

## Abstract

This study investigates poverty, conditions in factories, child labour, class struggle, industrialization, master and worker relationship and the poor conditions of the lower classes in the age of industrialisation as reflected in the works of Frances Trollope's *Michael Armstrong: The factory Boy* (1840), Benjamin Disraeli's *Sybil, or, The Two Nations* (1845), Elizabeth Gaskell's *Mary Barton* (1848), *North and South* (1855) and Charles Dickens's *Hard Times* (1854). In addition to these novels, the study refers to Friedrich Engels's book, *The Condition of the Working Class in England published in (1844)*, and other important books which shed light on the extreme conditions that the working class endured in a society that believed in principal of superior and inferior, master and worker.

Mrs Trollope, Disraeli, Mrs Gaskell and Charles Dickens called for unity of classes into one nation, one system rejecting class-bound divisions that prevent people from recognizing the humanity in one another. Unity does not implicit rejection of established traditions, but it does promote a belief in the triumph of human understanding, in the power of competing groups to recognize the merits of reasonable accommodation.