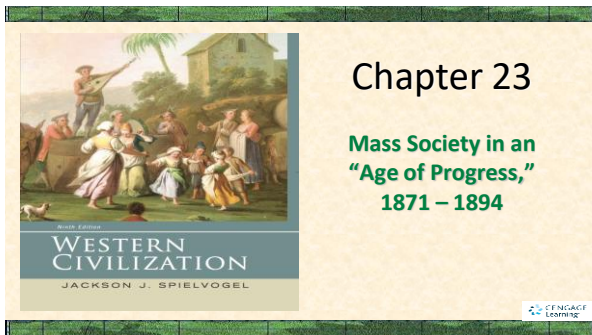




1

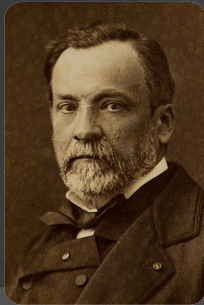
26.4 NINETEENTH CENTURY PROGRESS

The Industrial Revolution happened because of the inventions such as the spinning jenny and the steam engine. By the late 1800s, advances in both industry and technology were occurring faster than ever before. In turn, the demands of growing industries spurred even greater advances in technology. A surge of scientific discovery pushed frontiers of knowledge forward. At the same time, in industrialized countries, economic growth produced many social changes.

2

Louis Pasteur

- ◉ Discovered that the fermentation process of alcohol was caused by microscopic organisms he called bacteria.
- ◉ He developed pasteurization or heating to kill germs in liquids such as milk.



3

Joseph Lister

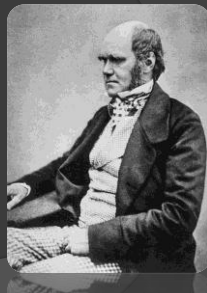
- ◉ Having read Pasteur's work, he concluded that germs might explain why patients die of infection after surgery.
- ◉ He began using antiseptics to sterilize wounds and surgical instruments.



4

Charles Darwin

- ◉ Developed the evolutionary theory of natural selection which challenged the idea of creation.
- ◉ He used this theory to explain the variety in plant and animal species.
- ◉ His book is titled *On the Origin of the Species by Means of Natural Selection*.



5

Gregor Mendel

- ◉ Austrian monk who discovered that there is a pattern to the way that certain traits are inherited.
- ◉ He began the science of genetics.
- ◉ Have we seen those in the church be interested in science in the past?



6

John Dalton

- Theorized that all matter is made of tiny particles called atoms.
- Showed elements contain only one kind of atom, which has a specific weight.
- Compounds have more than one kind of atom.



7

Dmitri Mendeleev

- Organized a chart on which all the known elements were arranged in order of weight.
- Today it is called the Periodic Table of Elements.



PERIODIC TABLE: ELEMENT NAME ORIGINS

8

Marie and Pierre Curie



- This husband and wife team discovered radium and polonium. These elements released energy which Marie Curie named "radioactivity".
- The Curies shared the Nobel Prize for chemistry in 1903.
- Pierre Curie died when hit by a horse drawn vehicle in 1906.
- Marie Curie won the Nobel Prize again in 1911.
- She died in 1936 from the effects of working with radiation without safety precautions. She is known to have carried radioactive isotopes in her pockets, and stored them in her desk drawers. It was unknown at the time that radiation had such negative health effects.

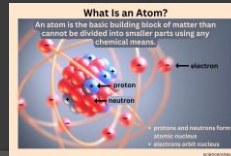


Marie Curie's original research notebooks, dating from 1899–1902, are highly radioactive due to contamination with radium-226 and polonium, requiring storage in lead-lined boxes at France's Bibliothèque Nationale. They will remain dangerous for approximately 1,500 years.

9

Ernest Rutherford

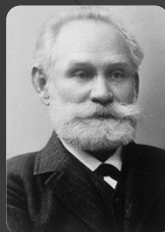
- Rutherford suggested that atoms were made up of yet smaller particles.
- Each atom, he said, had a nucleus surrounded by one or more particles called electrons.



10

Ivan Pavlov

- Russian physiologist who believed that human actions were often unconscious reactions to experiences and could be changed by training.
- He experimented with dogs getting them to salivate at the ringing of a bell. This is called "conditioning."



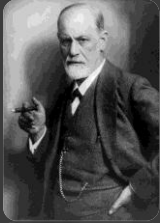
11



<https://www.nbc.com/the-office/video/jims-pavlovian-prank-on-dwight-the-office/4141507>

12

Sigmund Freud



- A pioneer in psychology.
- Freud believed that the unconscious mind drives how people think and act.
- He founded a type of therapy called psychoanalysis.

The Freudian Psyche = the mind

- The Id = the pleasure principle
- The Ego = the reality principle
- The Superego = conscience and moral principle
- The three parts of the human psyche struggling with each other and pull in different directions
- Freud said that our Id/pleasure principle is concerned with only two things -
 1. Eating
 2. Fornicating

13

La Belle Époque [1871-1914] "The Beautiful Era" or the Fin de Siècle

Ms. Susan M. Pajer
Horace Greeley HS Chappaqua, NY

14

Characteristics of La Belle Époque

1. Materialism

- Higher standard of living
- Development "zones"
 - Inner Zone → Br, Fr, Ger, Belg, No. It, W. Austria
 - Outer Zone → Ire., Iberian Pen., most of Italy, Europe east of Ger.
 - Underdeveloped Zone → Afro-Asia



15

Characteristics of La Belle Époque

2. Increased European Population
3. Growth of Cities & Urban Life
4. Migration from Europe
 - 1850-1940 → 60 million left Europe
 - Went to → US, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Australia/N. Zeal.
5. "Second" Industrial Revolution
 - Steam → electricity
 - Internal combustion & diesel engines.
 - Cars, planes, submarines.

16

Characteristics of La Belle Époque

5. "Second" Industrial Revolution
Britain → "The World's Industrial Workshop"
 - Corporations → limited liability of investments.
 - Mass production.
6. Free Trade [esp. in England]
7. World Markets [Global Economy, Part II]
8. Advance of Democracy
 - Extension of the vote to the working class.
 - Creating a "welfare state."

17

Characteristics of La Belle Époque

9. The Appeal of Socialism
 - By the 1880s, most socialist parties were Marxist [esp. Ger. & Fr.]
 - Not very successful in England.
10. Faith in Science Alone
 - Science at the core of industrialization.
 - "New Wonders" of daily life.
 - Charles Darwin
 - Origin of Species [1859]
 - "survival of the fittest"



18

Characteristics of La Belle Époque

10. Faith in Science Alone [con't.]

- "Social Darwinism" → Herbert Spencer
- Eugenics

Herbert Spencer

- British philosopher and writer.
- In Synthetic Philosophy, he attempted to apply Darwin's ideas to every are of society.
- Development of human societies involve survival of the fittest.

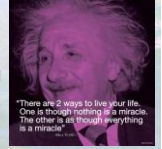


19

Characteristics of La Belle Époque

10. Faith in Science Alone [con't.]

- "Social Darwinism" → Herbert Spenser
- Eugenics
- Newtonian Science turned on its head
 - Einstein → "Theory of Relativity" → nature & energy were separate & distinct.
 - Max Planck → Quantum Physics



20

Characteristics of La Belle Époque

10. Faith in Science Alone [con't.]

- Professionalization of "new" sciences [anthropology, archeology, etc.]
 - Psychology
 - Ivan Pavlov → conditioned responses
 - Sigmund Freud → psychoanalysis
 - The Interpretation of Dreams [1900]
 - The role of the unconscious [the id, ego, super ego].



21

Characteristics of La Belle Époque

11. New Trends in Philosophy

- Agnosticism
 - Nihilism
 - Friedrich Nietzsche
 - Übermensch → "Super Man"
 - Irrationalism
 - Existentialism
 - Sören Kierkegaard → existence proceeds essence
- ### 12. Internal Religious Struggles
- modernists vs. fundamentalists



22

Characteristics of La Belle Époque

13. Anti-Semitism

- Dreyfus Affair
- Theodore Herzl → Der Judenstaat [The Jewish State], 1896
 - "Father of Modern Zionism"



14. Women's Movement

- Emmeline Pankhurst



23

Characteristics of La Belle Époque

14. The "New" Imperialism



15. Militarism → glorification of war

24

Coney Island fun

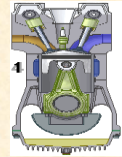


p690

25

The Growth of Industrial Prosperity

- New Products
 - Substitution of steel for iron
 - Chemicals
 - Soda, dyes, and photographic plates and film
 - Electricity
 - Advances in lighting (light bulb), communication (telephone and telegraph), and transportation
 - Transformation of factories
- The internal combustion engine
 - The rise of the automobile and airplane
 - Henry Ford (1863-1947) and mass production



26

EUROPE IN THE LATE 1880's

1. Material progress
2. New industries and new markets
3. 2nd Ind. Rev.
4. Belief in material progress
5. Mass society = voting rights, improved standard of living, education
6. Improvements for the working class
7. Mass leisure
8. Triumph of liberalism in W. Europe
9. Persistence of the old order in E. Europe

27

THE GROWTH OF INDUSTRIAL PROSPERITY

- 1st Industrial Rev. =
textiles, railroads,
iron, coal
- 2nd Industrial Rev. =
steel, chemicals,
electricity, petroleum

Comparison Chart: The First and Second Industrial Revolutions

First Industrial Revolution	Second Industrial Revolution (sometimes called the Technological Revolution)
• Originated in Great Britain • Late 18th Century-1850 • Coal and steam power, textiles, iron • Increase in availability of print materials • Small factories • Machines powered by steam engines • Migration of people from rural to urban areas ◦ Overcrowding of urban cities ◦ Filthy, unsanitary living conditions	• Originated in Germany ◦ Also spread to Japan and Russia • 1850-1914 • Electricity, steel, railroads, chemicals, petroleum (oil and gas) • Mass communication (telegraph, telephone, radio) • Larger factories & assembly line production • Machines powered by electricity • Expansion and redesign of cities to accommodate population growth ◦ Improved living conditions

28

STEEL

1. Replaced iron
2. Lighter, smaller, faster machines and engines
3. Railways, ships, arms
4. Germany and USA surpass Britain in steel production

29

THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

1. Alkalies = textiles, soap, and paper products
2. Organic chemical compounds = artificial dyes
3. Chemicals used for photography and film

30

ELECTRICITY

1. New source of energy
2. 1st practical elec. generators dev. in 1870's
3. By 1910 becomes a source of power for homes, shops, and factories
4. Electric railways, streetcars, subways, factories

THOMAS EDISON = the light bulb
 ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL = telephone
 GUGLIEMO MARCONI = radio

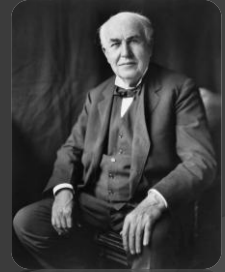


GUGLIEMO MARCONI
 He believes that, through wireless, eventually "man-kind will be freed from many of the hardships imposed by present economic conditions."

31

Thomas Edison

- Patented more than 1,000 inventions
- Inventions:
 - Research laboratory is probably his most important invention.
 - Phonograph
 - Lightbulb
 - Kinetoscope (for motion pictures)



32

"Wizard of Menlo Park"

Edison Inventions helped to shape modern society

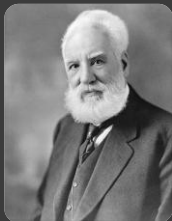
- More than 1,000 inventions patented
 - Light bulb
 - Phonograph
 - Incandescent electric lamp
- Starter for automobiles that eliminated hand crank
 - Batteries
 - Perfected stock ticker
- New York City first city to be powered by electricity
 - The motion picture camera and projector
 - First used "hello" as phone greeting
 - Helped Alexander G. Bell with the telephone

33



34

Alexander Graham Bell



- Was a teacher of deaf students.
- He invented the telephone in his spare time.
- Displayed the device at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition of 1876.



35

- Telephone Tower in Stockholm, Sweden before they figured out bundling lines into cables. There are 5000 lines in this tower (1890).



36

Guglielmo Marconi

- Used theoretical discoveries about electromagnetic waves to create the first radio in 1895.
- It initially sent messages using Morse Code through the air without the use of wires. Early radios were quickly used by ships at sea.



37

PETROLEUM

1. Internal combustion engine 1878
2. Liquid fuels = petroleum and gasoline
3. Ships
4. Automobiles – Gottlieb Daimler develops light engine in 1886
5. Henry Ford = the assembly line = the Model T
6. Airplanes – the Wright Bros. at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina 1903



December 17, 1903. Orville piloted the first flight at 10:35 a.m., which lasted 12 seconds and covered 120 feet.

63 years later



Neil Armstrong became the first person to walk on the moon on July 20, 1969

38

Henry Ford



- Automobiles were already invented in Germany using the gasoline engine.
- Ford made the car affordable by using standardized interchangeable parts and manufacturing them on an assembly line.
- Price of Model T Ford eventually dropped to \$300.



39

Wilbur and Orville Wright



Wilbur



Orville

- Both were bicycle mechanics from Dayton, Ohio.
- They solved the age-old riddle of flight.
- December 17, 1903, they flew a gasoline-powered flying machine at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina
- The longest flight only lasted 59 seconds.



40

An Age of Progress



41



42

The Growth of Industrial Prosperity

- New Markets
 - Saturation of foreign markets
 - Domestic markets: increased wages, competition, and consumerism
- Tariffs and cartels
 - Protectionism
- Larger factories
 - Introduction of scientific management to maximize efficiency

43

NEW MARKETS

1. Expanding domestic markets
2. Pop increase + rising incomes = more spending on consumer goods
3. New mass marketing = advertising and sales tactics
4. Department stores



44

NEW PATTERNS IN AN INDUSTRIAL ECONOMY

- CARTELS = producers cooperating to set prices and control production = maintain high prices
- Larger and larger manufacturing plants
- More efficient production
 1. mechanization
 2. precision tools + interchangeable parts
 3. assembly line
 4. scientific management of labor

45

The Growth of Industrial Prosperity

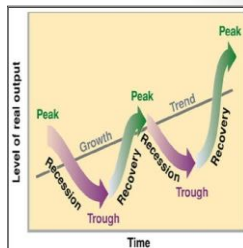
- New Patterns in an Industrial Economy
 - Cycles of crisis and growth
 - The boom of *la belle époque*
- German industrial leadership
 - Loss of British initiative in the Second Industrial Revolution
- European economic zones
 - Advanced industrial core in west and north, little development in east and south
 - Impact on agriculture
- The spread of industrialization
- A world economy

46

THE BUSINESS CYCLE

1. The business cycle = boom and bust
2. Economy rises/ grows and heats up
3. Economy slows/ cools and slumps

LA BELLE EPOQUE = a golden age of European civilization = "the beautiful age" = good times!



47

GERMAN INDUSTRIAL LEADERSHIP

- After 1870 Germany replaces Britain as the industrial leader of Europe – why?
 1. Brit stuck in 1st ind rev
 2. Germany could jump directly to 2nd ind rev
 3. Cartels = big business
 4. Encouragement of scientific and technical education



48



England's Economic Decline? (1870s-1914)

- * Germany & the U. S. became England's chief economic rivals.
- * Influx of cheap agricultural products from overseas caused a rapid decline in British farming.
- * Germany & U. S. overtake Britain in basic iron & steel production.
- * England's share of world trade fell from 23% in 1876 to 15% in 1913.
- * British science & technological education lagged behind Germany.
- * England is slow to modernize her aging industrial infrastructure.
- * England clings to free trade while everyone else is erecting tariff walls.



49

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC ZONES

1. WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE = BRITAIN, FRANCE, NETHERLANDS, BELGIUM, GERMANY, WESTERN PART OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, NORTHERN ITALY
 - a. industrialized
 - b. higher standard of living
 - c. good transportation
 - d. healthy and educated people
2. SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE = RUSSIA, THE BALKANS, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, SOUTHERN ITALY
 - a. lagged economically
 - b. lagged socially



50

A WORLD ECONOMY

Europe economically dominated the world

1. Bought their raw material
2. Sold surplus manufactured goods to them
3. Invested capital around the world
4. Use military superiority to enforce econ control



51

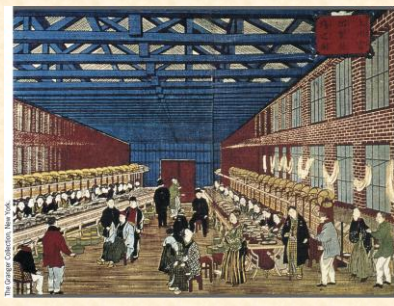
MAP 23.1 The Industrial Regions of Europe at the End of the Nineteenth Century



Map 23.1 p695

52

A Textile Factory in Japan



53

Women and Work: New Job Opportunities

- Impact of the Second Industrial Revolution
 - Controversy over "right to work"
 - Ideal of domesticity
 - Sweatshops
- White-Collar Jobs
 - Shortage of male workers opened opportunities for women
 - Shop clerks, secretaries, and teachers
 - Freedom from domestic patterns and "dirty" work
- Prostitution

54

WOMEN AND WORK

- 2nd Ind Rev affected women's work roles
- 1. Controversy over a "woman's right to work"
- 2. Working class organizations said women should stay home and stay out of industrial work
- 3. Piece workers in sweat shops = sweating

55

WHITE COLLAR WORK AND WOMEN

- AFTER 1870 NEW JOB OPPORTUNITIES BECAME AVAILABLE FOR WOMEN
- 1. Excluded from manufacturing and industrial jobs
- 2. Expansion of demand for service and white-collar jobs
- 3. Clerks, typists, secretaries, file clerks, nursing,
- 4. Expansion of government services = more bureaucrats and office people
- 5. Lower middle class jobs = escape from the lower class world
- 6. Women shifted from industrial jobs to white-collar work

56

New Jobs for Women: The Telephone Exchange



p657

57

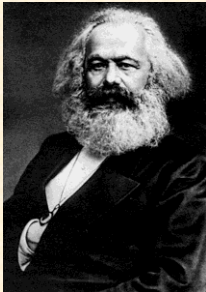
PROSTITUTION

1. Lower class women
2. Rural and working class girls who came to the cities
3. No longer protected and watched over by family, or village, or church
4. Government and municipal regulation and licensing of prostitution



58

Proletarians of the World, Unite



p689

59

Organizing the Working Class

- Socialist Parties
 - German Social Democratic Party (SPD)
 - Limited socialist successes and cooperation in other states
 - Second International (1889)
- Evolutionary Socialism
 - Eduard Bernstein (1850 – 1932)
- The Problem of Nationalism
- The Role of Trade Unions
 - Program: better living and working conditions
- The Anarchist Alternative

60

SOCIALIST PARTIES

- GERMANY
 1. Most important working class/socialist party was formed in 1875
 2. The German Social Democratic Party = SPD
 3. Formed by Wilhelm Liebknecht and August Bebel
 4. Elected reps to serve in the REICHSTAG = the German Parliament
 5. 1890 – 1.5 million votes/1912 – 4 million votes = largest polit party in Germany
- JEAN JAURES = leader of the French socialists
- THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL 1889 = organization made up of all the different socialist groups
- MAY DAY = international labor day



61

Fabianism

- A British socialist intellectual movement founded in the mid-1880s.
- **Purpose** → advance socialism by working through the political system, not through revolution.
- Laid the foundations for the British Labour Party.
- Famous **Fabian Society** members:
 - George Bernard Shaw.
 - H. G. Wells.
 - Sidney & Beatrice Webb
 - Emmeline Pankhurst.
 - Bertram Russell.
 - John Maynard Keynes.



62

REVISIONISM

- ORTHODOX or PURE MARXISM
 1. Class struggle
 2. Workers revolution
 3. Abolition of capitalism



**So KARL,
where is the
Revolution!?**

- REVISIONISM = REVISIONIST MARXIST
 1. Eduard Bernstein - author of *Evolutionary Socialism*
 2. Challenged orthodox Marxism
 3. Capitalist system had not broken down
 4. Middle class was expanding not disappearing
 5. Condition of proletariat was improving
 6. Discarded emphasis on class struggle and revolution
 7. Evolution by democratic means not revolution



63

THE ROLE OF TRADE UNIONS

- Breakthrough for unions comes after 1870 when they win the right to strike = gave them the power and leverage to achieve their goals
 1. First dev. in Britain
 2. Continental trade unions developed more slowly
 3. French trade unions – closely linked to socialist parties
 4. German trade unions – second largest behind Britain

64

THE ANARCHIST ALTERNATIVE

1. The state and society corrupt people's natural goodness
2. True freedom can only come through the abolition of the state and all social institutions
3. Anarchism was popular in less industrialized and less democratic countries
→ Spain, Portugal, Italy, Russia



65

MICHAEL BAKUNIN

1. Russian anarchist
2. Key figure in anarchism
3. Use violence and terrorism to cause the state and society to collapse

"The liberty of man consists solely in this, that he obeys the laws of nature because he has himself recognized them as such, and not because they have been imposed upon him externally by any foreign will whatsoever, human or divine, collective or individual."



66

The Emergence of a Mass Society

- Population Growth
 - Decline in the death rate
 - Causes
 - Medical discoveries and environmental conditions
 - Improved public sanitation
 - Improved nutrition
- Emigration
 - Inability of industrialized regions to absorb rural surplus
 - Destinations: United States, Latin America, and Canada
 - Non-economic motives for oppressed minorities

67

TABLE 23.1 European Populations, 1851–1911 (in Thousands)

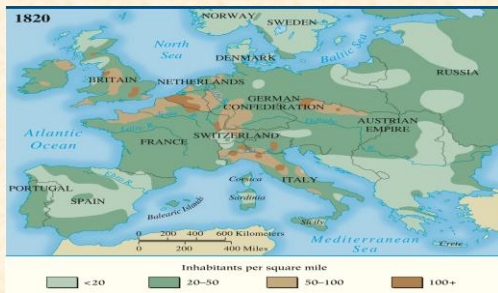
	1851	1881	1911
England and Wales	17,928	25,974	36,070
Scotland	2,889	3,736	4,761
Ireland	6,552	5,175	4,390
France	35,783	37,406	39,192
Germany	33,413	45,234	64,926
Belgium	4,530	5,520	7,424
Netherlands	3,309	4,013	5,858
Denmark	1,415	1,969	2,757
Norway	1,490	1,819	2,392
Sweden	3,471	4,169	5,522
Spain	15,455	16,622	19,927
Portugal	3,844	4,551	5,958
Italy	24,351	28,460	34,671
Switzerland	2,393	2,846	3,753
Austria	17,535	22,144	28,572
Hungary	18,192	15,739	20,886
Russia	68,500	97,700	160,700
Romania	—	4,600	7,000
Bulgaria	—	2,800	4,338
Greece	—	1,679	2,632
Serbia	—	1,700	2,912

Source: Data from B. R. Mitchell, *European Historical Statistics, 1750–1950* (New York, 1975).

Table p701

68

MAP 23.2 Population Growth in Europe, 1820–1900



Map 23.2 p702

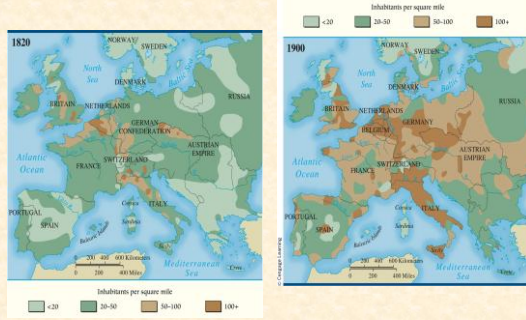
69

MAP 23.2 Population Growth in Europe, 1820–1900



Map 23.2 p702

70



71

TABLE 23.2 European Emigration, 1876–1910 (Average Annual Emigration to Non-European Countries per 100,000 Population)

	1876–1880	1881–1885	1886–1890	1891–1895	1896–1900	1901–1905	1906–1910
Europe	94	196	213	185	147	271	322
Ireland	650	1,422	1,322	988	759	743	662
Great Britain	102	174	362	119	88	127	172
Denmark	157	380	401	338	117	292	275
Norway	432	1,105	819	597	312	903	746
Sweden	301	705	759	587	249	496	347
Germany	108	379	207	163	47	50	44
Belgium	—	—	86	50	23	57	69
Netherlands	32	136	111	76	25	45	58
France	8	14	49	19	13	12	12
Spain	—	280	437	434	446	391	758
Portugal	258	356	423	609	417	464	694
Italy	396	542	754	842	974	1,706	1,938
Austria	48	90	114	182	182	355	469
Hungary	—	92	156	134	205	437	616
Russia	6	13	42	47	32	63	67

Source: Robert Gildea, *Barbed Wire and Borders: Europe, 1800–1914* (Oxford, 1987), p. 283.

Table 23.2 p703

72

Sewers in Paris

Sewers in Paris. Like London and Frankfurt, Paris constructed a vast sewer system. It extended 348 miles under the city by 1870. The sewers quickly became a tourist attraction, and riders took tours of the vast underground network, as shown in this 1878 lithograph of an excursion through the Paris sewers.



p704

73

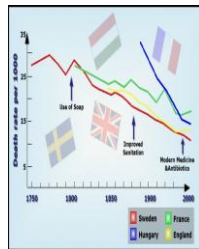
Transformation of the Urban Environment

- Improving Living Conditions
 - Urban Reformers
 - Linked living conditions to disease
 - Expanded the role of municipal authorities
 - Addressing problems of water, waste, and pollution
- Housing Needs
 - From private enterprise to public law
 - Linking living conditions to political and moral health of the nation
- Redesigning the Cities
 - Reconstruction plans create separation of home and work for many Europeans

74

POPULATION GROWTH

- Dramatic pop growth between 1850-1910
 - 1850 = 270 million
 - 1910 = 460 million
- Cause of pop incr.
 - a. 1850-1880 = rising birthrate
 - b. 1880-1910 = decline in death rates
- Causes of the decline in death rate
 1. Medical discoveries
 2. Improved urban environment
 3. Improved nutrition



75

EMIGRATION

1. Poor people moved around from rural to industrialized areas
2. Emigration within Europe
3. After 1900 → massive emigration from southern and eastern Europe to N. America
4. 1846-1932 → 60 million left to go to America



76

TRANSFORMATION OF THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT

- Causes of urbanization
 1. Industrialization
 2. Pop growth

Why did cities grow?

1. Migration from rural to urban
2. Economic necessity
3. Jobs in the cities
4. Cities become more attractive → better health and living conditions



77

IMPROVING LIVING CONDITIONS

- Urban reformers in the 1840's → Edwin Chadwick
- Sanitary reforms
- Boards of health created → monitor and enforce health and living conditions
- Medical officers and building inspectors
- Building codes and zoning laws
- Clean water
 1. dams and reservoirs to store water
 2. aqueducts and pipes to carry water to cities
- Sewer systems

78

HOUSING NEEDS

- Need for better housing became a reform effort in the 19th century

- Good housing =
 1. stable family life
 2. stable society

OCTAVIA HILL = British housing reformer

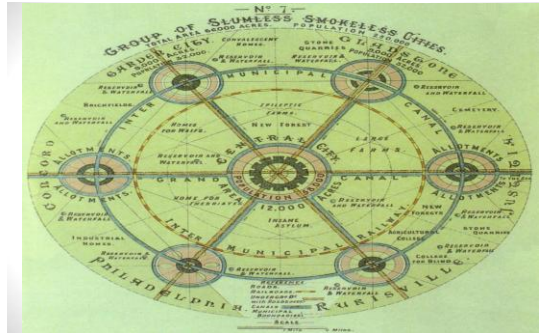
1. rehab old housing
2. constructed new housing

THE GARDEN CITY MOVEMENT = construction of new towns separated by open country



OCTAVIA HILL

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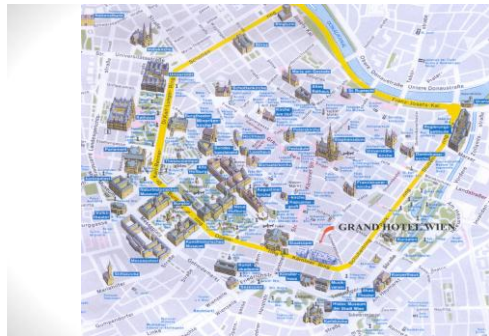


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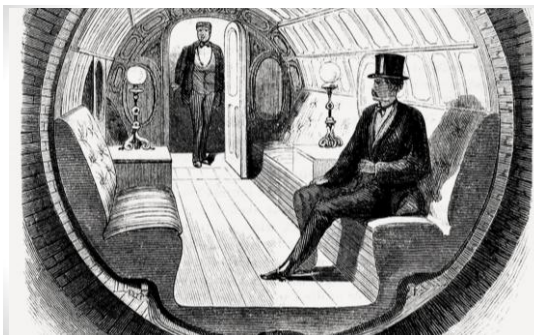
REDESIGNING THE CITIES

1. Tearing down of old defensive city walls
2. Parks and boulevards
3. The Ringstrasse in Vienna
4. Old working class slums in city centers torn out
5. New town halls, govt buildings, stores, museums, cafes, and theaters for middle class
6. Cities expand and spread out
7. Streetcars and commuter trains
8. Development of the suburbs

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83



84

Paris Transformed



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85



86

Paris Transformed



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87

Social Structure of the Mass Society

- The Upper Classes (5 percent)
 - Controlled 30 to 40 percent of wealth
 - Alliance of wealthy plutocrats and traditional aristocracy
- The Middle Classes
 - Variety: upper middle, middle middle, lower middle
 - Middle class values of hard work and propriety
- The Lower Classes (80 percent)
 - Agricultural and urban laborers
 - Rising wages and the adoption of middle class values
 - Reinforcement of traditional female roles



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SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF THE MASS SOCIETY



- After 1871 → improving standards of living/rising wages...BUT...
1. Gap between rich and poor still enormous
 2. Small group of elite at top
 3. Large # of very poor at bottom

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THE ELITE

- 5% of pop controlled 30-40% of wealth
 - NEW ELITE = aristocrats + wealthy industrialists, bankers, and merchants
 - BERTHA KRUPP = wealthiest woman in Germany → not an aristocrat
 - The fusing of aristocrats and plutocrats
1. Plutocrats bought country houses
 2. Aristocrats bought townhouses
 3. Children of wealthy gain entrance to elite schools
 4. Leadership roles in govt and mil for middle class
 5. Marriage
 6. Class lines still strong in many countries

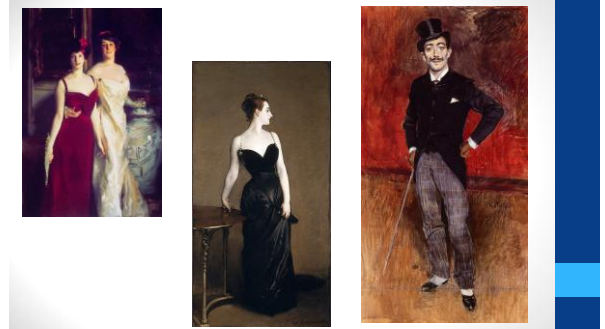


Bertha Krupp

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93

THE MIDDLE CLASS

- Middle middle class =
 1. Professionals – medicine, law, civil service
 2. Moderately wealthy industrialists and merchants
 3. Business managers and new professionals – engineers, accountants, chemists
- The lower middle class =
 1. Small shop keepers, traders, prosperous peasants
 2. New white collar office workers – secretaries, bank tellers, clerks, salesmen

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The Middle-Class Family



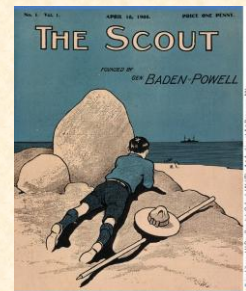
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The Middle-Class Family



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p711

MIDDLE CLASS VALUES

1. Victorian values
2. Importance of science and progress
3. Hard work
4. Churchgoing and traditional Christian morality
5. Propriety = doing the proper/correct thing



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THE LOWER CLASS

• 80% of the pop –

1. Landholding peasants, ag workers, sharecroppers
2. Urban working class = skilled craftsmen, semi-skilled workers
3. Largest group of the lower class was unskilled workers = day laborers, servants

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The “Woman Question”: The Role of Women

- Marriage and Domesticity
 - Many still aspired to the ideal of femininity
- Birthrates and Birth Control
- The Middle-Class Family
 - Togetherness, leisure, and traditions
- The Working-Class Family
 - Changing work patterns
 - Higher paying jobs made it possible to live on the husband's wages
 - Limit size of the family
 - Reduced work week



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“THE WOMAN QUESTION”

In the 19th century women remained –

1. Inferior
2. Economically dependent
3. Defined by family and household roles

The ideal of society –

1. Marriage
2. Domesticity
3. Economic necessity forced women to marry
4. Increase in marriage rates and decline in illegitimacy rates



100

NEW VIEW OF CHILDREN

1. Started with Rousseau in the late 18th cent
2. Children as unique beings → not little adults
3. Focus on creating a good environment for children
4. New children's games and toys → focus on learning and development



101

THE WORKING CLASS FAMILY

- Hard work was the way of life for the lower classes
- Daughters worked until they married
- Wages and standards of living increased for the lower classes and more lower class women able to stay home
- Increasing consumer consumption
- Smaller #'s of children in lower class families began to be the pattern

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Education in the Mass Society

- Universal Elementary Education
 - Mass education in state-run systems
 - States' liberal, industrial, and political motives
 - Indoctrination in national values
 - Differences in education of boys and girls
- Female Teachers
 - Extension of women's "natural role"
 - Teacher training institutes
- Literacy and Newspapers
 - Increased demand for newspapers with growing literacy
 - Tabloids and cheap literature

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EDUCATION BEFORE 1850

- Being educated in the early 19th cent -

1. Attending a secondary school or university
2. Classical education based on Greek and Latin
3. Primarily for the elite

*after 1850 → secondary education expanded to meet the demands of the middle class



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EDUCATION AFTER 1870

1. Mass education in state-run systems
2. Primary education became compulsory
3. Salaried and trained teachers



Why expand education?

1. Personal and social improvement of people
2. Furnished trained workers
3. Political → a. voting rights b. patriotism and national unity c. single national language

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RANDOM EDUCATION INFO

- Sexes were separated at school
- Elementary schools stressed middle class values
- Consequences
 1. greater literacy
 2. rise of mass circulation newspapers
 3. other forms of mass lit



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A Women's College



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Mass Culture—sometimes called “popular culture” or “pop culture”

- “A set of cultural values and ideas that arise from common exposure of a population to the same cultural activities, communications media, music and art, etc. Mass culture becomes possible only with modern communications and electronic media. A mass culture is transmitted to individuals, rather than arising from people's daily interactions, and therefore lacks the distinctive content of cultures rooted in community and region. Mass culture tends to reproduce the liberal value of individualism and to foster a view of the citizen as consumer.”

Retrieved from *Online Dictionary of the Social Studies* on April 6, 2011.
<http://bitbucket.icaap.org/dict.pl?term=MASS%20CULTURE>

108

Mass Leisure and Mass Consumption

- Mass Leisure
 - Work and leisure as oppositional
 - Leisure offered escape from the urban environment
 - Music and dance halls
 - Questions of respectability
 - Mass tourism
 - Thomas Cook (1808 – 1892), pioneer
 - Team sports
 - Growing organization and professionalism
- Mass Consumption
 - Expansion and availability of goods

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MASS LEISURE

- Ind Rev creates new patterns of work and leisure –
 1. Separation of work and leisure
 2. Leisure time = after work, in the evenings, weekends, and later holidays
 3. New forms of leisure = amusement parks, athletic events, dance halls, beaches

Mass tourism –

1. First was just for upper and middle classes
2. As wages increased and workers were given paid vacations it became a type of mass leisure
3. THOMAS COOK = British pioneer of mass tourism



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BLACKPOOL, ENGLAND early resort and amusement park

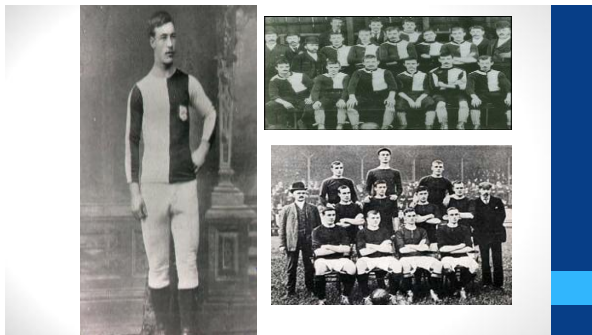


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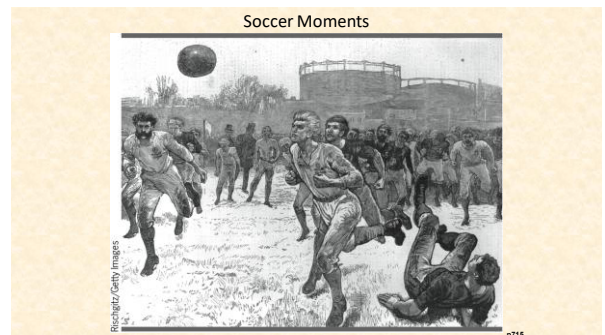
TEAM SPORTS

1. Another new form of mass leisure
2. Sports became strictly organized with rules and refs
3. Dev of organized athletic groups
4. Aimed at training adolescents in team work
5. Team sports were at the center of elite British schools

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Soccer Moments



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Vaudeville

- Vaudeville was a theatrical genre of variety entertainment in the United States and Canada from the early 1880s until the early 1930s. Each performance was made up of a series of separate, unrelated acts grouped together on a common bill. Types of acts included popular and classical musicians, dancers, comedians, trained animals, magicians, female and male impersonators, acrobats, illustrated songs, jugglers, one-act plays or scenes from plays, athletes, lecturing celebrities, minstrels, and movies.

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Rialto Square Theater, Joliet, Illinois

- The Rialto Square Theater in Joliet, Illinois (my hometown) is a famous Vaudeville theater. A restoration campaign occurred in the 1970s, and the theater became property of the City of Joliet as a historical landmark. The theater has been transformed into a prominent cultural center in Illinois



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Rialto's rotunda



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Examples of well-known Vaudeville acts

- **Abbott and Costello** (comedians)
- **Morey Amsterdam** (cello playing and comedy)
- **Jack Benny** (comedian)
- **Edgar Bergen** (ventriloquist) and **Charlie McCarthy** (the dummy)
- **Bob Hope** (comedian/actor)



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Movies



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Spectator Sports/Olympics

- **United States**
 - Professional football and baseball
- **Europe**
 - Professional soccer
 - Professional cricket
 - Spreads to Australia, India, and South Africa
- **International Olympic Games began in 1896**



Cy Young baseball card, circa 1911



Re-enactment of an 1886 baseball game.



English Cricketer, W.G. Grace in 1883.



Royal Engineers in 1872 (Association Football) in the UK

123

The National State

- **Western Europe: The Growth of Political Democracy**
 - **Reform in Britain**
 - Reform Act of 1832 and Redistribution Act of 1832
 - Limited land reform
 - The unresolved "Irish Question"
 - **The Third Republic in France**
 - Universal male suffrage (1871) leads to monarchist restoration
 - Radical republicans form the Commune
 - Vain attempts to defend the Commune
 - Louise Michel (1830 – 1905)
 - **Establishment of the Third Republic**
 - Constitution of 1875: a compromise

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Major reforms in the Victorian Era

1. THE REFORM ACT OF 1867 = extends voting rights to male urban workers
2. Competitive exams for civil service jobs/not patronage or connections
3. Secret ballot for voting
4. Abolishes purchasing of military commissions
5. THE EDUCATION ACT OF 1870 = elementary education for all children

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The British Labour Party

- Founded in 1900 by the Scotsman, **Keir Hardie**.
 - The growth of labor unions gave voice to socialism in Britain.
 - By 1906, it won 26 seats in Commons.
 - Had to form a political coalition with the Liberal Party.
 - By the 1920s, Labour would replace the Liberals as one of the two major British political parties.



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The Beginnings of the “Welfare State”?

- * Labour's Political Agenda:
 - Gradual socialization of key industries & utilities.
 - Workman's Compensation Act.
 - State employment bureaus.
 - Minimum wage set.
 - Aid to dependent children & the elderly.
 - Old age pension to all over 70.
 - National Insurance Act.

↓
How to pay for all of this??



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The “People’s Budget”



- The Liberals dominated government from 1906 to 1924.
- The Liberal Chancellor of the Exchequer, **David Lloyd George**, presented a “People’s Budget” in 1911.
 - Increase income taxes for those in the higher brackets.
 - Raise the inheritance tax.
- The House of Lords rejected this budget.



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The Parliament Act of 1911

- * A political crisis.
 - WHY? → Lords had traditionally approved all revenue bills passed by the Commons in the past.
 - By threatening to create enough new Liberal peers to control that chamber, **King George V** forced the House of Lords to pass this bill!
- * Also known as the 4th Reform Bill.
- * Provisions:
 - Lords could not defeat a bill passed three times by Commons.
 - Lords can't hold up revenue bills for more than one month.
 - Members of Commons would be paid a salary.



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Summary Question:

Who was more “democratic” at the beginning of the 20^c — Britain OR France?



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The Third French Republic:

The Paris Commune



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Third French Republic Declared!

- * September, 1870 after France's defeat at the Battle of Sedan.
- * Napoleon III abdicated the throne.
- * New government headed by **Adolphe Thiers**.
 - This new government continued the fight against the Germans who laid siege to Paris.
 - To defend Paris, a National Guard was raised numbering over 350,000.
- * France surrendered in February, 1871 after 40,000 Parisians died.





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The Third French Republic

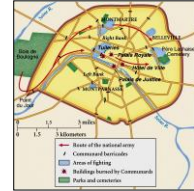
- * Thiers' government was seen as:
 - Too conservative.
 - Too royalist.
 - Too ready to accept a humiliating peace with Prussia.
- * Prussian troops marched into Paris in March, 1871.
- * The French government established itself at Versailles, NOT in Paris.
 - Parisians were angered by this.
 - They opposed the policies of this new government.
 - It attempted to restore order in Paris.



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Paris in Revolt!

- * The **Paris Commune [Communards]** was elected on March 28 and established itself at the Hôtel de Ville.



135

Civil War!



- * The Commune was suppressed by government troops led by **Marshal Patrice MacMahon** during the last week of May, 1871.
- * Known as the "Bloody Week."



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The Communards



137

Paris City Hall Destroyed



138

Attempted Commune Reforms

- * Allowed trade unions & workers cooperatives to take over factories not in use and start them up again.
- * Set up unemployment exchanges in town halls.
- * Provide basic elementary education for all → they were strongly against church-controlled schools.
- * Attempted to set up girls schools.
- * Day nurseries near factories for working mothers.

↓
Too little time to accomplish much!





139

First Communist Revolution?



It served as an inspiration to later revolutionaries like Vladimir Lenin.

- 25,000 Communards killed.

- 35,000 were arrested.



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Communard Casualties



141

The Third French Republic:

Government Structure



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An Overview of the 3rd French Republic



Declaring the 3rd French Republic

- Politically very unstable.
 - Rivalry between monarchists and republicans.
- A number of scandals:
 - The Boulanger Affair.
 - The Panama Canal Scandal.
 - The Dreyfus Affair [L'Affaire]
- Because there were so many factions, all governments were coalitions.
- Still, it survived longer than any other regime since 1789!



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The Constitution

- The President:**
 - Head of state → little political power.
 - Right to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies with the support of the Senate.
 - Right to nominate the new head of government.
 - Played an important role in foreign affairs.
- The Senate:**
 - Elected by mayors & councillors in the counties throughout France.
 - Nicknamed the "Chamber of Agriculture" because the countryside was over represented.



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The Constitution

- The Senate:**
 - Senators elected every nine years.
 - Very conservative body → able to block progressive legislation.
- The Chamber of Deputies:**
 - Chosen every four years.
 - 600 members elected by universal male suffrage.
 - There was no organized party system.
 - Major political groupings in the Chamber:
 - Socialists → many were Marxists.
 - Moderate Republicans → middle class.
 - Radicals → anti-clerical.
 - Monarchists → Catholics, Bonapartists, etc.





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The Third French Republic:

Scandals



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1. The Boulanger Affair



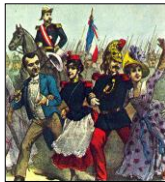
- * Bonapartism without a Bonaparte.
- * Most of the army was dominated by monarchists.
- * BUT, the Minister of War, **General Georges Boulanger**, was a republican.



147

1. The Boulanger Affair

- * Very popular with the troops → the government was suspicious and removed him in 1887.



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1. The Boulanger Affair

- * Now a national figure, he was the focal point of conservative opposition to the republican government.
 - Was part of a plot to overthrow the Republic.
 - Was summoned to trial, but he fled to Belgium where he committed suicide on the grave of his mistress.
- * Boulanger's fall increased public confidence in the Republic.



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2. The Panama Canal Scandal : Ferdinand de Lesseps

- * President of the French Company that worked on the Panama Canal.
 - Govt. officials took bribes from the company to withhold news from the public that it was in serious economic debt.
 - One billion francs affecting 800,000 investors.



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2. The Panama Canal Scandal : Ferdinand de Lesseps

- * All but one of the accused went unpunished due to lack of evidence.
- * Anti-Semitism:
 - Two German Jews were also involved → they received the most press coverage.
- * Results:
 - The scandal proved to the public that the Republic was corrupt.
 - It created a climate of anti-Semitism that would increase in time.





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3. The Dreyfus Affair

- In 1894 a list of French military documents [called a *bordereau*] were found in the waste basket of the German Embassy in Paris.
- French counter-intelligence suspected **Captain Alfred Dreyfus**, from a wealthy Alsatian Jewish family → he was one of the few Jews on the General Staff.



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3. The Dreyfus Affair

- Dreyfus was tried, convicted of treason, and sent to Devil's Island in French Guiana.
- The real culprit was a Major Esterhazy, whose handwriting was the same as that on the *bordereau*.
 - The government tried him and found him not guilty in two days.



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3. The Dreyfus Affair



- A famous author, **Emile Zola**, published an open letter called ***J'Accuse!***
 - He accused the army of a mistrial and cover-up.
 - The government prosecuted him for libel.
 - Found him guilty → sentenced to a year in prison.



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J'Accuse!



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3. The Dreyfus Affair

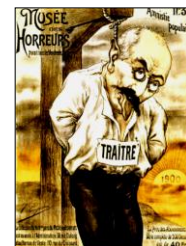


- Public opinion was divided → it reflected the divisions in Fr. society.
- The **Dreyfusards** were anti-clericals, intellectuals, free masons, & socialists.
- For **Anti-Dreyfusards**, the honor of the army was more important than Dreyfus' guilt or innocence.
 - Were army supporters, monarchists, & Catholics.



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Dreyfus, the Traitor!





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158

3. The Dreyfus Affair

- Dreyfus finally got a new trial in 1899.
- He was brought back from Devil's Island *white-haired and broken*.
- Results:
 - Found guilty again, BUT with extenuating circumstances.
 - Was given a presidential pardon.
 - Exonerated completely in 1906.
 - Served honorably in World War I.
 - Died in 1935.



159

The Zionist Movement



Theodore Herzl
[1860-1904]

- Was motivated by the Dreyfus trial to write the book, *Der Judenstaat*, or *The Jewish State* in 1896.
- Creates the First Zionist Congress in Basel, Switzerland.
- "Father of Modern Zionism."



160

New Wave of Anti-Catholicism

- The anti-clerical, republican left took power in the National Assembly in 1879.
 - This anti-Catholicism was a remnant of the French Revolution.
 - They stayed in power until 1914.
- **Ferry Laws** [1879-1885]:
 - Named after Jules Ferry, one of the ablest politicians of the 3rd Republic.
 - Were the first major attempt at educational reform.



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Ferry Laws

- Only the State could grant degrees.
- Free education in public primary schools.
- Religious instruction was excluded from the State school curriculum.
- Unauthorized religious orders [Marists, Dominicans, and Jesuits, who were eventually expelled from France] were forbidden to teach.
- Authorized Catholic orders could NOT teach in French public schools.
- State improved training of teachers.

↓
They created a deep division between Church and State!



162

The Third French Republic:

Foreign Policy





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Aims of French Foreign Policy

1. To regain the provinces of Alsace & Lorraine lost to Germany in 1871.
2. To end her isolation in international affairs after the Franco-Prussian War.
3. To expand her colonial empire and regain some of her prestige lost after the Franco-Prussian War.



164

A National Trauma: France's Loss of Alsace-Lorraine



165

French Colonial Empire

- * The empire set up under the 3rd Republic was the greatest France had ever possessed.
- * Jules Ferry played a huge role in French empire building.
- * Ironically, two-thirds of the missionary priests outside Europe were French!
- * By 1914, France was the second largest colonial power in the world and the largest in Africa.



166

France's Colonial Empire



167

1889 Paris Exposition

- * World's Fair held in honor of the French Revolution Centennial.
- * The Eiffel Tower, completed in 1889, served as the entrance to the Fair.



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1889 Paris Exposition: Gallery of Machinery



The Growth of Political Democracy

- Spain
 - New constitution under Alfonso XII (1874 – 1885)
 - Parliamentary government dominated by Liberals and Conservatives
 - Defeat in the Spanish-American War, 1898
 - The Generation of 1898: demand for reforms
 - Revolt and suppression in Barcelona, 1909
- Italy
 - Pretensions of great power status
 - Sectional differences in Italy
 - Chronic turmoil beyond the government's control

169

Central and Eastern Europe: Persistence of the Old Order

- Common Theme: Maintenance of Autocracy
- Germany
 - Divisions acknowledged in the new constitution
 - Continuation of Prussian tradition of linking army and monarchy
 - Bismarck's conservatism
 - *Kulturkampf*: attack on Catholic clergy and institutions
 - Outlawing the Social Democratic Party
 - Social welfare programs

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Bismarck and William II



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171

Central and Eastern Europe: Persistence of the Old Order

- Austria-Hungary
 - Limited gains in the Austrian constitution of 1867
 - Problem of minorities worsened with universal male suffrage, 1907
 - The nationalities problem
- Russia
 - Refusal of liberal or democratic concessions
 - Alexander III (1881 – 1894)
 - Overturns reform and returns to repressive measures
 - Nicholas II (1894 – 1917)
 - Belief in absolute rule

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THE NATIONAL STATE

1. Progress in liberalism → constitutions, parliaments, individual liberties
2. Reform
3. Expansion of voting rights
4. Creation of mass political parties
5. Continuation of the old order/old regimes in E. Europe

173

REFORM IN BRITAIN

- Growth of political democracy/expansion of the franchise –
 1. The Reform Act of 1832
 2. The Reform Act of 1867
 3. The Reform Act of 1884 =
 - a. passed by the govt of William Gladstone
 - b. extended voting rights to ag. workers
 4. The story of Britain is the story of gradual reform parliamentary legislation

174

Irish Nationalism = the "Home Rule" movement



175

THE PROBLEM OF IRELAND

1. The Act of Union 1801 unites Britain and Ireland
2. The Irish hate the British and absentee landlords= Irish nationalism
3. Irish Catholics begin to demand independence = HOME RULE
4. Home Rule Act is passed in 1914...BUT...it is suspended because →
 - a. Irish Protestants in Northern Ireland/Ulster don't want it
 - b. WW I breaks out in 1914



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THE PARIS COMMUNE & THE 3RD REPUBLIC

- France is defeated in the Franco-Prussian War → the 2nd Empire of Napoleon III collapses
- 1871 radical republicans in Paris set up an independent govt = the COMMUNE
- The govt of the 3rd REPUBLIC crushes the Commune in 1871 → 20,000 revolutionaries are shot/10,000 are shipped off to the South Pacific
- France is very divided politically

a. republicans, liberals, middle class, peasants → b. monarchists, Catholic clergy, army officers → hate the c. socialists → want radical change	support the 3 rd republic
--	---

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THE 3RD REPUBLIC IN FRANCE

1. Upper and lower house legislature
2. President chosen selected by legis for 7 yr. term
3. 3rd republic was a compromise which lasted 65 years



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SPAIN AND ITALY

- Catholic church, large landowners, and the army prevent reform and liberalization in Spain
- Italy
 1. North was rich/South was poor
 2. weak and unstable govt.
 3. extensive corruption in govt.
 4. not a great power

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CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

- CENTRAL EUROPE = GERMANY, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
 1. Had liberal institutions – but they were weak
 2. Monarch and conservatives – very powerful
- EASTERN EUROPE = RUSSIA
 1. No liberalization and very little reform
 2. Autocracy – old regime/one man rule

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IMPERIAL GERMANY

1. Bicameral legislature
2. Leader of the govt = THE CHANCELLOR → responsible to the Kaiser not the legislature
3. The KAISER controlled the army, foreign policy, internal admin
4. Germany had a parliament and voting/universal suffrage → BUT democracy failed to grow → why??? → the army and Bismarck didn't answer to or serve the legislature



181

BISMARCK

1. Served as Chancellor until 1890
2. Resisted the growth of democratic institutions
3. First he works with liberals to centralize power
4. KULTURKAMPF = "struggle for civilization" = Bismarck's attack on Catholicism in Germany
5. Bismarck hates socialism and attempts to crush it → 1. repression/crack down 2. social welfare programs to win the support of the workers away from socialism → fails → socialism and SPD continue to grow



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AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

1. Dual monarchy created by the Ausgleich in 1867
2. Emperor Francis Joseph
3. Biggest problem is nationalism and national minorities



183

RUSSIA

1. No liberal or democratic reforms
2. Tsar Alexander II assassinated 1881
3. Tsar Alexander III (1881-1894) = reactionary = harsh autocratic
4. Tsar Nicholas II (1894-1917) = weak leader who tries to rule as autocrat/resists change



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St. Petersburg capital of Imperial Russia



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CHRONOLOGY National States of Europe, 1871-1894

CHRONOLOGY National States of Europe, 1871-1894	
Great Britain	
Second ministry of William Gladstone	1880-1885
Reform Act	1884
France	
Surrender of French provisional government to Germany	1871 (January 28)
Paris Commune	1871 (March-May)
Republican constitution (Third Republic)	1875
Boulangier is discredited	1889
Spain	
King Alfonso XII	1874-1885
New constitution	1875
Germany	
Bismarck as chancellor	1871-1890
Antisocialist law	1878
Social welfare legislation	1883-1889
Austria-Hungary	
Emperor Francis Joseph	1848-1916
Court: Edward von Taaffe as prime minister	1879-1893
Russia	
Tsar Alexander III	1881-1894

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Chapter Timeline



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Discussion Questions

- What were the major changes of the Second Industrial Revolution on the lives of people?
- What were the changes in urban sanitation and health?
- How did the industrialization of society redesign the cities?
- What were the changes in education and leisure?
- Why was the "old order" so persistent in Central and Eastern Europe?

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