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Form: IV
Subject: History
Division: 

SCHOOL: Kaughton High
b) landlords refused to 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: 6) English landlords.
   6) Irish peasants.

tradable successful

III English Reforms

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 there was only free schooling for less than 50%.

b) It was necessary to educate working class so that they could work factory machines.

c) Most of the working class could not vote so they should be able to read and 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 authorised 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 could 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 under denominationally.

1. Timetable clauses: religious instruction should be last or last lesson
   of the day so that pupils could be withdrawn.
2. 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.
   c) Nonconformists were furious that the
      grant had been increased because most voluntary schools were
      C. of E.
   d) 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 and 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
      ...
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) Flagging 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) 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) Man 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.


1. Situation
   a) Until 1971 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. 1971 Trade Unions Act.
   a) Government allows Trade Unions since 1924 but the law units did not recognize 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 the Friendly Society

3. Results.
   a) Trade Unions delighted.
F. 1871 Criminal Law Amendment Act.

1. Terms
   a) Made picketing (of factories) illegal.

2. Results
   a) Displeased Trade Unions because employers could get new employees.
   b) Enemies: almost entire working class.


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
   a) Large scale public houses

2. Terms
   a) Number of public houses reduced - those with not all licences renewed.
3. Results.
   a) Enemies: - publicans, breweries + customers.
   b) Breweries, Brewers made organisations. Gladstone.
      1874 - Gladstone dissolved Parliament.
   c) Disraeli won.

1844-1880 Disraeli's 2nd Ministry

1. Social Reforms. (Domestic Policy)

   I. Health of People.

   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.
         b) Some town councils - some wanted to do this e.g.
            Birmingham under Joseph Chamberlain.
   B. 1875 Public Health Act.
      1. Terms.
         a) Every town council compelled to have a medical officer of health.
Disease prevention:

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

c) Cellar 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 40:35

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, diseases etc.
2. Tons.
   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 licence 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

   Situation:
   a) Many merchants sent ships out unseaworthy.
   b) Ships sent out heavily overloaded.
   c) Merchants took out large insurance so that 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) Seaworthy 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
   a) No child to work under 10
   b) 10-14 years 8 hours a day
   c) Women 9 hours a day
   d) Fixed open hours - some had shift work before

3. Results
   a) Benefit to workers

III. Miscellaneous Reforms

A. 1875 Criminal Law Amendments Act

   A. 1875 Conspiracy and Prevention of Property Act

      1. Terms
         a) Peaceful picketing of factories was legal

      2. Results
         a) Trade Unions delighted.

B. 1875 Employers and Workmen Act

   1. Situation
      a) Often breach of contract between employer and workman.
      b) Workman sued employer in Civil Court and would get a fine.
      c) Employer sued workman in Criminal Court; punishment a fine,
         imprisonment and a criminal record.

   2. Terms
      a) In cases of breach of contract all cases to be taken to
         Civil Court for a fine.

C. 1876 Saxon's Education Act

   1. Terms
      a) All children to go to school till age of 10 unless they