

SCHOOL...Laughton...High.....

Name...Sarah Daniel.....

Form...4K.....

Subject...History.....

Division.....

Failed to solve land problem if not worse.

No more done.

- b) landlords refused to ~~not~~ let people rent land without signing the Contracting-out clause. This meant they were no longer bound by the Irish Land Act.
- c) Gladstone gained enemies:- (i) English landlords.
(ii) Irish peasants.

(i) Tiberians successful

II English Reforms 8 acts

A. 1870 Forster's Education Act

1. Situation over education

- a) Poor people could not afford to pay for schools. Voluntary Schools were free but churches had little money and ~~so~~ there was only free schooling for less than 50%.
- b) It was necessary to ~~to~~ educate working class so that they could work factory machines.
- c) Most of the working class could vote & i.e. so they should be able to read & write.

2. Terms of Forster's Education Act

- a) In any parish where there was not already a voluntary school the rate payers should elect a committee of rate payers who were authorized to increase the rates.
- b) With the money raised a school was to be built to educate children up to 13 years of age. The school was called a Board School.
- c) The Board would make attendance free if they wished in which case it would be compulsory. Or they could charge a maximum of 9d a week, when it would not be compulsory.
- d) Cowper-Temple Clause:- in every Board School religion had to be

taught denominationalately.

- e) Timetable clause:- religious instruction should be 1st or last lesson of the day so that pupils could be withdrawn.
- f) The government increased the grant for voluntary schools.

3. Results

- a) After a few years there were enough schools to educate all the children in the country.
- b) Gladstone made enemies:-
 - (i) Rate payers
 - (ii) C. of E. because they thought the State religion should be taught in all schools.
 - (iii) Nonconformists were furious that the grant had been increased because most voluntary schools were C. of E.
 - (iv) Atheists thought religion should not be taught in schools.

* B. 1870-71 Cardwell's Army Reforms

1. Situation.

- a) Officers could buy commissions so any rich incompetent person could be in charge.
- b) There were not enough recruits because:-
 - (i) They were flogged.
 - (ii) Appalling food.
 - (iii) Bad barrack conditions + no marriage quarters.
 - (iv) V. long term service most of which was overseas.
- c) 3 different people could give orders to the army:- the Queen, the War

Office, the Home Office.

2. Terms of Act

- a) Abolished purchase of commissions. They were to be promoted on merit and trained to be an officer.
- b) Short service schemes:- maximum 12 yrs, 6 yrs active, 6 yrs civilian.
- c) Living conditions improved.
- d) Better barracks, marriage quarters and pay.
- e) 2 battalions in each regiment, one abroad + one in Britain for 3 yrs then they swapped.
- f) Flogging abolished.
- g) Secretary of War alone could give orders to army.
- h) Every regiment named after county to raise local loyalty. Men recruited from that county.

3. Results

- a) ~~Oppressed~~ Enemies:- (i) Wealthy who could not buy commissions and had lost money.
- b) Queen issued Orders in Council to abolish purchase of commissions because H. of Lords would not pass it.
- c) Conditions improved ∵ recruits were more numerous.

* C. 1870 Civil Service Act.

1. Situation

- a) Men could not get a job in the Civil Service unless they were nominated by wealthy people ∵ they were not all intelligent.

2. Terms.

- a) Competitive exams for all jobs in Civil Service except the Foreign Office—needed to be from ^{upper} social class to attend meetings.

3. Results.

- a) Working class with good education could gain positions.
b) Enemies:- (i) upper class deprived of their positions.

D. 1871 University Tests Act.

1. Situation.

- a) Until 1871 Nonconformists could not be a scholarship pupil or teach at Universities. Oxford + Cambridge.

2. Terms.

- a) Nonconformists could now hold any position except the Professor of Divinity.

3. Results.

- a) Enemies:- Anglicans.

E. 1871 Trade Unions Act.

- a) Government allows Trade Unions since 1824 but the law courts ~~recognised~~ did not recognise them because they were not Corporations.
b) Money etc. could be stolen but could not get it back.

2. Terms.

- a) Trade Unions could be registered ^{into} by the Friendly Society

3. Results.

- a) Trade Unions delighted.

F. 1871 Criminal Law Amendment Act.

1. Terms

- a) Made picketing (of factory) illegal.

2. Results

- a) Displeased Trade Unions because employers could get new employees.

- b) Enemies:- almost entire working class.

* G. 1872 The Secret Ballot Act.

1. Terms

- a) Voting secretly on paper.

2. Results

- a) Eliminates bribery.

- b) People have free vote so the M.P. was the man the people wanted.

- c) In Ireland the Home Rule party grew up because the Irish could vote for whom they wanted. This party was led by C.S. Parnell; 100 Irish M.P.'s in Parliament.

- d) Enemies:- upper class.

* H. 1872 The Licensing Act.

1. Terms: Situation

- a) Large scale public houses

2. Terms

- a) Number of public houses reduced - those with not all licences ~~renewed~~ renewed.

- b) Could not be open all day.
 - c) Publicans could not adulterate beer with salt nor water is down.
3. Results:
- a) Enemies:- publicans, breweries + customers.
 - b) Breweries Brewers made organisations v. Gladstone.
1874 - Gladstone dissolved Parliament.
 - c) Disraeli won.

1874-1880 Disraeli's 2nd Ministry

① Social Reforms. (Domestic Policy)

I. Health of People.

4 acts

A. 1875 Artisans Dwellings Act.

1. Situation

- a) Many slums.
- b) If town council wanted to pull down slums they had to have a private act passed costing a lot.

2. Terms

- a) Any council wanting to pull down slums could do so and rebuild.

3. Results.

- a) The fault was that slum clearance was not compulsory and raised rates.
- b) Some town councils ~~wanted~~ some wanted to do things.
Birmingham under Joseph Chamberlain.

B. 1875 Public Health Act.

1. Terms.

- a) Every town council compelled to have a medical officer of health.

responsible for health in schools, responsible for actions to stop diseases spreading.

- b) Every town had to have a sanitary inspector - not a doctor. He had to check sewers, and clean slum areas.
- c) Cellars dwelling prohibited.

C. 1875 Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

1. Situation.

- a) Shopkeepers and chemists adulterated food and medicine.

2. Terms.

- a) Adulteration abolished.
- b) Government inspectors to inspect food and medicine.

D. 1876 The Enclosure of the Commons Act.

1. Terms.

- a) Illegal to use common land for building purposes.

2. Results.

- a) More open land left.

II Working Conditions 4 acts

A. 1874 Factory Act.

1. Terms.

- a) Gave a 56 hour working week; 10 hours Monday to Friday, 6 hours on Saturday.

Results.

- a) Men had restricted hours

B. 1875 Climbing Boys Act. Shaftesbury

1. Situation.

- a) Many died from suffocation, disease etc.

2. Terms

- a) No one under 21 years to climb a chimney.
- b) No master chimney sweep could practise without a licence from the police; if children were used the licensee was removed.
- c) In every town policemen had to enforce act.

Results

- a) Chimneys built straight so brushes could be used.

C. 1846 Merchant Shipping Act [Plimsoll Line Act] Samuel Plimsoll

1. Situation

- a) Many merchants sent ships out unseaworthy.
- b) Ships sent out heavily overladen.
- c) Merchants took out large insurance so they made a profit if the ship sunk or if it reached destination.

2. Terms

- a) No merchant ship could leave without a Charter of seaworthiness.
- b) To be a line on outside of ship that must show when ship was fully laden. Owners positioned line.

3. Results

- a) Sea worthy ships but owners still overloaded ships.
- b) By 1890 the plimsoll line was scientifically positioned.
- c) Conditions improved + some lives saved.

D. 1878 Factory and Workshops Act

1. Situations

- a) Workshops not protected by Factory acts

2. Terms.

- No child to work under 10
- 10-14 years should a day
- Women 9 hours a day
- Fixed open hours - some had shift work before

3. Results.

- Benefit to workers

III. Miscellaneous Reforms: 3 acts

A. 1875 Criminal Law Amendment Act.

A. 1875 Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act.

1. Terms.

- Peaceful picketing of factories was legal

2. Results.

- Trade Unions delighted.

B. 1875 Employers and Workmen's Act.

1. Situation.

- Often breach of contract between employer and workman. but no disgrace.
- Workman sued employer in Civil Court and would get a fine.
- Employer sued workman in Criminal Court; punishment a fine, imprisonment and a criminal record.

2. Terms.

- In cases of breach of contract all cases have taken to Civil Court for a fine.

C. 1876 Sandon's Education Act.

1. Terms.

- All children to go to school till age of 10 unless they