



This Photo by Unknown author is licensed under [CC BY-SA](#).

Social Reformers during The Industrial Revolution

By Jihoon Eum

Ned Ludd

Supposedly Ned Ludd was a weaver Anstey Leicester England 1779, he broke 2 knitting frames because he felt like it was necessary. Ned Ludd emerged in the 1810 with a group named the Luddite. Within the Luddites Ned Ludd had many names like Captain Ludd King Ludd, General Ludd and so on. There was a cave they would meet in a bit away from the village and they would call it Robin Hood's cave. Up to this date Robin Hood lives among us in stories and shows.



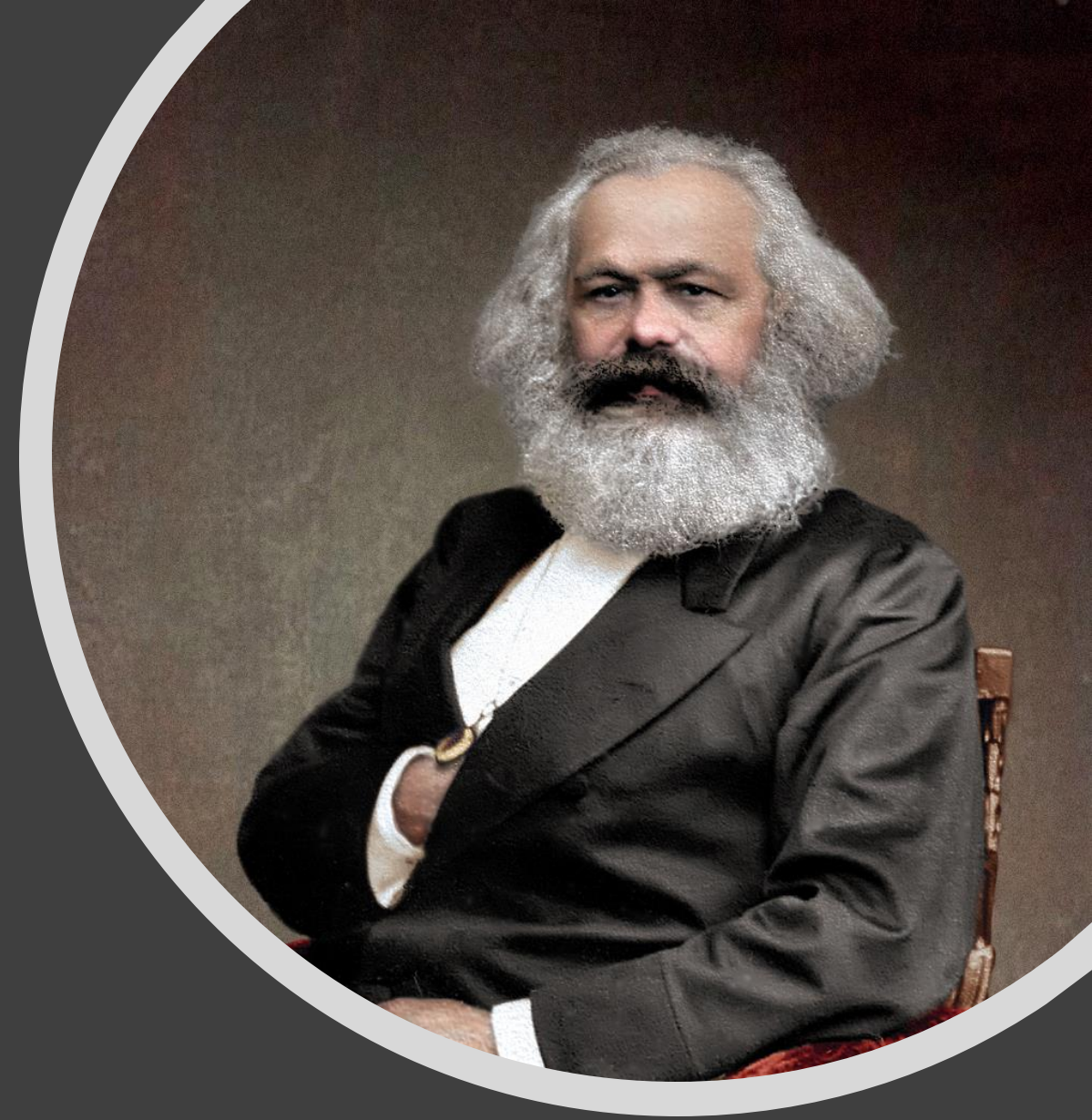
Robert Owen

- Robert Owen was born on May 14, 1771, he was a textile manufacturer, philanthropic social reformer and one of the founders of utopian socialism. Robert Owen was best known for trying to improve working conditions within his factories and his promotion of experimental socialistic communities. In 1800 he became a manager of a large textile mill worked in London before relocating at the age of 18, to Manchester and going into business as a textile manufacturer in 1824.



Karl Marx

- Karl Marx was born on May 5, 1818 in Prussia, Germany Confederation. Marx studied law and philosophy in University. Karl had an immense interest in communism, he believed the theory that production ought to be owned in common and managed for the public good. When he became a radical journalist, he became the foremost advocate of communism in the 19th century. He married Jenny Von Westphalen she was born on February 12, 1814. Marx believed that a complete overthrow of the capitalism was necessary.



Mary Wollstonecraft

Mary Wollstonecraft was born on April 27, 1759, in Spitalfields, London. Growing up, her father was abusive, and her mother died in 1780. Mary Wollstonecraft decided to start a new life and get away from the place she called home. She had an overwhelming passion for writing about women's rights as a feminist and decided to become a translator and an advisor for Joseph Johnson. Joseph Johnson was a noted publisher of radical texts, meaning he publishes people's work such as Mary Wollstonecraft. Furthermore, within 4 years her most famous work was published "A Vindication of the Rights of Women (1792)." In her work she states that women are seen as helpless adornments of a household.



Friction Matches

Friction matches were invented in order to make fire a lot easier. Before friction matches, there were methods like rubbing 2 pieces of wood together, flint and steel and so on. The method of rubbing 2 pieces of wood would take a while to start a flame. The chances of the 2 pieces of wood making an ember is high but after the ember has a high chance of going out. The flint and steel would be effective but wouldn't ignite when the wood or thatch is moist or when there is nothing for the sparks to catch on too. For both methods it requires a lot of time and patience. The friction matches were a lot more useful. The friction matches would instead of making an ember or a spark would make a fire, because of that the fire would spread a lot easier than a spark or an ember. The first model of the friction matches was invented in 1826 by John Walker after he figured that a stick covered in chemical is highly flammable. But because of the chemical the fumes that came off the match were toxic after multiple consumptions. Until Samuel Jones copied his idea but used safe chemicals that when burned don't release toxic chemicals. The friction matches have faced many problems like water. In many cases the matches would get wet from rain. From what I can see the way we can improve the friction matches is to make it waterproof or making the friction matches reusable. In 50 years, I can see matches being waterproof, reusable, and windproof.

