

UNIT IV

OTHER HUMANITARIAN MOVEMENTS

Problems during Industrial revolution were health and sanitation.

This resulted in many kinds of diseases.

To prevent the spread of small pox Lady Mary Wortley Montagu introduced inoculation from Turkey and set up a hospital in London.

Jenner discovered vaccination.

Captain Coram set up the Foundling Hospital in 1745 to prevent infant mortality among the poor.

General Oglethorpe in 1729, induced the Parliament to enquire about the prisons in Fleet street and Marshalsea where the jailors torture debtors for money.

John Howard and Elizabeth Fry improved the level of prisoners.

General Oglethorpe became the founder and first Governor of Georgia in America.

Throughout the 18th century, the English legal system remained in a chaotic state.

Horse stealing, coining and stealing were treated like capital crimes.

In 1829, Robert Peel introduced police system throughout the country.

Anti-slavery propaganda was started by William Wilberforce.

50,000 slaves were transported a year.

Slave trade was connected with Textile industry of Lancashire.

African ships exchanged goods for Negroes.

Dr. Johnson objected slave-trade with Horace Walpole.

Slaved trade was finally abolished in 1807.

All the slaves were set free in 1833.

The rapid growth of population resulted in low wages and high prices.

To remedy this, the Speenhamland Act was passed in 1795.

This act had disastrous consequences.

In 1833, a Commission of Enquiry was made to study poor laws and report to the Parliament.

On basis of the report, Poor Law Amendment Act was passed in 1834.

Board of Guardians was appointed under Commissioners to administer several districts.

In 1905, another Commission was appointed.

The Labour Exchange and State Insurance Scheme were recommended.

Another humanitarian movement was the Salvation Army, found in 1865 by William Booth, known as General Booth.

Another movement was also started known as Teetotalism or Total Abstinence.

An organized propaganda was made against the drinking habits by the "Blue Ribbon Army"

They wore blue ribbon on their breasts.

During Industrial Revolution laissez-faire was followed.

Employers and employees, buyers and sellers could regulate matters for themselves with little interference from the Government.

This resulted in an extreme failure.

Sir William Ashley Cooper focused on this problem.

House of Commons made trade unions legal.

As a result, a number of Factory Acts were passed and grievances were redressed.

THE WAR OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE

Thirteen British colonies in America were found with independent legislature.

British thought the colonies only remained for the benefit of the mother country.

Navigation Act irritated the colonists which carried goods in English ships.

George III set up several acts which infuriated the people.

The Seven Years War (1765-1763) between England and France the protect the colonists.

In 1765 George Grenville, the Prime Minister, got the Stamp Act passed in the Parliament.

According to this act, all valid documents should have stamps attached to them.

Colonists were against the tax levied on them by the British government.

The popular slogan was “No taxation without representation”

The Act to repeal of the Stamp Act was withdrawn in 1766.

In 1767, Charles Townshend, the Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced custom duties.

In 1769, a mob in Rhode Island burnt British revenue ship.

In 1770, the soldiers fired and killed five people.

The American newspaper called it the “Boston Massacre”

Local men disguised as Red Indians, stole the Company’s ships and threw the tea into the sea.

This event was known as the Boston Tea Party.

Representatives of all the colonies, except Georgia met at Philadelphia in 1774.

This gathering was called the First Continental Congress.

They issued a Declaration of Rights and agreed to meet again in 1775

America did not have a regular army.

The Second Continental Congress met in 1775 Philadelphia and organized an army under George Washington as Commander-in-Chief.

Declaration of Independence was issued on 4th July 1776.

October 1777, the English army surrendered at Saratoga.

In 1778, France joined the American side.

In 1780, British won a series of victories.

Spain and Holland joined America and Russia against Britain.

By the peace treaty signed in 1783 of Versailles in France, American colonies got independence.

The French soldiers who fought on the American side borrowed the idea of God of Earth.

The French got inspiration from American example.

American Revolution had its impact on British politics also.

The autocratic King and the selfish politicians were not allowed to have the monopoly of power.

People believed that improvement depended on their administration.

They started agitating for Parliamentary reform.