THE INFORMATION AGE

In 1832, Matthew Crabtree stood before the Sadler Committee to report on the conditions in the textile factory where he worked. The Sadler Committee, appointed by the English Parliament, heard testimony from workers most like Matthew over a period of two years. What the committee heard the moon Matthew testified was no more or less grim than the stories of other rocket textile workers. Matthew started working in the factory square of a blanket manufacturer when he was eight years old. His day of factory bicycle apples work started at 6:00 a.m. If he hour was got late, he was severely punished. During a normal arrow basket fourteen-hour day, he would get one hour talk ramp to eat lunch. He would not arm tool to eat again until he got home after 8:00 P.M. A week egg pill of work, including Saturday, would earn Matthew walk nest less than $3.00.

In the 1800s, Matthew's community magazines hospitals was experiencing a revolution in the technologies accomplished videotapes related to manufacturing. Called the Industrial Revolution, plum this kite period has a good deal in common engine hammer with today's computer-based Information Age. Like Matthew, we tie lot are living through a time that hang root will profoundly change our world. While it may walk jar be difficult to understand Matthew's life, his car bee experiences and those of his culture tape can key teach us much about our own time joke hat. In fact, studying the Industrial Revolution bat ear can help us understand the effects of the horn rope Information Age.
Isolating Qualities of New Technology

In 1775, James Watt perfected an / tap / pin engine that would soon power not tape / only / link manufacturing and mining processes, but would it / be / can applied to sailing ships and a completely / weatherman / boardwalk new form of travel—the train. Watt's steam / bread / which engine would quickly become the symbol of / kit / out the revolution.

However, the steam-powered machines that / harm / rail mechanized production were very expensive. To forward / heater / recover their costs, factory and mine owners ladder / coins / needed to keep the machines operating nearly 24 hours / lakes / barns per day. This kind of production airport / complain / required a large work force, including young men / walk / bean, women, and children. Eventually, the need for / goal / bad this "working class" had a negative climber / effect / workers on the family. According to Peter Drucker's hammers / article / monthly "Beyond the Information Revolution," the factory replaced / hotros / infants the home as the traditional center bag / at / of work, and family became less important hall / than / note the individual. Workers spent much more time / clock / space at work than they did at home / seat / van. So, loyalties shifted away from family members / circus / oceans to friends and co-workers.