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AP European History

February 2017

[] = evidence [] = explanation

2. Between 1750 and 1850 more and more Western Europeans were employed in cottage industry and factory production. Analyze how these two types of employment affected employer-employee relations, working conditions, and the standard of living during this period.

I. Introduction

A. The cottage industry, also known as the family economy, was the early form during pre-industrial Europe. It revolved around the family as the economic unit and the household was the basic unit of production and consumption of the product. As Europe gained progress to industrialization with the mechanization of weaving, factories began to form. The main focus was profit and the commercialization of a product (Contextualization). These two types of employment significantly affected employer-employee relations, working conditions, and the standard of living during this period (Thesis). Cottage industry employers and employees had disputes often but the employer was not much involved, and there was little to no relation with factories (X). The working conditions of the cottage industry were much better than the factories, but was not terribly great (Y). The standard of living for both of these economies were subpar but the cottage industry was slightly better (Z).

good
You must restate question here b/c unclear

II. Body X - Employer-Employee Relations

A. Cotton Industry

1. Evidence: Merchants would provide raw materials to a rural family who produced a product
 - a) Analysis: It was sent back to the merchant in order to get payment and the merchant could then sell it for profit.
 - b) Usually paid by the number of pieces that they produced
2. Evidence: Merchants left them alone and only wanted the finished product
 - a) Analysis: Since there was no regulation, there was experimentation and the diversification of goods
3. Evidence: Some conflicts with merchants and the families

Show how similar/different in language

C. Industry to F. Production

- a) **Analysis:** Disputes if they didn't produce how much was assumed or suspicion of stealing materials
- b) Also family questioned the quality of cloth and weight of material

B. Factory Production

1. **Evidence:** Immense amount of workers in factories
 - a) **Analysis:** Mostly poor peasants, the factory owners didn't really care about them since the endless stock of poor people was there to replace anyone
2. **Evidence:** Early owners hired the fathers of family economies to work and soon let their wives and children to be his assistant
 - a) **Analysis:** Caused a shift as the women and children performed unskilled work
 - b) The owners found that these workers would accept less wages and were less likely than men to form unions.
3. **Evidence:** English Factory Act of 1833
 - a) **Analysis:** Forbade employment of children under age nine, limited workday for nine to thirteen year olds to nine hours, and required that these children receive two hours of education a day
 - b) Owners and government had more concern *shuh? unclear*

III. Body \bar{Y} - Working Conditions

A. Cottage Industry

1. **Evidence:** The work was performed in their own home, hence the name "cottage" industry
 - a) **Analysis:** They set their own pace at home and take breaks when they feel like it
 - b) As a result work often took an extensive amount of time
2. **Evidence:** Owners did not play much of a role in the work themselves
 - a) **Analysis:** Since they let the family be, it was their choice on how to perform the work
 - b) Only problem was that they were poor to begin with, so their food and housing was less than adequate

Same here

B. Factory Production

1. **Evidence:** Workers had to keep pace with the machines
 - a) **Analysis:** Had extremely long work days and dangerous as they had to man the machines and fix it while it was working so that it would produce materials
2. **Evidence:** Children and women were put to work unskilled labor
 - a) **Analysis:** The working conditions were the same as men at first which was dangerous and caused illnesses and deaths

- b) The Factory Act of 1833 helped the children but for men it stayed the standard twelve hours at work.

IV. Body Z - Standard of Living

A. Cottage Industry

- 1. **Evidence:** No regulation on how the family worked as long as they produced results
 - a) **Analysis:** They had a relatively decent standard of living in this aspect since they didn't have constant supervision, but there was always the pressure of finishing on time.
- 2. **Evidence:** Poor to begin with, so their home would not be big and food would be scarce
 - a) **Analysis:** Each amount of money that they made would go to eating food which is not a healthy standard of living
 - b) Household small but lots of children because of labor, so food would be a problem as well as diseases inside the house
- 3. **Evidence:** Less family connection
 - a) **Analysis:** Children, fathers, and mothers could work far away in families and send pay home, which would help the family out but they would rarely be together

Same here

B. Factory Production

- 1. **Evidence:** Harsh work hours
 - a) **Analysis:** Worked twelve hours a day for six days a week
 - b) So immersed by tedious work that makes the standard of living all about earning food for family by working
- 2. **Evidence:** Cities formed around factories
 - a) **Analysis:** So bunched up in little homes that disease was prevalent
 - b) Not different from those on farms and other family economy locations

V. Conclusion

A. All in all, the factory progression and the cottage system played an immense role in the employer-employee relationship, working conditions, and standard of living. Both of them had a huge role to play during the time of 1750 through 1850. This can be compared to the Agricultural Revolution. Techniques such as crop rotation and the enclosure movement were occurring rapidly in Western Europe, however serfdom was still present in Eastern Europe. They had their standard of living lower and working conditions worse. The new agricultural methods and factorise both produced more output than the older methods (**Synthesis**).

Could discuss another aspect such as change in relationship b/w parents/children

but 2 different geog. areas
Not what was asked in question