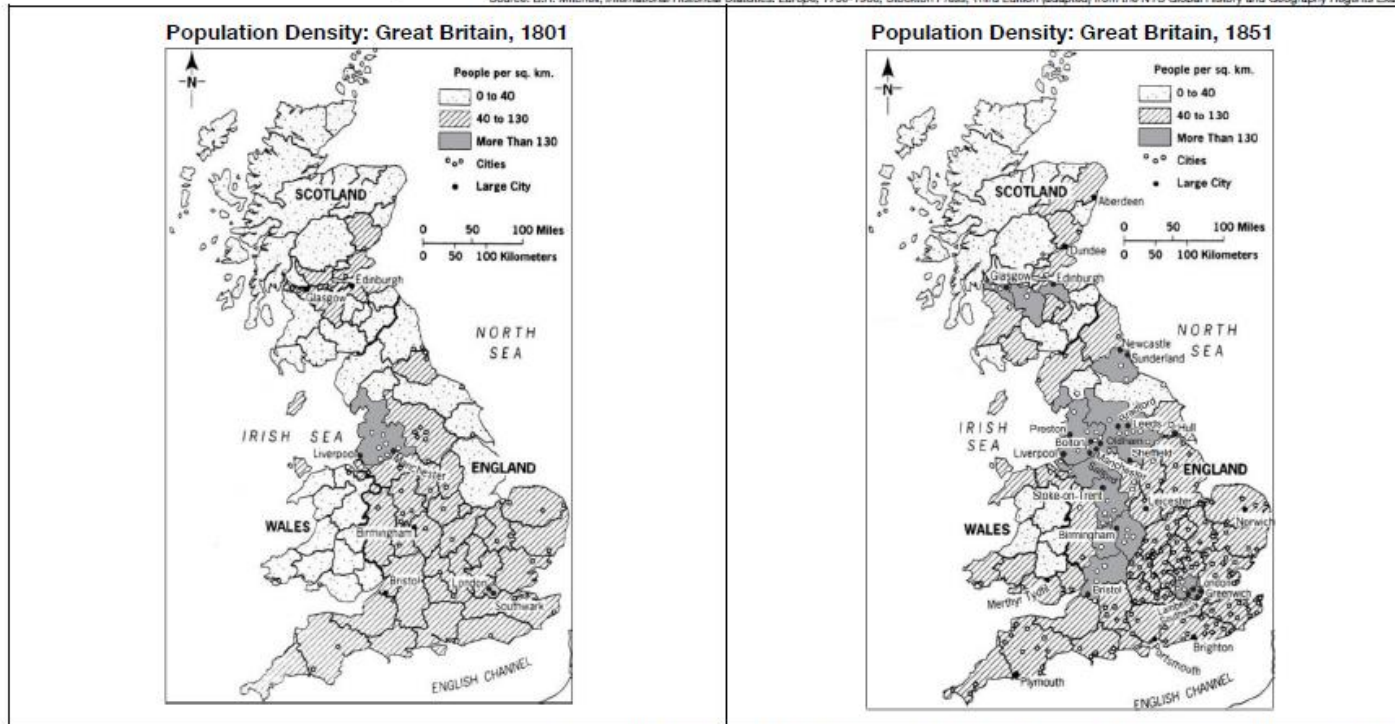


Document Set 1

Population of Selected British Cities (1801-1891)			
Town	1801	1861	1891
Birmingham	74,000	296,000	523,000
Leeds	53,000	207,000	429,000
Liverpool	80,000	444,000	704,000
Manchester	90,000	339,000	645,000

Source: B.R. Mitchell, *International Historical Statistics: Europe, 1750-1988*, Stockton Press, Third Edition (adapted) from the NYS Global History and Geography Regents Exam.



Source: World Civilizations: Sources, Images, and Interpretations, McGraw-Hill (adapted) from the NYS Global History and Geography Regents Exam, June 2006.

Document 2



Photograph of Friedrich Engels, 1868.

Friedrich Engels (November 28, 1820 – August 5, 1895) was a nineteenth century German political philosopher. He was the son of a textile manufacturer who became a socialist. After observing the appalling situation of British factory laborers while managing a factory in Manchester, England, he wrote his first major work, *The Condition of the Working Class in England in 1844* (excerpted below). In 1844, he met Karl Marx in Paris, beginning a lifelong collaboration. He and Marx wrote *The Communist Manifesto* (1848) and other works.

Source: "Friedrich Engels." New World Encyclopedia. http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Friedrich_Engels

. . . Every great town has one or more slum areas into which the working classes are packed. Sometimes, of course, poverty is to be found hidden away in alleys close to the stately homes of the wealthy. Generally, however, the workers are segregated in separate districts where they struggle through life as best they can out of sight of the more fortunate classes of society. The slums of the English towns have much in common—the worst houses in a town being found in the worst districts. They are generally unplanned wildernesses of one- or two-storied terrace houses built of brick. Wherever possible these have cellars which are also used as dwellings. These little houses of three or four rooms and a kitchen are called cottages, and throughout England, except for some parts of London, are where the working classes normally live. The streets themselves are usually unpaved and full of holes. They are filthy and strewn with animal and vegetable refuse. Since they have neither gutters nor drains the refuse accumulates in stagnant, stinking puddles. Ventilation in the slums is inadequate owing to the hopelessly unplanned nature of these areas. A great many people live huddled together in a very small area, and so it is easy to imagine the nature of the air in these workers' quarters. However, in fine weather the streets are used for the drying of washing and clothes lines are stretched across the streets from house to house and wet garments are hung out on them. . . .

Source: Friedrich Engels, *The Condition of the Working Class in England in 1844*, W. O. Henderson and W. H. Chaloner, eds., Stanford University Press from the NYS Global History and Geography Regents Exam, June 2006.

Document Set 3

In 1869, the journalist Blanchard Jerrold (1826-1884) joined forces with the famous French artist Gustave Doré (1832-1883) to produce an illustrated record of the 'shadows and sunlight' of London. As Jerrold later recalled, they spent many days and nights exploring the capital, often protected by plain-clothes policemen. They visited night refuges, cheap lodging houses and the opium den described by Charles Dickens in the sinister opening chapter of *The Mystery of Edwin Drood*; they travelled up and down the river and attended fashionable events at Lambeth Palace, the boat race and the Derby. The ambitious project, which took four years to complete, was eventually published as *London: a pilgrimage* with 180 engravings.

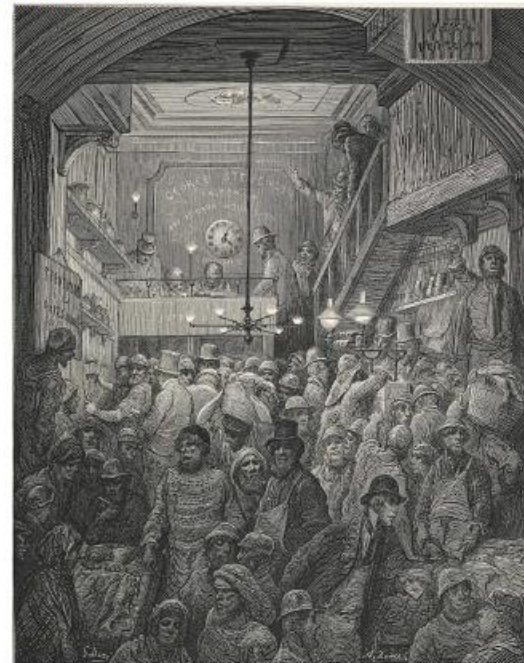
Contemporary critics had severe reservations about the book. Doré disliked sketching in public so there were many errors of detail; it showed only the extremes of society, and Jerrold's text was superficial. Both were transfixed by the deprivation, squalor and wretchedness of the lives of the poor, even though they realised that London was changing and some of the worst social evils were beginning to be addressed. Despite these criticisms, Doré's work has become celebrated for its dramatic use of light and shade, and the power of his images to capture the atmosphere of mid-Victorian London.

Source: <http://www.bl.uk/victorian-britain/articles/the-built-environment#sthash.GnxzDiCL.douf>

Document 3a



Document 3b



Document Set 4

In July and August of 1858, hot weather combined with untreated human waste and industrial pollution to turn the Thames River in London into a disgusting body of water in an event known as "the Great Stink." The increase in population in the city overwhelmed its sewage system, and industries along the waterway dumped the byproducts of their production into the water. Though Londoners at the time believed that the foul stench coming from the river led to epidemics, it was overcrowding and poor sanitation that led to outbreaks of disease like cholera. The political cartoons below were drawn during "the Great Stink."

Document 4a



The silent highwayman : Death rows on the Thames, claiming the lives of victims who have not paid to have the river cleaned up, during the Great Stink.

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:The_silent_highwayman.jpg

Document 4b



FATHER THAMES INTRODUCING HIS OFFSPRING TO THE FAIR CITY OF LONDON.
(A Design for a Fresco in the New House of Parliament.)

Caricature published in *Punch* magazine at the time of the "Great Stink." The River Thames introduces his children – diphtheria, scrofula and cholera – to the city of London.

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Father_Thames_introducing_his_offspring_to_the_fair_city_of_London.jpg

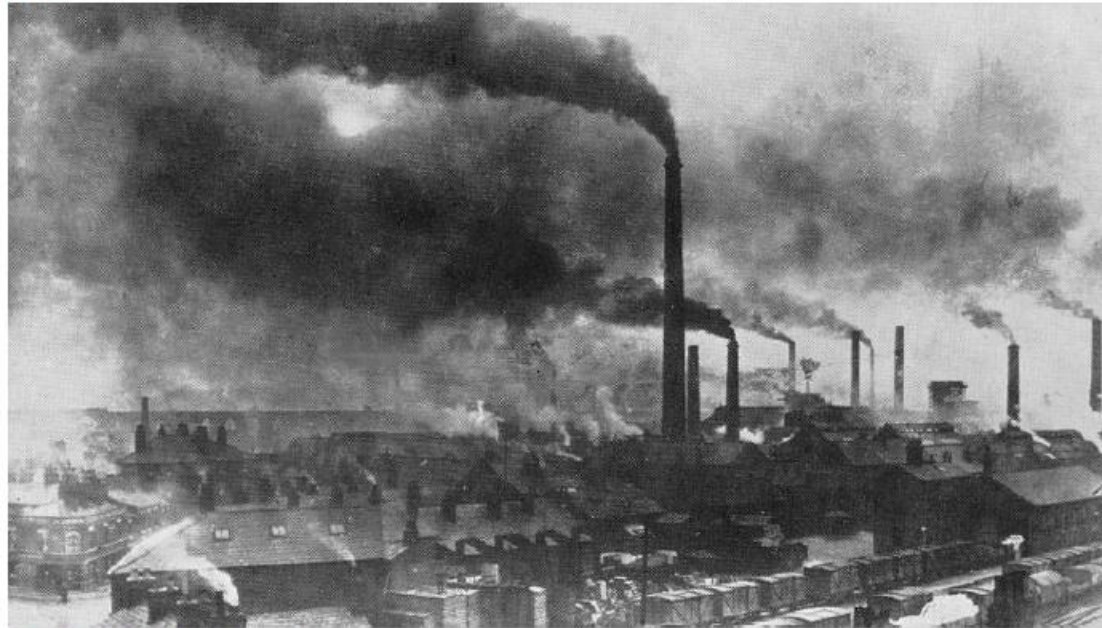
Document Set 5

Document 5a

"... A place more destitute of all interesting objects than Manchester, it is not easy to conceive. In size and population it is the second city in the kingdom, containing above fourscore thousand [80,000] inhabitants. Imagine this multitude crowded together in narrow streets, the houses all built of brick and blackened with smoke; frequent buildings among them as large as convents, without their antiquity, without their beauty, without their holiness; where you hear from within, as you pass along, the everlasting din of machinery; and where when the bell rings it is to call wretches to their work instead of their prayers, ..."

— Robert J. Southey, Letters from England, 1807

Document 5b



Photograph of Widnes, England in the late 19th century.

Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Widnes_Smoke.jpg