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MIDDLESEX COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Maria Meadows,
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[Signature]
English Banking Act.

Several important banks were now founded concentrating on deposit work and gradually 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 continued was how to control the issue of bank notes, i.e., how far based on gold etc. This was settled by:

**BANK CHARTER 1844**

2. Notes to be issued as follows:
   - 1 of £4,000,000 marked by security.
   - 1 of £14,000,000 marked by security.

   *Continue*
by more than this must be backed by a million issue.

3. Anyone might demand notes for a million
at the rate of 23 = 21.92g of 22 carat gold.
4. There must be a weekly report published
in the press of the amount of gold in
reserves and the value of notes in
circulation.

5. The privilege of issue held by country
banks would lapse if they amalgamated
with other banks or opened a London
office or became bankrupt. Whenever
this happened the Bank of England
might increase the fiduciary issue by
5% of the lapsing 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 currency eased
this difficulty.

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

CURRENCY. In 1914 the government issued
a currency and Bank note Act making
£1 and £10 note legal tender to anyone
who had deposited gold notes with the
Bank of England. Gold reserves were
thus increased though the currency
notes were convertible to gold. (Note
about the value of called bank notes).
1925 three currency notes were replaced
by Bank notes of the same value and
also in 1928 the fiduciary issue of
Bank of England set at £20,000,000.

NB. BANK OF ENGLAND TODAY.

1. Is a central Bank.
2. Issues notes.
3. Manages the National Debt.
5. Is concerned in the issue of stock or shares
   of Dominion × Colonial Government.
6. The London Bank. It keeps other banks gold reserve
   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 prohibit employment
of children under 10 and to reduce the working day for
older children to 9 hours, strong opposition from manufact
ners → bill reduced to 16 hours shadow.
   a) Cotton Mills only.
   b) Prohibited child labour under 9.
   c) Act inspected → 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) 13-19 a thirteen hour day (69-hour week).
   d) Said Government factory inspectors.
      (NB Both registers 1836 made this even
      more effective).
1844—Sir Robert Peel

All late mills.
a) 12 hour day for women is universally.
b) Children might start at age of 8 but only 6½ a day.

1847 Ten Hour Act.

Revision day: some employers using a day system in order to keep men working the 15 hours.

1860—A compromise Act.
a) A 10½ hour day.
b) Factory only open between 6 am and 6 pm.

(No Brynami those workers whose employer had not used the day system and whose day was new lengthwise)

1864—Protection Act officially for women and children was extended to bleaching, dying, lace making, pottery and worsted factories.

1866—General Factory protection providing factories were of a given size.

1874—10 hour day finally granted. (5½ hours each week.)

Truck Payment:
The payment of wages in goods or subject to spending in employers 'tammy shop' whose goods were sold at high prices. This practice was forbidden 1821 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 movement although the original idea failed.

In 1844 29 Hannel workers (charities...
and Owenite) started a shop in Wooloomooloo, Rockdale they subscribed to each and bought goods in bulk at wholesale price and showed them without profit. Some shops were not up when goods were sold at ordinary retail prices the profit given back to customers as dividend according to their share purchased. Among other bonfires the food sold in these shops were unadulterated. In 1967 the Co-op had 10 million members.

Education

1. Early Times.

The Dark Ages 6-8 had almost wiped out learning; it was the monasteries. King Alfred had his lost 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.


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 problem.
jews (the law, civil service, lawyer, accountant) later the international language was essential (hence there are called grammar schools) other subjects were rhetoric, logic, music, astronomy, arithmetic, geometry for advanced subjects course.

By Universities. Oxford 1167, Paris 1190, Cambridge 1284. King John's were much like schools but new their pupils from any where. At first students lived in lodgings (no standard rooms and behavior) but later rich men kept

merchant bishops endowed separate colleges standard of work, behavior and morals. King Edward the age of student.

A gild school founded for children of their members by most of the Craft guilds. They were mostly boarding.

school where the boy received a high standard of care and education NB during these times most of the teachers and at the university the students as well would be churchmen. Among other reasons joining the church as a friar might be the only way a man without wealth could get time and opportunity for learning and research.

Q 4 Renaissance

Renaissance of learning beginning in Italy about 1300 (mulberry sown) accelerated by Turkish capture of Constantinople 1453. Scholars to Europe with Greek and Arab learning: invention of movable
Type & an introduction of paper making together made possible many copies cheaply of books & widespread knowledge.

William Caxton

Galileo & Copernicus

Explorers

Geography, mapmaking, science.
1870 Tuition Elementary Education Act

1. Education available for all children (not free, not compulsory)
2. School boards to build and maintain elementary schools (side by side with church schools)
3. State grants were increased
4. Both church and non-churchmen were dispensed by this dual system

1880 Education compulsory to age of 14
1891 Education free to age of 14
1931 Universities thrown open to all religions

1902 Balfe's Education Act (Secondary)
1. Abolished the school boards
1906 Free meals could be provided by county councils
1907 Medical inspection of children

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. The state aided education was put into the hands of the county or borough councils

NSY
1. All elementary schools whether church-founded or not were now in the hands of local authorities and were treated by them.
2. Some of the Old Grammar Schools were now given public money under supervision.
1944.

1. School leaving age raised to 15 (will be 16)

2. Free 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 will be 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 future aim for the future)

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*Important aims of this Act*

a. The gain to industry and commerce when scientific and technical
Explain the reasons for, and the results of, the rise of prices during the 15th century. 

Reasons for: 

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

The landlords had to raise the rents wherever 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 result 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

James Bunning born in 1716. Known as a mechanical genius. Employed by the Duke of Bridgewater he built the Bridgewater Canal. 

The aim of this canal was to provide a cheaper means of transport of coal. In this it was highly successful. Bunning was then detailed to construct the Leeds. 

The success caused other canals in the midlands and a greater network of canals were constructed in the country.
George Stephenson born 1781. Built a locomotive in 1814. Defective using in his experiment the idea of using escaping steam less coal consumption and greater heat. Defective in several ways, but he continued experimenting. The Rocket 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. Draw his attention to unsanitary conditions—thought it due to sanitation—unhealthiness mass was disseminated by him and more violent methods adopted. Chartists occupied in various parts of the country. Ernest of the health founded in 1843. Due to him. The improved water supplies, provision of clean drinking and sewage and town planning. Contributed towards making towns more healthy.

John Sobbing became chairman of a factory commission. He made possible some of Owen ideas. He was sufficiently interested in factory reform to give up his business life and his friends for the cause. Alleged backwoods to pass Bills to improve industrial conditions. Much had been achieved in his death in 1885 for men, women and children in industrial life.

Fergus O'Connor was a strong supporter and chief leader of Chartist Constitution. Chartist was a different man to get on with and dedication among the leaders lead to the destruction of the unity of the movement. He finally failed.
in 1895 although it had previously ceased to be injurious
"Tunstal" a small group of active
reformers who aimed at securing legal
protection for trade unions. Tunstal aimed
at getting the initial Inland Revenue
Act repealed - succeeded 1875.
Cecil Rhodes 1853-1907

Africa was a scene of great
imperial activity at the close of the
last century, and in S. Africa Cecil
Rhodes was a great personality. He
went to Natal as a boy and
developed 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 raw materials.
   c. Factory system where worker 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, and Yorkshire were the main districts.
6. Because of its importance, the industry has had a wide social influence and also enriched the English language of phrases such as “to spin a yarn,” “to unravel a mystery,” “to be on tenterhooks.”

The names of some of Taylor, Gucker, Weaver, Webster Rype, Spinster words like that.

Early History

The industry existed in Roman times but most records date from 1066. The earliest craft guilds were successful.
Richard I Assize of Cloth

The length, width, weight, and quality of cloth appointed by the Assize of cloth could be legally evaded by the payment of fines.

Foreign trade in cloth may have started as early as the 8th century. It is known that Stamford cloth was sold in Italy and Spain in 1256. It had a known reputation and was sold as "Milanese Stamford".

The decay in Woollen Industry in Scotland, marked by the falling off in amount of tax paid on laquagio, showed that the revenue was far fewer revenues than in previous century. This was partly due to the fall in policy of the

1346 Ordinance of the Staple that enacted that no cloth not made in England, Wales or Ireland might be bought except by the king, queen, lords, barons and a few others of high rank. Also it provided suitable franchise to foreign weavers, dyers and fuller who came to England.

(Providing manufacturers alarmed by this tried to hinder English industry by buying up all sheep, wool, dyer, fuller, and the export of these was stopped by government).

Edward I landmark in Woollen industry revival

by persuading foreign craftsmen to settle in England and teach their skill
to English weavers. An Act of Parliament 1337 offered complete protection to all overseas workers; as it happened there was political trouble in London at the time and many Flemings were glad to come and settled chiefly in London, Bristol, York, Winchester and Norwich. 4. Industrial revival a complete success.

2. By protecting the home industry from foreign competition and by ensuring a plentiful supply of raw materials. By the Act of 1337 foreign cloth could not be imported and the export of raw wool was forbidden.

No this protectionist policy was always adhered to according to the needs of the King - licenses to break laws sold for money; but it was this policy that was the basis of the Mercantile System of the Middle Ages.

The beginning of Manufacturing Era

As the result of Act 1337 the raw wool exported fell steadily (prior 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 1350s the first Mayors and Aldermen taxed on income as barons, and ranking their prosperity by the founding of schools, hospitals, almshouses, etc.)

Beginnings of State Control

Already starting in 13 and the Hundred: the almoner was a government official
1. Growing market \( \rightarrow \) sound investment
   \[ \text{high profits} \]

2. Variety of processes \( \rightarrow \) division of labour

3. Foreign immigrants were capitalist wage-paid

By the end of the 17th century, the great clothiers i.e. capitalists were already in existence and the alnage 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 contracts over the manufacture of the cloth they used.

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

\[ \text{rise of a capitalist class} \]
system followed automatically and by the 18th the organisation of the
Woollen Industry was almost entirely in the hands of capitalists.

concealing faults etc.
6. Food policy for prices to rise — state control of
retail price 1957

TUDOR POLICY TOWARDS CAPTALISM

The Tudors opposed the growth of capitalism
which they regarded as against the interests of
the labouring classes. They tried to prevent the
spread of capitalist tendencies which they might
harm the prosperity of existing towns. They
tried to insist that employers should not turn
workers off in times of slump. e.g. the Weavers
Act 1555 said that no clothes 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.

Results:
1. Some of these great employers began to
have their own workrooms (foreshadowing
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
guild protection was lost.
4. The habit of piece 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
crossing, wound yarn, over stretching.
Industrial cotton

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

Location


Wheeling

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 West part of the rich Yorkshire coalfield. - advantages less transport cheaper buying atmosphere and plenty of soft water

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

In 1931 more than 900 of all people employed in woollen industry lived in West Riding.

If the West Riding and Scots Borders have the largest proportion of sheep for wool in Britain but this is not the reason for the location here; this wool is more and the mills long ago used imported wool.

First nine in order of importance

Scots Borders specialising in tweeds, fine weavers, sports wear and blankets.
2.  Towels, terry cloth, etc. (cotton has lost its overshadowed wool)
   Flannels, blankets, felt and billiards cloth

3. West of England
  仍 has certain special goods but only a shadow of former importance.
   Riding tweeds, blankets, army woolen and sporting cloths.

4. Wales
   Small scattered mills some still using water power, brown rough wool and tweeds.

5. Tyneside
   More underwear, jerseys, clothing
   A small specialized industry in the Hebrides, Northern Ireland, Shetland

NB. In 1936 seven percent of Britain's total export of manufactured goods was woolens. Chief customers: Canada, Australia, Japan and China, Germany, the Argentine, South Africa.