

In 1820 England was a place that most of people were working in agriculture, people were going to the town by their own carts or with a horse. In this time there was no running water and no electricity. People were washing their clothes by their hands, they were cooking over a fire. In the 1800 the life style of the Europeans was much like Neandathals.

The changes that happened was in the life style of the England people. The changes were that they were not working in agriculture. They may work in shops, transportation, mining, workshops, or in factories. They measure time in minutes. Cars come in use between 1820 and 1920. Some people could have radios, and refrigerators. Occasionally you might even see an airplane flying in the sky. Also, England was by now out of wars against lethal weapons such as chlorine gas, weapons that people of 1820 could not possibly have imagined. And the industrial revolution happened. The productivity and trade were increasing and distributing of goods among people and cities got increased. These changes combined to help create more division of labor like framers could focus on farming and textile creatures were focusing on textile. Lives were getting better and longer and the population start to increase. In this time mechanical devices were invented and the factories developed in this time. These factories were established as a part of increasing of the English cloth for global and domestic markets. This time was a time that every one was trying to work and make some thing than being a genius and making a very big and complicated inventory. In the cotton industry textile when they copied it in more colorful and more precious textiles in this trade the chance of losing was too much so the industrial factories were keeping the wage as low as possible. Because of the low wage they were trying to use from the children who were in the orphanages to pay the lowest wage. In this kind of factories children age as six and seven years old were working and the chances of accidents were very high. From these victims that most of them were children and the factories that were using them are being called industrial oppression. Workers were losing eyes, arms, breasts, and finger or otherwise were disfigured. Production and profits were always come first to avoid financial ruin. Slaves and women that were being paid less than men were also a part of industrial oppressions.

In this time Watt's engine changed the life of people and replaced transportation instead of animals, water power, factories and machineries. The new transportation was different wagons, ships, automobiles and trains. Train stations were built, there were also railways primary and secondary employees. Secondary employees were conductors, shopkeepers, pharmacists, and construction workers, teachers, doctors, drivers, police, and urban administers. In this way two classes became in the social structure. These two classes were named the bourgeoisie who were living in town and cities and were those who owned banks, factories, transportations networks and they were owning livestock, and crops. And the second groups that were called proletariat or working class. There was another social class called middle class and were including of doctors, teachers, pharmacists ... with all these social changes that happen the lives of women also got changes. Women were only allowed to work on some factories or some workshops, mining or they work at home, they were polishing knives at their homes for some factories, they were working but their wages were going to their husbands and they had to stay at their homes and do households. By the social changes they became aware of their identities, they created singing, gymnastic, and sports clubs, and coffee clubs.

