

The Emergence of Industrial Society, 1750-1914

Chapter 23

EQ: How did the Industrial
Revolution begin? What was its
impact on global society?

Themes

- The Industrial Revolution created new socio-economic structures
- ALL aspects of human life were affected/ impacted/change (Ooh I smell a good change/ continuity essay already!)
- European power began to rise, and as western civilization spread, those areas which were greatly influenced by westerners (those mainly settled/ colonized or resistant to exploitation) rose to power too...areas which were on the periphery, DID NOT RISE or even declined in some cases (victims of future imperialism)

The Age of Revolution

- In 1793, the Marquis de Condorcet wrote in his *Progress of the Human Mind* that progress was inevitable because society was becoming more educated and literate...it was perfection in his words...he was only half right!
- Condorcet was living in a world of intellectual change spurred by Enlightenment ideas...but those ideas challenged older political, social and economic norms in Europe
- Those philosophers that challenged the status quo in Europe were joined by merchants, businessmen and the growing proletariat
- Population growth put pressures on society...jobs needed to be had (in what would be known as proto-industries) and food resources had to be produced
- Upper classes, for fear of decline of status, tightened their grip on high offices...many poor families found themselves a little better off, forced into the proletariat category...people began to enjoy patterns of consumption and consumerism, as goods that were once luxuries became common and available...youths became more independent and promiscuous.

The Age of Revolution

- Two revolutions against the old guard in the late 18th century set the tone for the new era that was coming
- #1: The American Revolution (which I am not going to elaborate on because you already know enough about it) but in the simplest terms, for the sake of what it meant, it was a political breakthrough of democracy for all mankind
- #2: The French Revolution, which represented the first threat IN EUROPE to the old guard...the people challenged absolute monarchy and demanded their say in government

The French Revolution

- The Enlightenment caused it...thinkers called for a reduction of aristocratic and Catholic church power while touting increased voice for common people...the emerging proletariat sought a greater role in politics...the monarchy/upper classes were incapable of losing/refused to lose their power
- Add to this, a sharp economic slump and series of cold early winters in 1787/1788 that caused widespread dissent leading to riots
- King Louis XVI pitched tax reform as the solution to the problems...the proletariat demanded representation in a modern parliament...Bastille Day caused Louis to finally cave in
- In August 1789, the *Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen* was espoused by a proletariat assembly
- The declaration caused widespread peasant revolt...the remaining vestiges of Feudalism were destroyed...lands of both aristocrats and the church were seized by the people...a new Constitution similar to ours was created and a strong parliament was established



The French Revolution

- IT GOT RADICAL pretty quick, with the promotion of the extermination of the aristocracy
- Massive opposition to church, the monarchy and aristocracy arose...execution by guillotine became posh! Louis XVI bit the dust in 1792, his wife Marie Antoinette in 1793
- Maximilien Robespierre took leadership in 1792 and instituted the Reign of Terror
 - He was a magnificent politician who thought he was following the will of his people, but even his radical ideas led to his downfall
- Created a fervor of French nationalism...France added territory in Europe from the Low Country, Germany and Italy



The French Revolution

- The final phase of the revolutionary period led to France becoming an empire (even MORE autocratic than before)
- As a spirit of nationalism surfaced, a gent by the name of Napoleon Bonaparte used the fervor to rise to the throne with the promise of spreading the French ideal all over Europe
- Napoleon's ambitions, though short lived, spread the ideal of toppling autocratic governments into areas which he conquered in the very early 19th century



The Conservative Response and Affects of the Revolution

- Congress of Vienna – basically met to 1) limit future revolutions, 2) fix what Napoleon messed up and 3) restore the monarchy in France and impose further monarchical order in Europe...all of the above brought a period of stability that lasted about 30 years
- Three political movements emerged
 - Conservatives – opposition to revolutionary goals (aristocracy/monarchy)
 - Liberals – limit interference of the state in individual lives and protection of personal freedom (Constitutional)
 - Radicals – accepted most liberal ideas but wanted wider democracy and rights and even greater social reforms (future socialism/communism)
- As a result of these movements, further political revolutions would break out in Greece, Spain, France, and Belgium

Industrialization and Revolution

- In the 1830s and 1840s the newly emerging industrial process added more issues to the fray...a workers movement emerged...lower classes looked to the government for support...the Chartist Movement developed calling for government regulation of industry and promotion of mandatory education
- Again, popular revolts arose in 1848 and 1849 in France, Germany, Austria and Hungary...the major locus was pressure from the working class to gain greater rights from the monarchy...they failed to gain rights, though monarchy in France was ended for good
- Revolutionaries learned that gradual political methods had to be enacted to guarantee change (less radicalism, less rioting)
- By 1850, a new class structure emerged as the work class became the majority of society...aristocratic power began to decline as power became based on what portion of society controlled wealth...this put both the middle class property owners at odds with the working class proletariat



Industrial Life and Politics

- Industrialization brought many key changes to European society...cities grew, new nations were born (Germany and Italy), living conditions became the new social issue as well as women's rights
- Family life adjusted to changes...birth rates dropped as did death rates...people began to live longer
- Material culture changed as well, as people could afford more food, bigger houses, greater health care (Pasteur and Lister), more leisure time, etc...as technology improved, so did each of these items

Industrial Life and Politics

- Politically, labor movements formed seeking greater wages and better living and working conditions... both liberal and conservative forces realized that slow, cautious change (rather than radical efforts) were better for the people
- In England, the conservative PM Benjamin Disraeli made sure the fight to vote was granted to all working class men
- Count Camillo di Cavour was a Piedmont ruler (northern Italy) who brought industrialization to his state and extended parliamentary powers to appease liberals, formed an alliance with France to gain territory from Austria/Hungary, set in motion the Italian unification movement and reduction of papal power in Italy
- Otto von Bismarck was the Prussian prime minister, worked with parliament to extend the vote to working class men, followed Cavour's methods and expanded Prussian power in Germany, causing a unification of states...the Franco-Prussian War established Prussia as the dominant power of the new German Empire in 1871



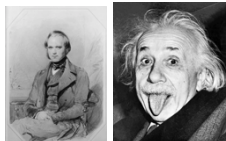
Social Issues

- By 1870, governments had expanded enough to accept participation by a wider population...the western bureaucracy began to see its positions filled by talented people (not nepotism) ...education became compulsive to the age of 12 in most places (later in other societies)...welfare systems developed to handle medical assistance, benefits, social security (old age)
- Socialist movements (Marx/Engels) began...they depended on the grievances of the working class...class struggles ensue, pitting those who control resources against those who do not...the middle class gained power, but the proletariat (property-less working class) according to Marx, should rise against the government and eliminate classes all together
- Eventually, socialism gained much support in Germany and by 1900 was the largest political force in that nation as well as Austria-Hungary and France
- Socialism terrified Western society because of the message of violent revolution (put into practice in Russia in 1917)
- Feminist movements also began as women sought suffrage and greater rights, to escape the bounds of domesticity...Emmeline Pankhurst used radical tactics (bombings, arson, hunger strikes)



Transformations

- As previously intimated, people became more consumptive and enjoyed greater leisure time as a result of higher wages and less work
- Workers promoted the sales of their industrial goods (bikes, cars, appliances, etc.) and in return, received vacation time...average people went on vacation, trips to other locales for the first time... elements of the mass media develop (music, movies, books, comics)...recreation involves playing and watching sporting events
- In the areas of scientific knowledge, Darwin challenged church norms of creation...Einstein test the boundaries of physics...Freud probed the human mind
- In art, the romantic movement (showing man in a glorified way) gave way to movements such as Impressionism, Surrealism, Pointilism, and Cubism defined by rationalism, show the simplicity of mankind...and new technologies changed the artistic medium (photography and moving pictures)



Western Settler Societies

- To ease the pressure of industrialization, European societies turned to imperialism and colonial expansion
- Britain in particular used its colonies to relief pressures at home...Australia was founded as a colony for prisoners and others in debt or too poor to be handled at home... likewise Canada and New Zealand became havens for places that the British Empire to relieve population/social issues at home
- In non-colonized areas, Europeans used their technical know-how and military power to dominate those societies (Imperialism), exploiting local resources and labor for the benefit of their own nation (not for the locals)

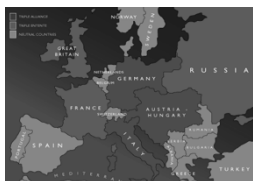
The Result of Industrial Society

- By the end of the 19th century (1800s), industrial societies began to form complex alliances with other nations...competition for resources increased...weakened empires in Asia (China and Ottoman Middle East C26) became battle grounds for European power mongers to gain influence...Africa was carved up peacefully (C24)...Latin America (C25) became independent, but dependent on the US and other European nations economically
- The result: WORLD WAR ONE !

Diplomatic Tensions and World War I

- The power balance within Europe was altered by the rise of Germany.
- Bismarck realized this and created a complex alliance system to protect Germany.
- European nations expended their energies in an overseas expansion that by 1900 covered most of the globe.
- Latin America remained independent, but was under extensive United States interest.
- China and the Middle East were the scene of an intense power competition.
- Imperial rivalries were a part of the tensions among Europeans.
- Britain worried about the growth of the German navy and Germany's surging economy. France, to escape diplomatic isolation, drew closer to Britain and Russia.

The New Alliance System



- By 1907, the great powers were divided into two alliance systems.
- Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy were in the Triple Alliance; Britain, Russia, and France had the Triple Entente.
- All powers built up military strength.
- Each system was dependent on an unstable partner.
- Russia suffered from revolution in 1905; Austria-Hungary was plagued by ethnic nationality disputes.

The New Alliance System

- Both nations were involved in Balkan disputes. Balkan nations had won independence from the Ottomans during the nineteenth century, but hostility persisted among them, while nationalism threatened Austria-Hungary and its Slav population.
- Continuing crises finally led to the assassination of an Austrian archduke by a Serbian nationalist.
- The response of the nations in the two European alliances resulted in World War I.



The Balkans after the Regional Wars, 1913

**Global Connections: Industrial
Europe and the World**

- Europe's growing power during the nineteenth century transformed the world.
- Imperialism and the new world economy pushed European interests into every corner of the globe, creating a template to be emulated or resisted.
- Europe was a global force in the nineteenth century as no society had ever been.
