

1. Match the beginnings and endings to make sentences. Work individually and then compare your answers with your partner.

A

- a. Many mill owners used
- b. Children were
- c. Many poor parents also needed
- d. Children were also small enough
- e. Sometimes they fell asleep
- f. Horrible injuries,

B

- 1. the wages that even young children could earn.
- 2. and got tangled in the machinery.
- 3. to get into the machinery and clean out the dust and dirt that collected there.
- 4. cheap to hire and easy to find.
- 5. such as crushed fingers, were common.
- 6. children as young as five or six to look after their machines.

a - ____ ; b - ____ ; c - ____ ; d - ____ ; e - ____ ; f - ____

2. Draw arrows to relate each picture with its word.



<http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/IRowen.jpg>

school

Robert Owen's father-in-law



http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/e/e7/Dale_david7a.jpg

housing



New Lanark, Scotland (photo taken by Maria del Roser Pujadas Jubany)

David Dale's son-in-law



<http://www.econ.duke.edu/Economists/Gifs/Owen.gif>

cotton mill



New Lanark, Scotland (photo taken by Maria del Roser Pujadas Jubany)

3. Watch and listen to the PowerPoint presentation “New Ways of Working” and check the previous questions.

4. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F). Discuss them with another student.

- a. New Lanark was not different from other cotton mills.
- b. New Lanark was owned by David Dale.
- c. New Lanark was one of the largest cotton mills in Europe when it was extended in 1793.
- d. Working conditions at New Lanark were worse than in most factories of the time.
- e. Dale built satisfactory houses for his workers, charging them a low-priced rent.
- f. Dale’s work was carried on by his father-in-law, Robert Owen.
- g. In 1800 Dale tried to persuade Parliament in London to pass a law reducing the hours worked by mill children.
- h. Owen’s efforts led to the first Factory Act in 1833.
- i. Children younger than nine could be employed in factories.
- j. Robert Owen set up a school at New Lanark.

5. Make the false sentences true.

6. Compare your sentences with your partner.

7. Work in pairs. Read and sequence the biography of Robert Owen in chronological order. Number the events 1-19. The first one has been done for you.

	In 1795 he took up, as part owner, a new post that brought with it responsibilities for the buying of raw cotton and selling finished product as well as large scale factory management.
	By 1825 Robert Owen had lost interest in his New Lanark textile mills and decided to sell the business.
	At the age of sixteen, Robert found work at a large wholesale and retail drapery business in Manchester.
	After his marriage, he set up home at New Lanark.
	In 1792, he found work as a manager of Peter Drinkwater's large spinning factory in Manchester, the Piccadilly Mill.
	Robert Owen died on November 17 th , 1858, during a visit to his hometown of Newtown, Wales.
	After three years in Stamford, Robert moved to London to work under another draper.
	As a manager of Drinkwater's factory, Owen met a lot of businessmen involved in the textile industry such as David Dale.
1	Robert Owen was born in Newtown, Wales, on 14 th May, 1771.
	In 1799 Owen finalised the purchase of the Dale factory holdings in New Lanark, Scotland, and married Dale's daughter, Caroline, soon thereafter.
	In 1791, he started business on his own with three mules as a cotton spinner.
	Owen left Piccadilly Mill in 1795.
	In 1815 Robert Owen sent detailed proposals to Parliament about his ideas on factory reform.
	His first public speech was on education in 1812.
	Owen also played an important role in establishing the Grand National Consolidated Trade Union in 1834 and the Association of All Classes and All Nations in 1835.
	He wrote several books including <i>The Formation of Character</i> (1813) and <i>A New View of Society</i> (1814).
	Working in his first post in Manchester, Owen heard about the success Richard Arkwright was having with his textile factory in Cromford, Derbyshire.
	Robert Owen decided in 1825 to establish a new community in America based on the socialist ideas that he had developed over the years.
	At the age of ten, his father sent him to work in a large drapery in Stamford, Lincolnshire, England, where he served as an apprentice.

(Adapted from <http://www.historyguide.org/intellect/owen.html>; http://www.age-of-the-sage.org/historical/biography/robert_owen.html; <http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/IRowen.htm> and http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Owen)

- 8. Write out the ordered sentences about Robert Owen from the previous exercise in three or four paragraphs.**

9. Match each word with its definition.

Manager	drapery	wholesale	draper	retail	draper's
apprentice					

- a. _____ a young person who works for an employer for a fixed period of time in order to learn the particular skills needed in their job.
- b. _____ a person who owns or manages a shop that sells fabric, curtains, etc.
- c. _____ goods that are bought and sold in large quantities, especially so they can be sold again to make a profit.
- d. _____ the selling of goods to the public, usually through shops/stores.
- e. _____ shop/store that sells fabric, curtains, etc.
- f. _____ a person who is in charge of running a business, a shop/store or a similar organization or part of one.
- g. _____ fabric and materials for sewing sold by a draper.

10. List all the jobs that appear in the previous exercise.

11. Write the names of the cities or towns in the UK where Robert Owen stayed or lived on the map. Use an atlas if necessary.



http://www.egbcc.org/images/map_uk.gif

12. Now work in groups of three. Each group should have one student A, B and C. You have to explain the biography of Robert Owen to your group and help them to do their activities related to it.

13. Your group has to help you to do the following tasks.

13.1. Complete the following sentences.

- a. New Lanark is a village _____.
- b. The industrial community at New Lanark had been planned by _____.
- c. The fast flowing river provided power for the _____.
- d. In Dale's time there were about 500 children from the poorhouses and charities of _____.
- e. In Owen's time, villagers were provided with decent homes, schools, free health and _____.
- f. The village was managed from 1825 to 1881 by _____.
- g. The New Lanark mills became a place of pilgrimage for _____.
- h. When the mills closed in 1968, the residents of New Lanark _____ the village.
- i. The village's cotton mills operated for nearly _____.
- j. New Lanark is a remarkable place because _____.

13.2. Answer the following questions.

1. Who was David Dale?
2. What did Owen think about the relationship between workforce and owner?
3. What did Robert Owen say that all instruction should be?
4. What did the equipment for the village school include?

5. What was taught at the school?

6. What was special about the village store?

7. Did Robert Owen's system work? If so, why?

13.3. Where are Edinburgh and Glasgow? Which one is the nearest to New Lanark?

13.4. Mark the cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow on your UK map.

13.5. Where is Paisley? Who stayed there?

13.6. Mark the town of Paisley on your map.

13.7. Draw the course of the River Clyde in blue on your UK map. Name here two places that the river flows through.

13.8. Complete the following vocabulary word map.

Definition in your own words	Synonyms
PHILANTHROPY	
Use it meaningfully in a sentence	Who were philanthropists?

(Idea adapted from <http://www.readingquest.org>)

14. Imagine you are a child in 1820 and your family has just moved to New Lanark. Fill in the table below. Leave blanks if necessary.

Aspect	Before living in New Lanark	Living in New Lanark
Age		
Family		
Housing		
Daily routine		
Childcare		
Industrial environment		
Lifestyle		

15. Compare your chart with another student.

16. Imagine you are going to research children living in the 19th century. Think of seven questions you can ask about their lives. One question is given to help you.

- Do you live in a town or in the country?
-
-
-
-
-
-

17. Ask your questions to your partner and guess where the child lives.



New Lanark, Scotland



Village store at New Lanark, Scotland

(photos taken by Maria del Roser Pujadas Jubany)

18. You are going to hear information about Robert Owen. First read the sentences. Then listen to the recording at least twice and match the beginnings and endings of each sentence.

FIRST PARAGRAPH

Many of the reformers were factory owners themselves,	to run a successful factory and, at the same time, treat the workers well.
The best known was Robert Owen (1771-1858) who proved that it was possible	attention to the evils of the factory system.
Owen was one of the first to draw	and was a strong supporter of trade unions.
Throughout his life, he sided with working-class people	although they were not usually popular with other factory owners.

SECOND PARAGRAPH

Owen operated his father-in-law's	was good for the children!
He was convinced that it was wrong to employ young children in factories and he was	raised wages and ceased to employ children, their businesses would be ruined.
Most other factory owners claimed that if they reduced working hours,	an outspoken critic of the working conditions in the majority of factories.
They also said that factory work	textile factory at New Lanark in Scotland.

THIRD PARAGRAPH

At New Lanark, Owen reduced working	–he set up the first proper infant school in Britain.
Wages were increased and were even paid when workers were too sick to work,	but instead, New Lanark prospered.
Owen also set about improving	under the age of ten.
He refused to employ any child	the housing of his workers.
He aspired to increasing the age limit	hours to ten-and-a-half hours per day.
Instead of working in factories, Owen believed that children should go to school	were enraged when their own workers began to demand that they should be treated in the same way.
Other factory owners criticised Owen for being 'soft' and	a practice unheard of in the early nineteenth century.
Owen was warned that his business would collapse,	to twelve, but that seemed impossible.

(Adapted from SMITH, Nigel: *The Industrial Revolution*, Serie Events and Outcomes, Evans, 2002, pages 42-43)

19. Now work again in your group of three. Student A reads the first paragraph, student B reads the second paragraph and student C reads the third paragraph. Student A checks that the order of the sentences is correct, student B checks that the matching is right and student C checks that the passage is filled in properly.

20. Work in pairs. Use your imagination and knowledge to answer these questions using sentences.

- a. What do you suppose Robert Owen's peer mill owners thought of him?

- b. What do you imagine Robert Owen thought about the practices of his peer industrialists?

- c. Do you believe Robert Owen introduced all his new ideas just to make more money? Explain your answer.

- d. Do you think Robert Owen improved conditions? Why? Give your reasons.

21. Complete the following tasks in groups of four.

- a. Why do you think David Dale and Richard Arkwright chose the site of New Lanark for the cotton mill?

- b. Would you feel safe with a steep river bank near your house? Explain why or why not.

- c. Would you feel safe living in New Lanark? Give your reasons.

- d. Enumerate the different places or areas in the New Lanark village.

- e. List the advantages and disadvantages the workers at New Lanark had at that time.

Advantages	Disadvantages

22. Compare your answer with those of the other groups in the class.

23. Work again in your group of four and do the following tasks.

- a. Not every one of Robert Owen’s workers was happy with the way of life at New Lanark. Discuss, in your group, why this might be so.
- b. Now divide your group into two halves:
 - One half should imagine that they are discontented workers at New Lanark and write a letter to Owen saying why they want to leave.
 - The other half should write a reply explaining why this is a bad idea and what benefits would be lost by moving to another mill.

(This activity is from MOFFAT, William, *A History of Scotland*, Book Four, Oxford, page 77)

24. Linking Scottish, European and US history.

24.1. Answer these questions using your knowledge.

- a. Do you think there were mill villages like New Lanark around Europe and USA? If so, explain why.

- b. Where do you think they were?

- c. When do you think they were built?

- d. Compare your answers with another student.

24.2. Work in pairs. Use the internet to find out about mill villages in Europe and the USA. Complete the table. Leave blanks if you do not have all the information.

Country	City/Town	Mill's name	When?	Founded by	Power	Other

24.3. Compare your table with those of the other pairs in the class.

24.4. What do the mill villages have in common?

24.5. Watch the PowerPoint presentation about “Mill Villages” and check the previous question.

24.6. Imagine you are on a visit to a mill village in the late 19th century. What would you hear, smell and see there?

24.7. Complete this vocabulary word map.

Definition in your own words	What is it like?
Synonyms	Translate it into Catalan: Spanish: French: Other languages:
Write a sentence using it meaningfully	What are some examples?

**MILL
VILLAGE**

(Idea adapted from <http://www.readingquest.org>)

24.8. In groups of four make a poster about “Mill Villages”. Then display it in the classroom.