

**THE RESISTANCE OF BRITISH LOWER CLASS
SOCIETY AGAINST DISCRIMINATION DURING
INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION AS FOUND IN HARD
TIMES BY CHARLES DICKENS; HISTORICAL
APPROACH**

THESIS



**By:
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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY
2017**

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**Submitted in partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of
Sarjana Sastra**



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2017**

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This thesis has been examined on the date as indicate bellow

Batam, 18th March 2017

Robi Satria,S.S,M.Hum

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini disusun untuk mengetahui perlawanan masyarakat kelas bawah inggris pada masa revolusi industri yang digambarkan dalam novel “Hard Times” karya Charles Dickens. Terdapat persamaan situasi dan keadaan masyarakat kelas bawah inggris di novel dan masyarakat inggris pada masa revolusi industri. Ada dua permasalahan yang akan dibahas dalam penelitian ini yaitu (1) apa diskriminasi yang dialami masyarakat kelas bawah inggris pada masa revolusi industri seperti yang dideskripsikan pada novel “Hard Times”, dan (2) apa perlawanan masyarakat kelas bawah inggris lakukan terhadap diskriminasi yang mereka alami seperti yang dideskripsikan pada novel “Hard Times”. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif, teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan observasi. Data dikumpulkan dari novel itu sendiri sebagai sumber utama, kritik mengenai novel, dan beberapa sumber lainnya. Pendekatan yang digunakan pada studi ini adalah pendekatan Sejarah dengan menggunakan teori Hypolite Adolphe Taine. Kesimpulan dari studi ini adalah (1) diskriminasi yang dialami oleh masyarakat kelas bawah inggris dirasakan dalam berbagai bentuk seperti ketidak samaan status, anak-anak yang berasal dari golongan kelas bawah dilarang untuk bersekolah dan jam kerja yang sangat panjang dengan upah yang sangat sedikit. (2) masyarakat kelas bawah inggris melakukan beberapa perlawanan untuk memperjuangkan hak-hak mereka dengan cara membentuk serikat buruh, melakukan protes dan juga menempuh jalur hukum melalui pengadilan.

Keyword: Revolusi Industri, diskriminasi, sejarah

ABSTRACT

This research was to determine the resistance of the lower class society against discrimination during industrial revolution as depicted in the novel "Hard Times" by Charles Dickens. There are similarities between the conditions of the lower classes of English as described in the novel by English society during the industrial revolution. There are two issues to be addressed in this study: (1) what the discrimination toward lower class society in Britain at the time of the industrial revolution as described in the novel "Hard Times", and (2) what are the form of resistances that lower class Society do against the discrimination as described in the novel "Hard Times". This study is a qualitative research, data collection techniques using Observation. Data collected from the novel itself as a main source of criticism of the novel, and several other sources. The approach used in this study is Historical approach by Hypolite Adolphe Taine. Conclusions of this research are (1) discrimination experienced by lower class by several ways such as status inequality, lower class children prohibited going to school and they have to work very long hours for low pay. (2) British lower class society do some resistance to fight for their rights by forming unions, protests and also take legal action through the courts.

Keyword: Industrial Revolution, discrimination, historical

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MOTTO ANND DEDICATION

MOTTO

DO THE BEST AND PRAY. GOD WILL TAKE CARE OF THE REST

DEDICATION

THIS THESIS PROUDLY DEDICATED TO:

BELOVED PARENTS: MR SUANDI & MRS ERNAWITA

MY FRIENDS : LEO, DENI, LYA, TIRANI, DONA, AYU.

MY BELOVED CLASSMATES IN PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY

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The Researcher

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Literature is a term used to describe written and sometimes spoken material. According Rees (1973:19) literature is a permanent expression in words of some thoughts or feeling or idea about life and the world. Derived from the Latin *literatura* meaning "writing formed with letters," literature most commonly refers to works of the creative imagination such as poetry, Drama, fiction, Novel, and short story. The main generic of literature today is poetry, drama and novel.

Literature has very close relationship with human's life. It clearly can be seen from all literatures that always reflect the condition of human's life such as play, poetry, novel, prose, and etc. Normally, the author of literature obtains the framework sources of their literature from social, moral, psychological and historical background and etcetera; therefore literature will identify its authors automatically. People may find many things by reading literary works such as novel since its story related to the interaction of human toward their society and environment.

One of the novels that reflect resistance of lower class society during industrial revolution is "Hard Times" by Charles Dickens. This novel First published in 1854 the novel is a serial in Dickens's weekly publication, Household Words. The novel was serialized, in twenty weekly parts, between 1 April and 12

August 1854. It sold well, and a complete volume was published in August, totaling 110,000 words. "Hard Time" novel set in the fictitious Victorian industrial Coketown, a generic Northern English mill-town, in some ways similar to Manchester, though smaller.

Coketown partially based on 19th-century Preston. "Hard Times" attacking utilitarianism, capitalism, and rationalism the three concepts that glorified during Industrial Revolution. With its fictional city of Coketown "Hard Times" by Charles Dickens try exposes some issue such as exploitation of the bourgeoisie toward working class society, discrimination toward lower class, injustices of society, the gap between upper and lower class life, the evils of an industrial system, the movement of lower class society against the discrimination and injustice that they experienced and satirizes the political economists of Dickens's time. There some reason the researcher chose this novel:

Firstly, the author of this novel is Charles Dickens. He is a famous author was an English writer and social critic. He created some of the world's best-known fictional characters and considered as the greatest Novelist of the Victorian era. He is one of the authors who feel sorry to see the slavery, discrimination, and social gap among the classes and tries to portray these issues in his works. His concern to the lower class misery makes him considered as spoke man for the poor.

Secondly the novel portrays the condition of the lower class society during Industrial Revolution, utilitarianism even feminism and thirdly a lot of events and

historical moments recorded in this novel that describes the condition of the British lower class society, the political situation and social class in British society during Industrial revolution. Based on the reason above the researcher use Historical Approach to analyze this novel because there are many historical moment that we can find on this novel.

Historical approach is literary criticism in the light of historical evidence or based on the context in which a work was written, including facts about the author's life and the historical and social circumstances of the time. Historical approach can be defined as the approach that "sees a literary work chiefly, if not exclusively, as a reflection of the author's life and times or the life and times of the characters in the work" (Guerin, 2005). Understanding the social structure or way of life of a certain time period give the reader a greater knowledge base from which to draw conclusions and better understand the story.

Finally the researcher entitles this research "The Resistance of British Lower Class Society against Discrimination as Found in "Hard Times" by Charles Dickens; Historical Approach". To analyze the novel, researcher uses Hypolite Taine theory, Taine is particularly remembered for his three-pronged approach to the contextual study of a work of art, based on the aspects of what he called "race, milieu, and moment. He was the chief theoretical influence of French naturalism, a major proponent of sociological positivism and one of the first practitioners of historicist criticism. Literary historicism as a critical movement has been said to originate with him.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

Based on the background of the research, the problems raised and found in this study, are as follows

1. The discriminations toward British lower class society during Industrial Revolution as found in “Hard Times” by Charles Dickens
2. The resistances of British lower class society do against discrimination during industrial revolution as found in “Hard Times” by Charles Dickens
3. The gap between British upper class and British lower class society during industrial Revolution as found in “Hard Times” by Charles Dickens
4. The exploitation of the British upper class society toward British working class society during Industrial Revolution as found in “Hard Times” by Charles Dickens
5. The utilitarianism of British People as found in “Hard Times” by Charles Dickens

1.3 Limitation of the Research

Based on the identification of the problem above, the researcher needs to limit the problem in order to focus the topic of the research. Considering to the limitation of the time in conducting this research, the researcher limits the problem into:

1. The discriminations toward British lower class During Industrial revolution as found in “Hard Times” by Charles Dickens

2. The resistances of British lower class society do against discrimination during industrial revolution as found in “Hard Times” by Charles dickens

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

Based on limitation of the problem above, lead these following questions:

1. What are discriminations toward British lower class During Industrial revolution found in “Hard Times” by Charles Dickens?
2. What are the forms of resistance British lower class society did against discrimination during industrial revolution found in “Hard Times” by Charles dickens?

1.5 Objective of the research

The researcher has some objectives in this research as follow:

1. To find the kinds of discrimination toward British lower class During Industrial revolution as found in “Hard Times” by Charles Dickens
2. To find out how does British lower class society against discrimination during industrial revolution as found in “Hard Times” by Charles dickens

1.6 Significance of the Research

This study is significant to conduct due to its theoretical and practical functions. Theoretically, this research is aimed to enrich the theoretical basis of literary studies, especially those which are related to the historical analysis.

Practically, the result of this study is expected to be a reference and alternative information for the English lecturer, learners, and the next researcher. Firstly, for the lecturer this study can become a lesson material and useful information about historical approach. Secondly, for the learners this study is supposed to encourage learners to pay attention more seriously and to have a deeper impression from literary works then appreciate it well in all time long. Thirdly, for the next researchers, this study would be useful references and alternatives information in conducting the similar research with the same subject or object of the study

1.7 Definition of Key Term

In order to make understanding in reading this study, it is necessary for the researcher to give the definition of some key terms that related to the study.

Resistance : the act of fighting against something that is attacking you, or refusing to accept something

Lower class : The laboring class, especially the class of industrial workers who lack their own means of production and hence sell their labor to live / the class of a capitalist society that does not have ownership of the means of production and whose only means of

subsistence is to sell their labor power for a wage or salary

Discrimination

: Treating people differently through prejudice, unfair treatment of one person or group, usually because of prejudice about race, ethnicity, age, religion and gender

Industrial Revolution

: Process of change from an agrarian, handicraft economy to one dominated by industry and machine manufacture. Technological changes include the use of iron and steel, new energy sources, the invention of new machines that increased production, the development of the factory system, and important developments in transportation and communication.

Historical Approach

: A historical approach of literary work through its historical context, the events that were occurring in the world during the time the author wrote the story and reflection of its author's life and times in the work.(guerrin et,2005.51)

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Approach Used

In this research, the researcher applies Historical approach. The researcher uses the social theory from H.A Taine. The historical approach to literature uses the social implications, cultural events and intellectual levels that produced a work in an attempt to understand it. Often, this requires the critic to know the biography and education level of the author. Taine is best known now for his attempt at a scientific account of literature, based on the categories of race, milieu, and moment. By “race” he meant the inherited disposition or temperament that persists stubbornly over thousands of years. By “milieu” he meant the circumstances or environment that modifies the inherited racial disposition. By “moment” Taine meant the momentum of past and present cultural traditions.

2.2 Theoretical Background

One of the basic approaches used in the analysis of literary work refers to the historical method of literary criticism is Historical approach. Historical approach is literary criticism in the light of historical evidence or based on the context in which a work was written, including facts about the author’s life and the historical and social circumstances of the time In other words, Historical approach is one of the method to analysis literary work in which the author and

the reader comprehend the message of the literary work by remembering the moment/historical moment along with the literary work written.

Guerin, et al.(2005:51) stated that historical-biographical approach sees a literary work chiefly, if not exclusively, as a reflection of its author's life and times or the life and times of the characters in the work. One of famous critic and historian is Hippolyte Adolphe Taine (1828-93) is particularly remembered for his three-pronged/phrase approach to the contextual study of a work of art, based on the aspects of what he called "race, milieu, and moment, Guerin (2005:5). This theory will discuss several important points to prove historical evidence such as where the story takes place or the country, Governmental System, Citizenship, The occupations, and the historical moment that occurred during the Era of a story was written.

2.2.1 Race

Race according to Hippolyte Adolphe theory means nation and everything related to a country matters. Taine did not mean race in the specific sense now common, but rather the collective cultural dispositions that govern everyone without their knowledge or. Several things reviewed in the race are:

2.2.1.1 Nationality

This novel took place in Britain in nineteenth century During the Victorian era (1837–1901). Many British towns and cities became centers of industry and the invention of steam engines meant that goods could now be manufactured on a large scale. It also gave rise to the railways: steam trains transported people and

goods from town to town. Factories and workhouses took the place of craft workshops. Gas lighting and underground sewers made the streets safer and cleaner.

As the time setting of “Hard Times” was the 19th century marked by the collapse of the Spanish, Napoleonic, Holy Roman and Mughal empires. This paved the way for the growing influence of the British Empire, the Russian Empire, the United States, the German Empire, the French colonial empire and Meiji Japan, with the British boasting unchallenged dominance after 1815. After the defeat of the French Empire and its allies in the Napoleonic Wars, the British and Russian empires expanded greatly, becoming the world's leading powers. The Russian Empire expanded in central and far eastern Asia. The British Empire grew rapidly in the first half of the century, especially with the expansion of vast territories in Canada, Australia, South Africa and heavily populated India, and in the last two decades of the century in Africa. By the end of the century, the British Empire controlled a fifth of the world's land and one quarter of the world's population.

Great Britain comprises Britain, Scotland and Wales, and is located between Ireland and mainland Europe. Great Britain is the largest island in Europe. The population of Great Britain is 58,845,700 (as in 2006). Over 1000 small islands and islets encircle Great Britain. Great Britain covers a total area of 80,823 sq. mile and most of its border directly adjacent to the sea.

Borders is a point that divides a country to another in the form of water and land, based on “Hard Times” novel which took place in Britain so the boundaries can be seen as follow, in the north Britain bordering with Scotland and the Norwegian Sea, in the south by the English Channel, in the east bordering with the North Sea, in western border with Wales and the Atlantic Ocean as well as the Republic of Ireland, in northwest bordering the Irish Sea and southwest bordering the Celtic Sea. Due to its area are surrounding by sea United Kingdom get an advantage for trading goods by sea and made his economy growing rapidly.

To support the trade people need money as transaction instrument, the pound sterling (symbol: £; ISO code: GBP [Great Britain Pound]), commonly known as the pound, is the official currency of the United Kingdom, Jersey, Guernsey, the Isle of Man, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, the British Antarctic Territory and Tristan da Cunha. It is subdivided into 100 pence (singular: penny, abbreviated:). A number of nations that do not use sterling also have currencies called the pound. At various times, the pound sterling was commodity money or bank notes backed by silver or gold, but it is currently fiat money, backed only by the economy in the areas where it is accepted. The pound sterling is the world's oldest currency still in use and which has been in continuous use since its inception

2.2.1.2 Governmental System

The Britain form of Government is a constitutional monarchy it is depicted from “Hard Times” novel, which combines a monarch head of state with a

parliamentary system. While many consider the Britain form of government a democracy, which it is in practice, the Queen has many titular roles and is officially the head of state, although in practice, she has little political power or influence. The true influence and power in the Britain form of government comes from the prime minister and the Parliament.

The government has executive power and carries out laws. In the Britain form of government, the Parliament is a legislative body, which reviews the government and proposes new laws. In the Britain form of government, there are two houses: The House of Lords and the House of Commons. The House of Commons is elected by the citizens and the House of Lords' members are appointed by the Queen. In the Britain form of government, the Prime Minister proposes new legislation in his or her Queen's speech; these proposals are reviewed by the Parliament.

2.2.1.3 Citizenship

British people, or Britons, are the citizens of the United Kingdom, British Overseas Territories, and Crown dependencies, and their descendants. British nationality law governs modern British citizenship and nationality, which can be acquired, for instance, by descent from British nationals. When used in a historical context, "British" or "Britons" can refer to the ancient Britons, the indigenous Celtic inhabitants of Great Britain, south of the River Forth.

Although early assertions of being British date from the Late Middle Ages, the creation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain in 1707 triggered a sense of

British national identity. The notion of Britishness was forged during the Napoleonic Wars between Britain and the First French Empire, and developed further during the Victorian era. The complex history of the formation of the United Kingdom created a "particular sense of nationhood and belonging" in Great Britain and Ireland. Britishness became "superimposed on much older identities", of English, Scots, Welsh and Irish cultures, whose distinctiveness still resists notions of a homogenised British identity. Because of longstanding ethno-sectarian divisions, British identity in Northern Ireland is controversial, but it is held with strong conviction by unionists.

Modern Britons are descended mainly from the varied ethnic groups that settled in the British Isles in and before the 11th century: Prehistoric, Celtic, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, Norse and Normans. Union clarification needed facilitated migration, cultural and linguistic exchange, and intermarriage between the peoples of England, Scotland and Wales during the late middle Ages, Early Modern period and beyond. Since 1922 and earlier, there has been immigration to the United Kingdom by people from what is now the Republic of Ireland, the Commonwealth, mainland Europe and elsewhere; they and their descendants are mostly British citizens, with some assuming a British, dual or hyphenated identity.

The British are a diverse, multi-national and multicultural society, with "strong regional accents, expressions and identities". The social structure of the United Kingdom has changed radically since the 19th century, with a decline in religious observance, enlargement of the middle class, and increased ethnic diversity. The population of the UK stands at around 62.5 million, with a British

diaspora of around 140 million concentrated in Australia, Canada, South Africa, Hong Kong, New Zealand, and the United States.

2.2.2 Milieu

According to H.A Taine Milieu are circumstances or environment that modifies the inherited racial disposition and tells a lot about social environment of the main character in the story. Milieu can be rebuild by analyzing social background, of the main character departed from family descendent, occupation, relatives and neighborhood. Some occupations that we can see in nineteenth century during industrial revolutions and also reflected in “Hard Times” are:

2.2.2.1 Businessman

Business play very important role during industrial revolution especially when a series of new inventions such as the spinning jenny and steam engine transformed manufacturing in Britain. The changes in British manufacturing spread across Europe and America, replacing traditional rural lifestyles as people migrated to cities in search of work. The Industrial Revolution was a critical period in the development of business enterprise. With roots in the late 18th century, the Industrial Revolution transformed 19th century commerce and industry while producing remarkable advancements in transportation, industrial production, communications and energy.

The Industrial Revolution was the transition new manufacturing processes from hands production method to machine, the transition boosts Britain economy

due to the invention of steam machine especially for factory production process. This fertile environment created extraordinary business opportunities for entrepreneurs with vision and fortitude. One of success businessman during industrial revolution is Robert Owen. Robert Owen was a businessman and social activist who sought to bring in new utopian ideals for business and local communities. His New Lanark textile factory in Scotland was an influential experiment in improving the conditions of factory workers. Robert Owen was born in Newtown, mid Wales on 14th May 1771. His father, also called Robert Owen, was an ironmonger. At the age of 10, he was taken away from school and sent to work as an apprentice at local drapers in Stamford, Lincolnshire. After three years apprenticeship, he moved briefly to London, before finding work at a large drapery business in Manchester.

Owen enthusiastically entered into this new venture. Owen was not just interested in running a successful business. He was also keen to improve the working conditions and life of the workers. At the time, factory conditions were often dire, with people working long hours for little pay. Workers received little, if any, education and workers had few prospects. Owen was a great believer that man was shaped by his environment and surroundings. Therefore, he felt it his duty as a manager to offer education and respectable surroundings for his extended family.

2.2.2.2 Factory Worker

Factory worker is very important during industrial revolution, industrialism was growth rapidly and it as supported by workers who take part in all production process in factory. But this condition created injustice problem committed by employers. Working conditions were terrible and dominated by lower class society who looking for a job and hope to get better life. Majority of them were unskilled worker and they got little pay. Factory workers had to face long hours, poor working conditions, and job instability. New employees found the discipline and regulation of factory work to be very different from other types of work. Work was often monotonous because workers performed one task over and over. It was also strictly regulated. Working hours were long averaging at least ten hours a day and six days a week for most workers, even longer for others (Clayton & Rowbotham, 2009)

2.2.2.3 Member of Parliament

The English government under the rule of Queen Victoria was a monarchy which also comprised of a Parliament. Member of Parliament during industrial revolution is dominated by upper class society like merchant, businessman and the nobility. They are democratically elected and known as "Members of Parliament" or MP. MPs elected through the electoral system compound, by constituencies known as electoral district, and served their seats until Parliament is dissolved. The Parliament was a Bicameral legislature which consisted of The House of Lords and The House of Commons. The said houses would meet separately and

passed a bill as law by majority votes however, for the bill to pass, it was necessary that both the houses assent to it.

2.2.2.4 Housekeeper

In Britain and America in the 19th century, housework was incredibly laborious. If you could afford it, you got a servant. A household with just one servant had what was called a "Maid-of-all-Work," a lone woman that was responsible for all the cooking, cleaning, and general maintenance of the members of the household. If you had more money, you could get a cook, a housemaid, a lady's maid, a butler, and a valet. Some households were even so large there were complex hierarchies among the servants, even the servants had servants.

2.2.3 Moment

Moment is period when particular event reveal (H.A Taine). Moment also related to event or historical background which happens at certain times and place. There several historical moments that happens at 19th centuries in Britain such as:

2.2.3.1 Treaty of Amiens

One of historical moment that happens during industrial revolution in nineteenth century was The Treaty of Amiens. The Treaty of Amiens is an agreement that temporarily ended hostilities between the French Republic and Great Britain during the French Revolutionary Wars. It was signed in the city of Amiens on 25 March 1802 (Germinal 4, year X, in the French Revolutionary calendar), by Joseph Bonaparte and the Marquess Cornwallis as a "Definitive

Treaty of Peace". The consequent Peace of Amiens lasted only one year (18 May 1803) and engendered the only period of general peace in Europe between 1793 and 1814. Under the treaty, Britain recognized the French Republic; the British parliament had dropped England's historical claim to the now-defunct French Kingdom only two years previously. Together with the Treaty of Lunéville (1801), the Treaty of Amiens marked the end of the Second Coalition, which had waged war against Revolutionary France since 1798. This peace agreement that occurred during the industrial revolution, made two countries could restore their economy that was ravaged by war.

2.2.3.2 The Largest Factory Complex in the world Open

Another historical moment that happens during industrial revolution was the opening of the largest factory complex in the world. This was conclusive evidence indicating the explosion of factory growth during industrial revolution. Located in Manchester, England, the largest factory complex in the world opens and the event draws spectators from across Britain and beyond. The factory uses steam acquired from burning coal. It's a change from power by river water, which is too limited a source for the coming industrial expansion. The availability of coal is helping the British surpass the Dutch industrially

Manchester's history is concerned with textile manufacture during the Industrial Revolution. The great majority of cotton spinning took place in the towns of south Lancashire and north Cheshire, and Manchester was for a time the most productive center of cotton processing, and later the world's largest

marketplace for cotton goods. Manchester was dubbed "Cottonopolis" and "Warehouse City" during the Victorian era. The industrial revolution brought about huge change in Manchester and was key to the increase in Manchester's population

Manchester began expanding "at an astonishing rate" around the turn of the 19th century as people flocked to the city for work from Scotland, Wales, Ireland and other areas of England as part of a process of unplanned urbanization brought on by the Industrial Revolution. It developed a wide range of industries, so that by 1835 "Manchester was without challenge the first and greatest industrial city in the world. Engineering firms initially made machines for the cotton trade, but diversified into general manufacture. Similarly, the chemical industry started by producing bleaches and dyes, but expanded into other areas. Commerce was supported by financial service industries such as banking and insurance.

2.2.3.3 The Battle of Trafalgar

The Battle of Trafalgar (21 October 1805) was a naval engagement fought by the Royal Navy against the combined Fleets of the French and Spanish Navies, during the War of the Third Coalition (August–December 1805) of the Napoleonic Wars (1803–1815). Twenty-seven British ships of the line led by Admiral Lord Nelson aboard HMS Victory defeated thirty-three French and Spanish ships of the line under the French Admiral Villeneuve in the Atlantic off the southwest coast of Spain, just west of Cape Trafalgar, in Caños de Meca. The Franco-Spanish fleet lost twenty-two ships, without a single British vessel being

lost. It was the most decisive naval battle of the war, conclusively ending French plans to invade England.

The British victory spectacularly confirmed the naval supremacy that Britain had established during the eighteenth century and was achieved in part through Nelson's departure from the prevailing naval tactical orthodoxy. This involved engaging an enemy fleet in a single line of battle parallel to the enemy to facilitate signaling in battle and disengagement, and to maximize fields of fire and target areas. Nelson instead divided his smaller force into two columns directed perpendicularly against the enemy fleet, with decisive results.

Nelson was shot by a French musketeer during the battle and died shortly after, becoming one of Britain's greatest war heroes. Villeneuve was captured along with his ship *Bucentaure*. Admiral Federico Gravina, the senior Spanish flag officer, escaped with the remnant of the fleet and succumbed months later to wounds sustained during the battle. Villeneuve attended Nelson's funeral while a captive on parole in Britain.

2.2.3.4 The Abolishment of Slavery Trade

By 1783, an anti-slavery movement to abolish the slave trade throughout the Empire had begun among the British public. In 1793 Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada John Graves Simcoe signed the Act against Slavery. Passed by the local Legislative Assembly, it was the first legislation to outlaw the slave trade in a part of the British Empire. In 1808, Parliament passed the Slave Trade Act of 1807, which outlawed the slave trade, but not slavery itself. The Royal Navy

established the West Africa Squadron to suppress the Atlantic slave trade by patrolling the coast of West Africa. It did suppress the slave trade, but did not stop it entirely. Between 1808 and 1860, the West Africa Squadron captured 1,600 slave ships and freed 150,000 Africans. They resettled many in Jamaica and the Bahamas. Britain also used its influence to coerce other countries to agree treaties to end their slave trade and allow the Royal Navy to seize their slave ships.

In 1823, the Anti-Slavery Society was founded in London. Members included Joseph Sturge, Thomas Clarkson, William Wilberforce, Henry Brougham, Thomas Fowell Buxton, Elizabeth Heyrick, Mary Lloyd, Jane Smeal, Elizabeth Pease, and Anne Knight. William Wilberforce had prior written in his diary in 1787 that his great purpose in life was to suppress the slave trade before waging a 20-year fight on the industry.

During the Christmas holiday of 1831, a large-scale slave revolt in Jamaica, known as the Baptist War, broke out. It was organized originally as a peaceful strike by the Baptist minister Samuel Sharpe. The rebellion was suppressed by the militia of the Jamaican plantocracy and the British garrison ten days later in early 1832. Because of the loss of property and life in the 1831 rebellion, the British Parliament held two inquiries. The results of these inquiries contributed greatly to the abolition of slavery with the Slavery Abolition Act 1833. a successor organization to the Anti-Slavery Society was formed in London in 1839, the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, which worked to outlaw slavery worldwide. The world's oldest international human rights organization, it continues today as Anti-Slavery International.

2.2.3.5 The Factory Acts

The industrial revolution created a high demand for female and child labor. Children had always worked alongside their parents but before the 19th century they usually worked part time. In the new textile factories women and children were often made to work very long hours (often 12 hours a day or even longer). The British government was aware of the problem and in 1819 they passed an act that made it illegal for children under 9 to work in cotton mills. However the act lacked 'teeth' as there were no factory inspectors to check the mills.

Another act was passed in 1833 but this time inspectors were appointed. Children under 9 were banned from working in textile mills. Children aged 9 to 13 were not allowed to work for more than 12 hours a day or a total of more than 48 hours a week. Children aged 13 to 18 must not work for more than 69 hours a week. Furthermore nobody under 18 was allowed to work at night (from 8.30 pm to 5.30 am).

In 1844 another act banned women from working more than 12 hours a day (although it also reduced the minimum age for working in a mill to 8). Then in 1847 women and children were banned from working more than 10 hours a day in textile factories. In 1850 the law was changed slightly. Women were allowed to work for 10 1/2 hours but textile factories could not be open for more than 12 hours a day. All workers, including men, were allowed 1 1/2 hours for meal breaks.

1867 the law was extended to all factories. (A factory was defined as a place where more than 50 people were employed in a manufacturing process). The 1878 Factory Act defined a factory as any place where machines were used in manufacturing. Meanwhile in 1842 the Miners Act banned women and boys under 10 from working underground in mines.

By the 1860s the 10 hour day was common, but not universal. In 'sweated industries' such as making matchboxes and lace people were paid piece rates (i.e. they were paid so much for each one they made). People often worked in their own homes and very often they had to work from dawn to dusk to make a living.

2.2.3.6 The Coronation of Queen Victoria

The coronation of Queen Victoria is one of the important historical moments that happen during industrial revolution. During the reign of queen Victoria was the heyday of British imperialism administration, at this time was the top of the industrial revolution in England, the rule of Queen Victoria in Britain was marked by a long period of peace, prosperity, British triumph in the international arena, and the high confidence of citizen's British national. Some experts argue that the political triumph of Britain during the Victorian era began after the passing of the Reform Act of 1832. This era was preceded by and followed by the era of George Edward era.

In the field of culture, there is a transition from the rationalism of the era of George toward romanticism and mysticism relating to religion, social values, and the arts. In international relations, the Victorian era was marked by a long

period of peace, known as Pax Britannica, as well as economic prosperity, social, industrial, and prosperity of the colonial Great Britain in the international arena. However, these things are disrupted by the outbreak of the Crimean War in 1854. At the end of the period, there was a Boer War in South Africa.

Victoria (Alexandrina Victoria; 24 May 1819 – 22 January 1901) was Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from 20 June 1837 until her death. Victoria was the daughter of Prince Edward, Duke of Kent and Strathearn, the fourth son of King George III. Both the Duke of Kent and King George III died in 1820, and Victoria was raised under close supervision by her German-born mother Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld. She inherited the throne aged 18; after her father's three elder brothers had all died, leaving no surviving legitimate children. The United Kingdom was already an established constitutional monarchy, in which the sovereign held relatively little direct political power. Privately, Victoria attempted to influence government policy and ministerial appointments; publicly, she became a national icon who was identified with strict standards of personal morality.

2.3 Previous Research

This research was analyzed the resistance of British lower class society against the discrimination during industrial revolution. Analyzing this novel using Historical approach brought the researcher to the similarity of research which was used by some researcher in previous research.

In the first research was conducted by Ayu Noviani from Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya his research title is “Tracing History in Edgar Allan Poes’s the Coliseum”. This poem tells about the historical evidence that ever take place in Rome exactly in the coliseum building. The thesis writer uses qualitative descriptive method to get real and valid information about this poem. In this thesis, the writer uses historical approach to finding the historical evidence through to this poem by the specific time. The thesis writer also finds many related event between the author life and his poem by the content of this poem.

Through this approach, the thesis writer concludes that, this poem reflect the historical evidence that ever lead in the coliseum building. It is the building which becomes the symbol of glory time in the ancient Roman Empire. Furthermore, the author tells some evidence through his own word which is in the specific time, specific place and different events that happens in his experience and also is finding the correlation of historical context.

The second research was conducted by Anita (2012) she uses historical approach to analyze “The distinction of woman’s chances to get the education and independencies in the novel “To the Light House” by Virginia Woolf”. She uses H.A Taine theory and use qualitative descriptive method in his research. In this study she focuses on the distinction of woman’s chances to get the education and independencies to create something. It was illustrated from “To the Light House’s” novel which adapted from the period of time when Virginia grew up in the middle of family who did not give an opportunity to a woman to develop and actualize herself to something she lied and had a career as a woman. It also

reflected from period of virginia's life, in the Victorian age, it is rare for woman to get education rather than a man. And her research she found that there is distinction between man and woman in education and independencies.

The third research was conducted by Monica (2011) from Andalas University with the title "Tyrannical Control over the Proletariat in George Orwell's Animal Farm". The objective of her research is tyrannical control over the proletariat in Animal Farm novel. The theory she use is Hegemony by Antonio Gramsci, this theory discuss how a person capable predispose ideology another people. The method to that she use to analyses her research is descriptive method. In her research is she found that there is hegemonies of the story hold by Mr. Jones and the pigs especially Napoleon and Squealer.

The last research came from Siti Bardiatil Khairi (2006) analyze about English "The Condition of English Downtrodden Workers in the First Industrial Revolution in Charles Dickens' "Hard Times"" she want to find the condition of downtrodden workers, that all of them come from the lower class society. She describes how the effects of industrial revolution era make the lower class society suffer she found that "Hard Times" is a story of two struggles, the struggle of fact versus imagination and the struggle between two classes. In her research she found that the lower class was not just two different classes but two different worlds. The thesis writer uses qualitative descriptive method to get real and valid information about the novel

2.4 Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework of this research is a connecting structure as shown in the following figure: figure:

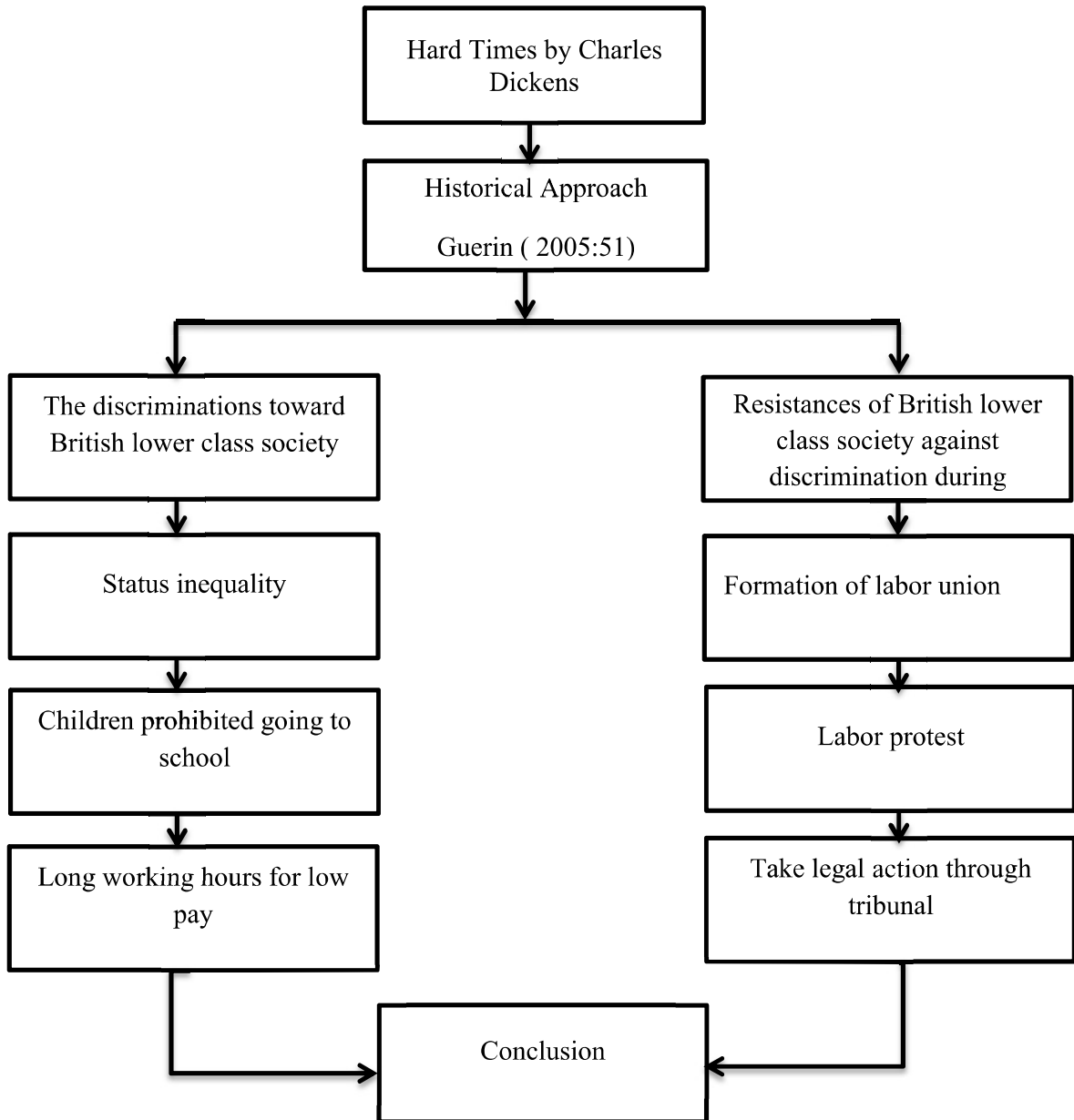


Figure 2.1 Theoretical framework

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Research Design

Creswell (2012:12) defines research is a process of steps used to collect and analyze information to increase our understanding of a topic or issue. At a general level, research consists of three steps; pose a question, collect data to answer the question, and present an answer to the question. There is no variable in this research. The researcher needs to explore more of the research problem, thus the suitable methodology to address this research is by using the Qualitative research.

According to Kothari (2004:30), qualitative research is concerned with the qualitative phenomenon. Based on the expert theory above, the researcher would use qualitative descriptive research in order to find out the discriminations toward British lower class During Industrial revolution as found in “Hard Times” by Charles Dickens and The resistances of British lower class society does against discrimination during industrial revolution as found in “Hard Times” by Charles dickens. The data gathering method use was observation by non-participatory method and was collected from the novel itself as the primary source and criticism of the novel and other sources related to the novel as the secondary source. In this study, the focus is on the extrinsic element of the novel

3.2 Object of the Research

This study saw a literary works as its object. In this study, the writer would like to analyze historical aspect in the novel “Hard Times” by Charles Dickens. The novel was serialized, in twenty weekly parts, between 1 April and 12 August 1854. It sold well, and a complete volume was published in August, totaling 110,000 words. “Hard Time” novel set in the fictitious Victorian industrial Coketown, a generic Northern English mill-town, in some ways similar to Manchester, though smaller. Coke town may be partially based on 19th-century Preston. “Hard Times” attacking utilitarianism, capitalism, and rationalism the three concepts that glorified during Industrial Revolution.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

In this research, the researcher has two kinds of data, namely primary source and secondary source. Primary source of this study is the novel “Hard Times” by Charles Dickens. Secondary sources is every kinds of writings that can support the analysis of the novel, for instance, the previous research with the same approach, history books related to the novel, and other reference books from the library and writings such as article, journal and magazine. According to Nazir(2004:174), method of collecting data is systematic and standardized procedures to obtain the necessary data. He also said that there are some types of how to collecting data such as, observation, questioner, and typical method or documentation, The researcher use non-participatory technique in collecting data

from the primary source the novel itself and related theory found in secondary source as the references.

The researcher read the whole novel text many times carefully and observed the words, phrases, and sentences in the novel. Researcher took a note of some dialogues and explanation related to the topic of the thesis and classified the data according to purpose of the reserach

3.4 Method of Analyzing Data

In analyzing data, the writer focuses on two components that will be discussed, intrinsic and extrinsic component that build the novel itself. The explanations of these two components are discussed as follows:

3.4.1 Intrinsic Component

Intrinsic component builds the novel which consists of some elements of fiction. They are plot, character, setting, theme, and point of view.

3.4.2 Extrinsic Component

The writer analyzes the data by using some procedures:

1. Read the book repeatedly in order to understand the content of the novel deeply
2. Classified the data which related to the purpose of the research that appear on the novel
3. Analyze data based on the theory

4. Make conclusion as the result of the analysis

3.5 Method of Presenting Data

Researcher uses qualitative descriptive method to present the data, the data will be present by using word or sentences. Qualitative descriptive research is the studies that included in qualitative research. The purpose of this study is to reveal the fact, phenomena, variables and circumstances. According Bongdan and Taylor (1975), Qualitative research is a research procedure that results in descriptive data in the form of words written or spoken of people and behaviors that can be observed. The researcher uses the qualitative method as the result of this thesis in form of words, statement and paragraph.