduciary issue by
£ of the total issue (by 1931 the last
private bank lost its privilege of issue
in this way.)
6. No new banks might issue notes.



RESULTS OF THIS ACT.

- a) Currency could no longer be increased
by issuing more bank notes because
more gold had to be stored for every
extra note printed.
- b) The increasing use of cheques as
alternative paper currencies eased
this difficulty.

CLEARING HOUSE cash exchanges between
banks made unnecessary, except for small
balances. (See Roberts on Banking)

CURRENCY In 1914 the government issued
a Currency and Bank Notes Act making
£1 and 10 sh notes legal tender to any amount.
The Bank of England gold reserves were
thus increased though the currency
notes were convertible to gold. (Notes
about this value are called bank notes?)

1928 these currency notes were replaced by Bank notes of the same value and also in 1928 the fiduciary issue of Bank of England set at £200,000,000.

N.B. BANK OF ENGLAND TODAY.

1. Is a central bank.
 2. Issues notes.
 3. Manages the National Debt.
 4. Advises Government on financial policy.
 5. Is concerned in the issue of stocks & shares of Dominion & Colonial Government.
 6. Is the banker Banker. It keeps other banks gold reserves.
- The "Big FIVE" consist of:-

1. MIDLAND
2. BARCLAYS
3. LLOYDS
4. NATIONAL PROVINCIAL
5. WESTMINSTER.

FACTORY ACTS.

1815-19. Robert Owen and the father of Sir Robert Peel. Originally, intended their Bill to apply to all factories, to forbid employment of children under 10 and to reduce the working day for older children to 10 hours. → strong opposition from manufacturers → bill reduced to a mere shadow.

a) Cotton Mills only.

b) Prohibited child labour under 9.

but no inspection → Act broken by the co-operation of employers and parents.

1833 First Effective Act.

All textiles except silk factories.

- a) Children under 9 not to be employed.
 - b) From 9-13 have to work nine hours two hours schooling (48 hour week)
 - c) 13-18 a thirteen hour day (89 hour week).
 - d) Paid Government factory inspectors.
- (N.B. Both registers 1836 made this even more effective).

1844 - Ten Hour Bill

1844 textile mills.

a) 12 hour day for women i.e. everybody.

b) Children might start at age of 8 but only 6 hrs day.

1857 TEN HOUR ACT.

Evaded by some employers using a relay system in order to keep men working the 15 hours.

1870 - A compromise Act.

a) A 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ hour day.

b) Factory only open between 6am & 6pm.

(No bypassed those workers whose employer had not used the relay system and whose day was now lengthened)

1874 - Protection Act officially for women and children was extended to bleaching, dyeing, lacemaking, pottery and match factories).

1875 - General factory protection providing factories of a given size.

1875 - 10 hour day finally granted (50 hours week).

Truck Payment.

The payment of wages in goods or subject to spending in employer's 'Tommy shop' where poor goods were sold at high prices. This practice was forbidden 1831 Truck Act but was not enforced and was only stopped after a long struggle chiefly by the trade unions and partly by a series of anti-truck clauses in the various factory acts.

Co-operative movement.

Robert Owen believed that all industry should come under the control of its own workers i.e. each factory should belong to and be run by its own employees. This was the basis behind all co-op movements although the original idea failed. In 1844 29 flannel weavers (Charles

and covenants) started a shop in Taoud
lane, he had they subscribed \$1 each
bought goods in bulk at wholesale prices
and shared them without profit. Some
shops were set up where goods were
sold at ordinary retail prices the
profits given back to customers as
dividend according to their share purchased.
Among other benefits the food sold in
these shops was unadulterated. In
1967 the Co-op had 10 million members.

Education

1. Early Times

The Dark Ages (5th & 6th) had almost
wiped out learning: it centre was the
monasteries. King Alfred used his best
to restore learning by ordering the building
of new monastic schools, the copying
of books, "translating into the common
tongue;" by sending for scholars
from abroad.

2. Medieval

a) The monastic school. Unlike Roman
times, this was now open only to
boys who intended becoming priests or
monks. The main work was the
studying of writing and books and the
study of Latin.

b) Secular clergy schools. Attached to
cathedrals and collegiate churches,
produced young men for the profession.

jobs (the law, civil service, lawyer, accountants) Latin the international language was essential. (hence there are called grammar schools) other subjects were rhetoric, logic, music, astronomy, arithmetic, geometry for advanced students.

9. Universities. Oxford 1167, Paris 1170, Cambridge 1209 King's colleges were much like schools but drew their pupils from any where. At first students lived in lodgings (no standard of morals and behavior) but later with new Kings, monarchs bishops ordered separate colleges → standard of work, behavior and morals very good and aided the life of students.

1. Guild school, founded for children of their members by most of the craft guilds. They were mostly boarding

schools where the boys received a high standard of care and education. During these times, most of the teachers and at the universities the students as well would be churchmen. Among other reasons joining the church or a friar might be the only way a man without wealth could get time and opportunity for learning and research.

B. Renaissance

Revival of learning beginning in Italy about 1400 (wealth + leisure) accelerated by Turkish capture of Constantinople 1453. → scholars to Europe with Greek and Latin learning: invention of movable

type & an introduction of paper
making together made possible
many copies cheaply of books →
increased knowledge

William Carter
Galileo & Copernicus.
Explorers
Geography mapmaking Science.

MODERN TIMES

† 6. 1870 Forster Elementary Education Act.

1. Education available for all children (not free, not compulsory)
2. School Boards were built and maintained elementary schools (wrote by side with Church Schools)
3. State grants were increased.
NB: both Church men and non churchmen were displeased by this Dual System.

1880 Education compulsory to age of 14.

1891 Education free to age of 13

1871 Unions etc. thrown open to all religions.

1902 Balfour Education Act (Secondary)

1. Abolished the School Boards.

2. Created a system of secondary and technical schools.

3. At these schools they were to be free places for specially bright elementary pupils.

4. If the state school education was put into the hands of the counties & borough councils.

NB:

a) All elementary schools whether church founded or not were now in the hands of local authorities and maintained by them.

b) Some of the old Grammar Schools were now given public money and supervision.

1906 Free meals could be provided by County Councils.

1907 Medical inspection of children

instituted.

1946.

1. School leaving age raised to 15 (ultimate aim 16)
2. Give secondary education in grammar, modern or technical schools from 11-15.
3. School leavers must attend a county college one day a week till 18.
4. Large grants were made for adult education. (Full enforcement of this Act has been delayed by a shortage of teachers and buildings but the Act makes clear in detail the Govt's aim for the future:-

* Important aims of the Act

1. The gain to industry and commerce when scientific and technical

training is more widely diffused.

4. The importance of effective education for "leisure" to transform the life of the masses, providing something worthwhile to fill the gap left by mechanisation and the reduction of working hours." Also the act expresses a hope that "so we get nearer to equality of education for all children so we may get nearer to full social democracy, instead of merely political democracy."

Explain the reasons for, and the results of, the rise
of prices during the 16th

Reasons for—

The steady inflow of precious metals from
America and their circulation all over Europe.
Henry VIII debased the coinage.

The landlords had to raise the rents whenever
possible.

The middle of the Tudor period is characterized
by a substantial advance in prices and a
smaller increase in wages, the latter conforming
to the principle that they tend to advance more
slowly than the prices.

This results was brought about mainly by
the debasement of the coinage by Henry VIII,
but would have occurred to the same degree
in any case.

Results of—

A rise in rents, the landlords finding
it necessary to raise them because the

income from tenants were enjoying the
prosperity from their high corn prices and
therefore it was hardly unreasonable of the
landlord to do this.

There was also much discontent among
the poor, which led to revolts, in the middle of the
Tudor period.

James Brunelley born in 1716. He was a
mechanical genius. Financed by the Duke of
Bridgewater he built the Bridgewater Canal.
The aim of this canal was to provide in
cheaper means of transport of coal—
this it was highly successful. Brunelley
was then detached to construct other canals.
His success caused the canal mania
and a greater network of canals were
constructed in the country.

George Stephenson born 1781. built a
locomotive in 1825. Defective living in
his experiment the idea of using
escaping steam-less coal consumption,
and greater heat. Defective in several
ways, but he continued experimenting.
The result 1829 was a success. For
the remainder of his life his chief work
was connected with public railways.
Edwin Chadwick. Interested in social
reform. Member of commission which
led to Poor Law Amendment Act 1834.
drew his attention to unemployment -
thought it due to sanitation - investigated
then the reasons for pauperism in all
parts of the country. Board of Health
founded in 1848 due to him. He improved
water supplies, sanitation, street cleansing
and drainage and town planning.
Contributed towards making towns

more healthy.
Lord Shaftesbury became chairman of a
factory commission - He made possible
some of Owen's ideas. He was sufficiently
interested in factory reform to give up
his business life and his friends for the
cause. Urged Parliament to pass Bills
to improve industrial conditions. Much had
been achieved on his death in 1885 for
men, women and children in industrial
life.

George O'Connor. Was a strong supporter
and chief leader of Chartism. Constitutional
means were discarded by him and
more violent methods adopted. Chartists
riots occurred in various parts of the
country. O'Connor was a difficult man
to get on with and dissension among
the leaders led to the destruction of the
unity of the movement. It finally failed.

in 1858 although it had previously
ceased to be ineffective

"Funta" A small group of active
reformers who aimed at securing legal
protection for Trade Unions. Funta aimed
at getting the Criminal Law Amendment
Act repealed - succeeded 1875.

Cecil Rhodes 1853-1907

Africa was a scene of great
Imperial activity at the close of the
19th century, and in S. Africa Cecil
Rhodes was a great personality. He
went to Natal as a boy and
remained from early days of uniting
as much of Africa as possible under
the British flag. He added Rhodesia
to Britain's domain. He gained
money from diamonds and when
the land was discovered to be
rich there ensued a "scramble

for Africa.

Woolen Industry

Specially important position in industry because:

1. It was England's chief manufacture for 700 years.
2. The raw material was mostly home produced.
3. It reflects every change in industrial organization.
 - a. Guild is the worker owned both the instruments of production and the raw materials.
 - b. Domestic System worker owned instruments of production and not raw materials.
 - c. Factory system where workers owned neither.
4. This was the first industry brought under national control and hundreds of laws were made for its protection.

5. The manufacture of cloth was the most widespread of industries, though the west country, east Anglia & Yorkshire were the main districts.
6. Because of its importance the industry has had a wide social influence and also enriched the English language eg phrases such as "to spin a yarn", "to unravel a mystery", "to be on tenterhooks".

The names of people eg Taylor, Gucker, bleaver, Webster, Ryan, "Spinsters" words like that.

Early History

The industry existed in Roman times but most records date from 1066. The earliest craft guilds were successors

1197 Richard I. Change of Cloth.

Fixed the length, width, weight and quality of cloth: appointed all aalnoors (inspectors) for each borough; this assize could be legally evaded by the payment of fines.

Foreign trade in cloth may have started as early as the 13th century; it is known that Stamford cloth was sold in Italy & Spain in 1266 with a known reputation (Imitations were sold called "Miskrose Stamford")

6 Decay in Woollen Industry
Early in 15th C. the falling off of amount of tax paid to Lachegnor shows that there were far fewer weavers than in previous century. This was perhaps partly due to the "Gild" policy of the

time of restrictions; needless attempts were made to arrest deterioration as 1326 Ordinance of the Staple the 1st enacted that no cloth not made in England, Wales or Gascony might be bought except by King, Queen, lords, barons and a few others of high rank. Also it promised "suitable franchises" to foreign weavers, dyers and fullers who come to England.

(Foreign manufacturers alarmed by this tried to hinder English industry by buying up all dyes, sugars, dyes, fullers earth and the export of these was stoppable by Government)

6 Edward III. landmark in woollen industry - revival

1. by persuading foreign craftsmen to settle in England and teach their skill

to English weavers. An Act of Parliament 1327 offered complete protection to all overseas workers; as it happened there was political trouble in Flanders at the time and many Flemings were glad to come and settled chiefly in London, Bristol, York, Winchester and Norwich. → Industrial revival a complete success.

2. by protecting the home industry from foreign competition and by ensuring a plentiful supply of raw material. By the Act of 1327 foreign steel could not be imported and the export of raw wool was forbidden.

NO! this protectionist policy was always subject to according to the needs of the King - licences to break law - sold for money; but it was this policy that was the

basis of the Mercantile System of the Middle Ages

The beginning of Manufacturing class.

As the result of Act 1327 the raw wool exported fell steadily (paid tax 30%) while the export of manufactured cloth rose (tax only 2%). This meant the great prosperity of the towns and the growth of a new class of very prosperous manufacturers and merchants. (In the 14th c. we find Mayors and Aldermen taxed on same scale as Bishops and marking their prosperity by the founding of schools, hospitals, almshouses etc.)

beginnings of State Control

Already starting in 14th c. with the Subtletage. The subtletage was a government official

responsible for checking weight, width, length and quality of cloth both imported and home. Tandon objected to this control and also to the script of cloth which fixed dimensions. The Government's policy upheld and cancelled the script from time to time in the following reigns but on the whole the control was kept and further fixed prices were laid down for the sale of cloth and fixed tax to prevent smuggling without taxes.

↓
rise of a Capitalist Capitalist Class

The manufacture of cloth though not the earliest industry run on capitalist lines (tin and lead) - (quilt wags) was nevertheless the first to do so on a large scale because:-

1. Growing market → round investment
 high profits
2. Variety of processes → division of labour.
3. Foreign immigrants use capitalist wage pay.

↓
by the end of the 16th the great clothiers i.e. capitalists were already in existence and the almanac accounts list their possessions. These clothiers were in some cases wool dealers and sometimes cloth finishers who employed wage labour for the earlier processes. A few were tailors who held control over the manufacture of the cloth they used.

↓
* This meant that the distinction between "employer" and "customer" had become very slight when a craftsman took on work from a capitalist. A break up of Guild

system followed automatically and by the 16th the organisation of the Woolen Industry was almost entirely in the hands of capitalists.



Results.

1. Some of these great employers began to have their own work rooms (forshadowing factory system).
2. They could fix a low wage for the job, because the independence of the weaver had begun to disappear.
3. There was some exploitation especially of women and children's labour since Guild protection was lost.
4. The habit of week payment began and in spite of Acts of Parl. making it illegal the practice continued till the 19th.
5. Quality suffered because of cheating by crossings, mixed yarns, over stretching,

concealing faults etc.

6. Scarcency for prices to rise → state control of retail price 1489

TUDOR POLICY TOWARDS CAPITALISM

The Tudors opposed the growth of capitalism which they regarded as against the interests of the labouring class. They tried to prevent the spread of capitalist industries which it might harm the prosperity of existing towns. They tried to insist that employers should not turn men off in times of slump. eg. The Weaver Act 1555 said that no clothier in a city might keep more than one loom and outside the city not more than two. But in spite of all their efforts the Tudors were quite unable to stop the economic change leading to modern ways of living.

Parliament continued to show special care and favour by passing many protective acts.

Location

West Riding West of England. East Angles East Lancashire border of Scotland.

West Riding

The early mills were driven by water power and the small swift streams down the Pennine slopes provided ideal conditions in this area. But with the coming of steam machinery and the resulting need for coal the industry was concentrated on the best part of the rich Yorkshire coalfields. — advantages coal transport cheap humid atmosphere and plenty of soft water

for scouring the wool. The main towns were Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Dewsbury and Bailay. Other parts of the West Riding mostly cotton.

NB.

✓ In 1931 more than 80% of all people employed in Woollen industry lived in West Riding.

✓ The West Riding and Scots Border have the largest proportion of sheep per acre in Britain but this is not the reason for the location here: this wool is ^{cheap} ~~source~~ and the mills long by use imported wool.

OTHER AREAS in order of importance

Scots border specialising in tweeds fine woollens, sports wear and blankets.

2. East Lancashire. (cotton has been much shadowed
wool)

Flannels, blankets, felts and billiards cloths

3

West of England

Still has certain special goods but
only a shadow of former importance.

Riding tweeds, blankets, army navy
and sporting cloths.

4. Wales.

Small scattered mills some still using
water power. a coarse rough wool and
tweeds.

5. Lancashire

Hose, underwear, jersey, hatching
suits.

A small specialised industries in
Hebden, Hether Lechnod. Aitland

NB/ In 1936 over percent of Britain's
total export of manufactured goods were
woollens. Chief customers Canada
Australia, Japan and China forming
the Argentine South Africa.