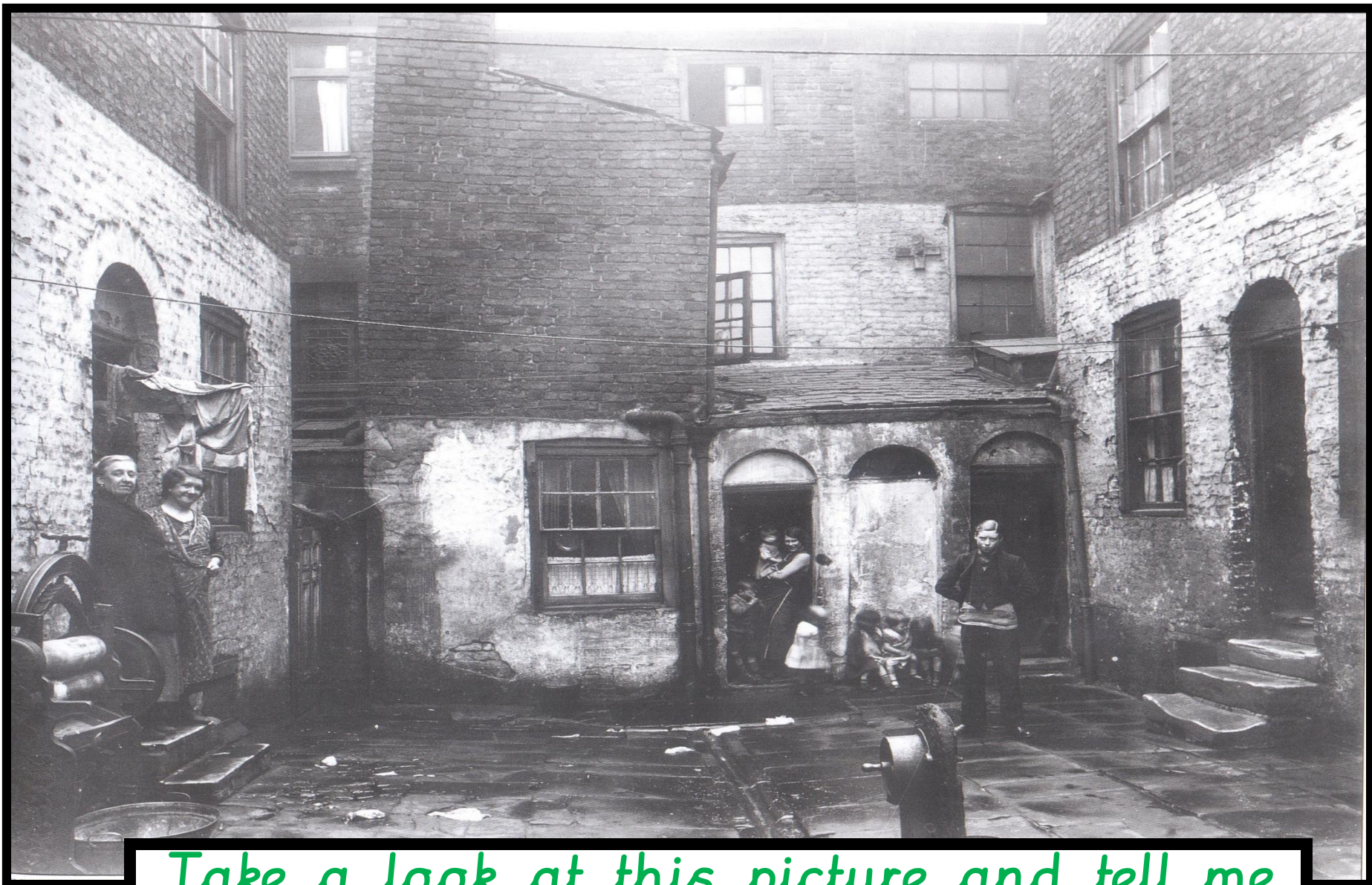


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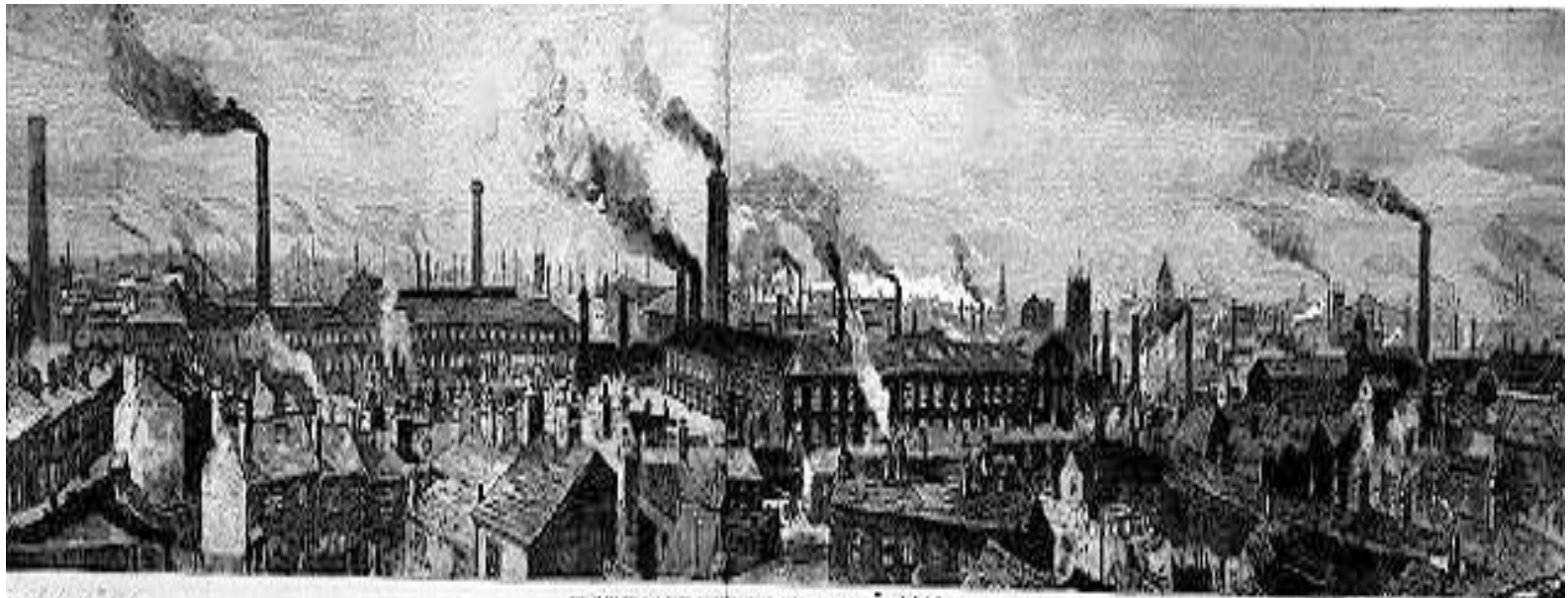
Industrial Revolution

LC: What were living conditions like during the Industrial Revolution?



Take a look at this picture and tell me what you can see.

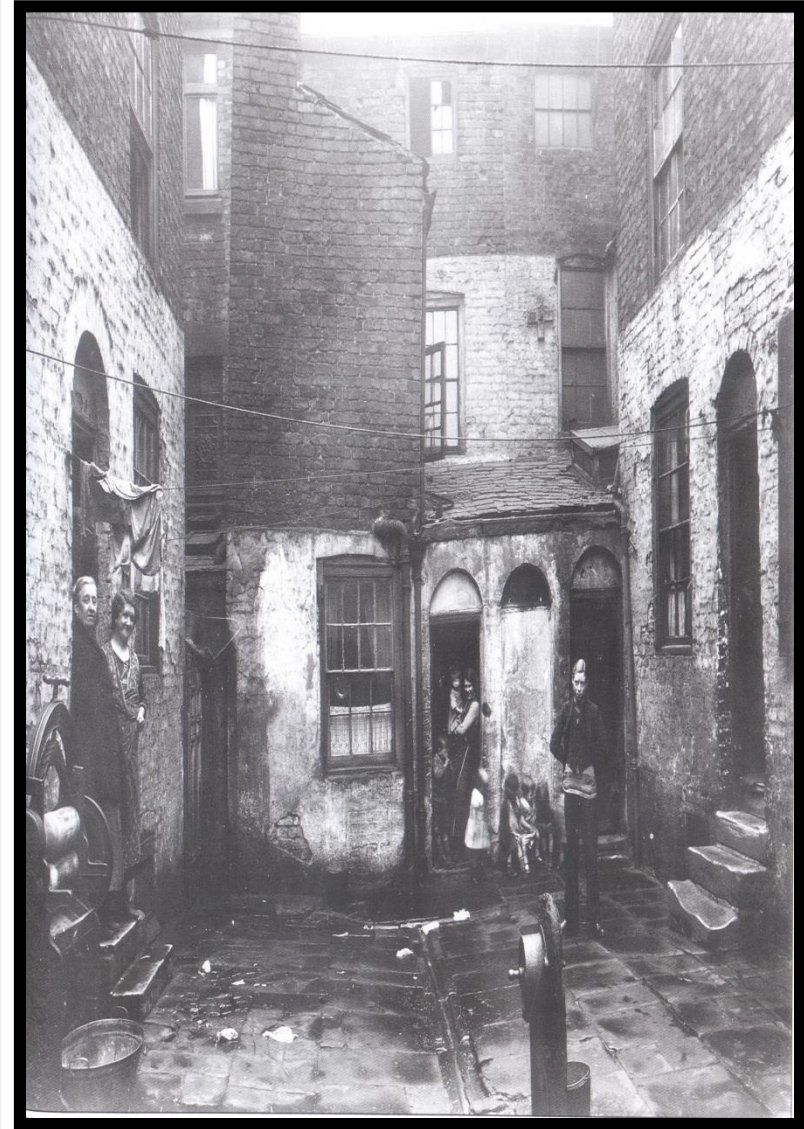
As the Industrial Revolution gathered pace, housing was needed for more and more workers. Some landlords seized the opportunity to exploit this situation. They made their profits by cramming as many poorly-built houses into as small a space as possible. Such cramped, squalid living conditions proved the perfect breeding ground for disease.





## What were Slum houses like inside?

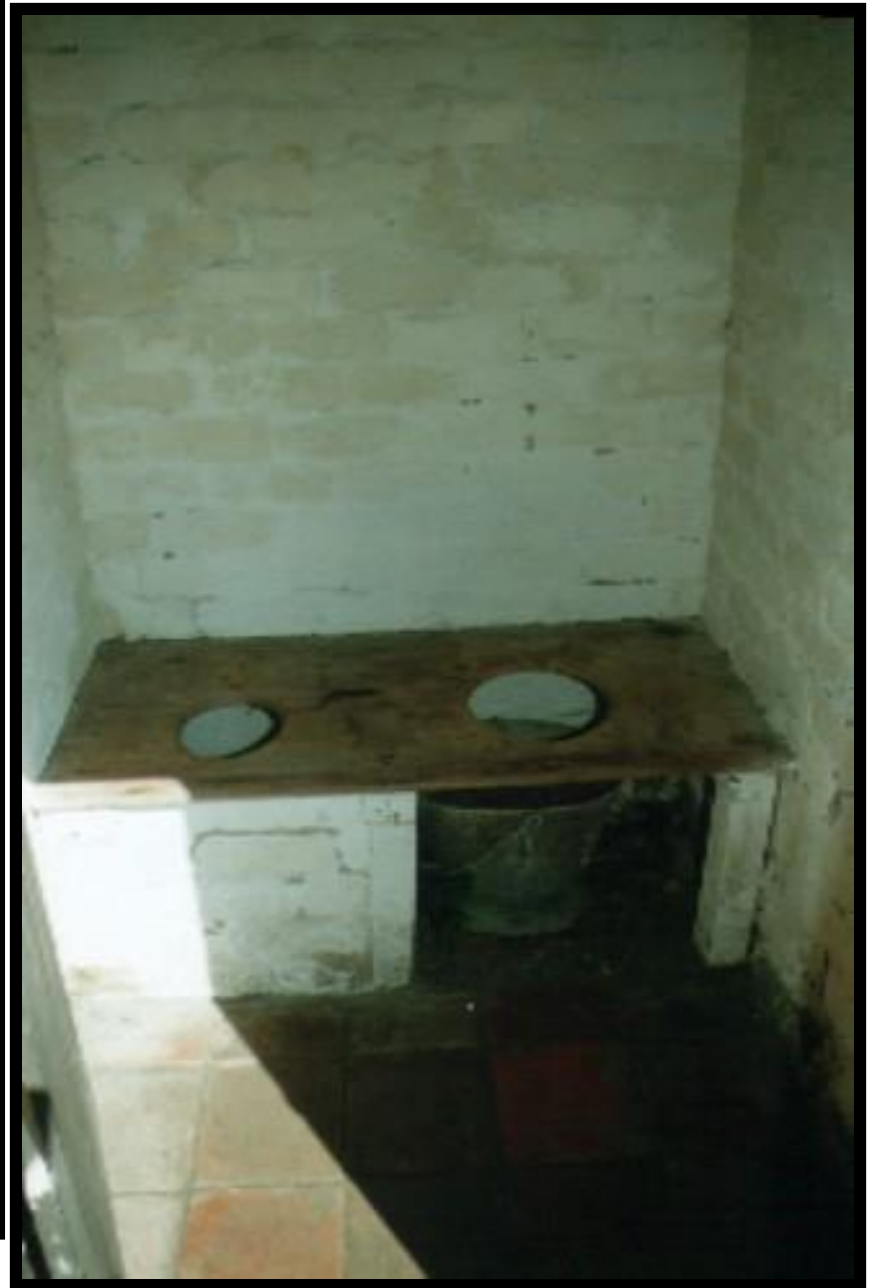
There was no toilet, no running water - sometimes not even windows or a fireplace! Rooms were cold, badly ventilated and running with damp. Worst of all were the cellar and attic dwellings in which the poorest families lived. Cellar rooms flooded in bad weather and might be an inch or so deep in stagnant water the whole year round. Attic rooms were cramped and stuffy, with no way of escaping if the building caught fire.



Many of the houses built in the time of the Industrial Revolution had no sewerage system. Instead, each court or street shared a communal privy.

The waste from the privy was tipped into a cesspit - and many landlords would not pay for the cesspits to be emptied until they were overflowing. This meant that human waste could filter through into the water supply that people drank from.

Some houses only had a **bucket** in the corner as a toilet.



# Problems with Slum housing



Sewage



Poor  
ventilation



Rubbish



Damp



Hygiene



Dirty  
drinking  
water

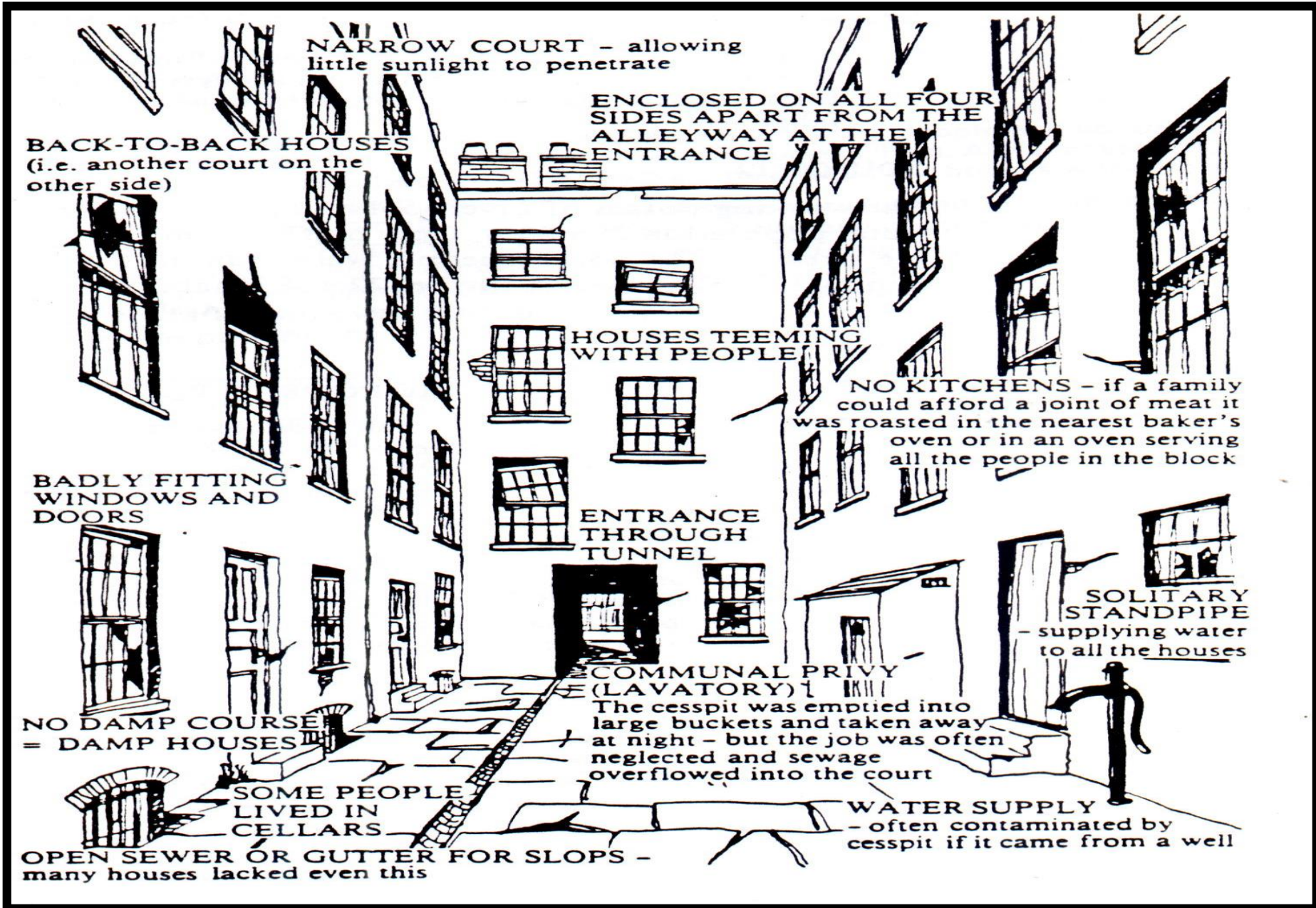


# Slum housing





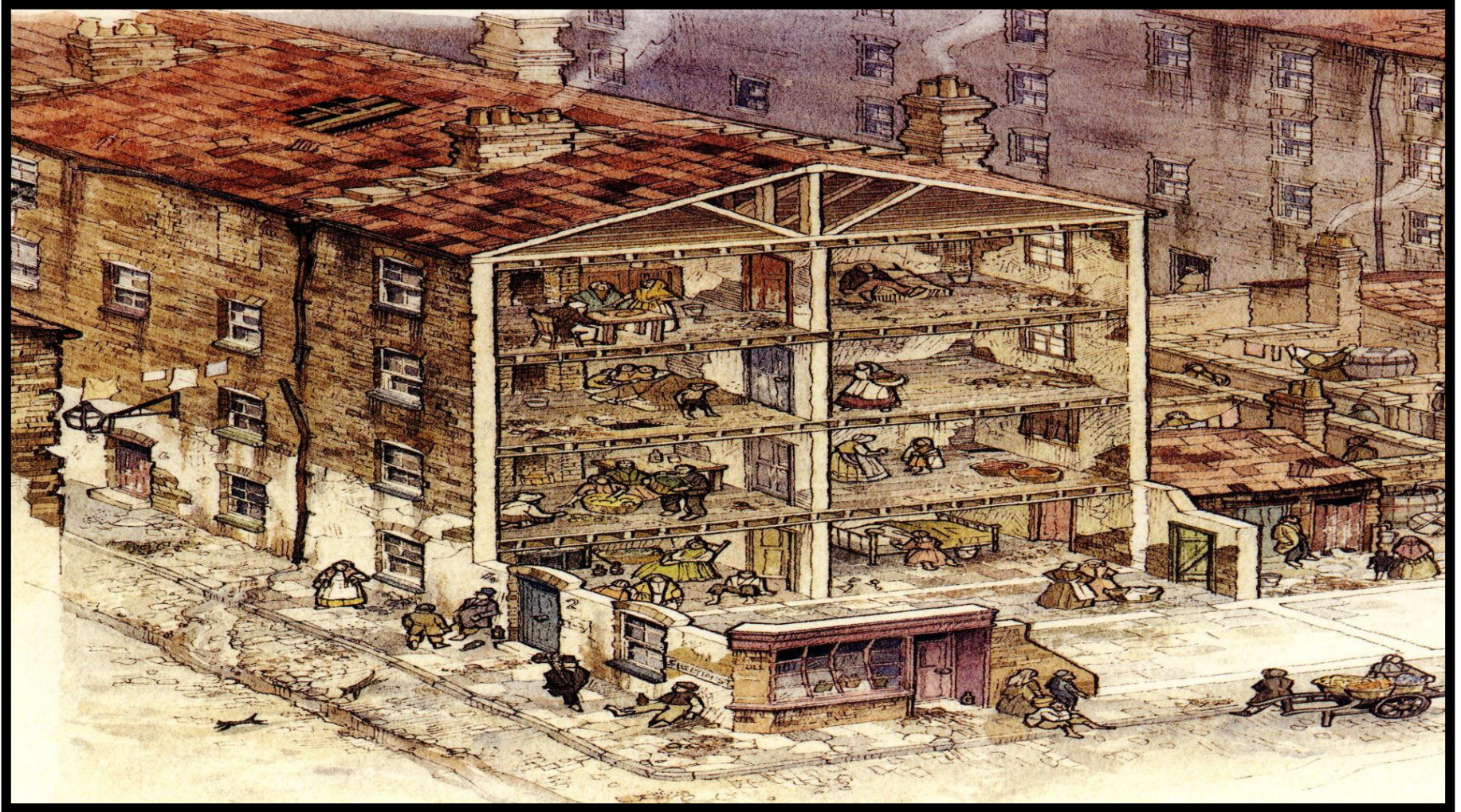
# Source A: A sketch of Silvester Court, Liverpool, 1843.





## Source B

*A cross-section of back-to-back houses, Emily Place, Liverpool.*



*'In Emily Place there are two rows of houses with a street 15 feet wide between them. The houses are built back-to-back. Each room in the house is about 3 feet wide and 5 feet long.'*



Source C: A sketch of the interior of a house in Chorley Court, Liverpool.



*'There is one outside privy (toilet) for a whole street. Filth builds up at the back of the privy and is often not removed for up to 6 months. Men from the council are sent round with a horse and cart and a couple of shovels to remove it.'*

*'There are 39,000 people living in 7860 cellars which were dark, damp, dirty and unventilated. In one cellar there was a large hole in the floor. This hole was above a sewer. The mother who lived there feared for her baby as rats came up in the night, sometimes up to 20 at a time.'*

'We saw drains and sewers emptying into a stream. Also in this stream had been thrown dead dogs and cats and other offensive articles.

Downstream women filled buckets to use as drinking water, for cooking, washing and cleaning their clothes'

'Few back streets are paved at all. Dungheaps are found in several parts of the streets, and sewage is seen running down the gutter in the middle of the street.'

'The homes of 3000 families were visited. In 773 of them the families slept 3 and 4 to a bed, in 209 families 4 and 5 slept in a bed and in 15 families 6 and 7 slept in a bed. In one cellar we found a mother and her two grown up daughters sleeping on a bed of straw in one corner and 3 sailors slept in the other corner'



# Diseases

Cholera

Typhoid

Diseases &  
killer  
conditions

Influenza

Tuberculosis

Pneumonia

These diseases are caused by: dirty drinking water, cramped housing, no sinks to wash hands, lack of toilets damp rooms, rubbish and filth lining the streets, rats.

*Watch this video to  
summarise your  
learning so far!*

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tkrvm9DEin8>



# Task One

Stick the image of Industrial Revolution housing in the middle of your page.

Label the picture with facts that you know about this housing e.g. 'There is no toilet so families share a bucket which is emptied every few months.'

