

## Chapter Seven The Birth of Modern Industrial Society

### The Industrial Revolution

- Before “manufacture” – make by hand; became – make by machine
- Revolution harnessed steam (pumps, engines),
- Eco revolution - ↑ production, scope, wealth generated
- Adam Smith – *The Wealth of Nations*: specialized production + efficiency
- Changed form and supply of money, credit, investment
- Social/Cultural revolution – changed way people made a living; new middle class and working class
- “first” Industrial Revolution in 1750s in French Revolution/Napoleonic Wars
- Great Brit became “workshop of the world”

### **The First Industrial Revolution: England 1750-1851**

- 1800-1850 national income rose by 125%; share of national income from industrial production rose 230%
- pre-indus. economy addressed needs of community – “moral economy”; farmers expected to bring produce to village and sell for a fair price
- 80% of land owned by English aristocracy; earned income from harvests, financed mining, built roads (charged tolls), canals
- End of 18<sup>th</sup> cent. Brit was world’s leading maritime nation
- Cotton and textile production became important new industries in England

### **Consumer Demand and the Multiplier Effect**

- “middle men” purchased raw materials (cotton/wool) and let craftworkers in their homes finish it into cloth or piecework payment and sold finished product
- 2<sup>nd</sup> half of 18<sup>th</sup> cent. traders realized that if they produce more in greater quantity at a cheaper price they will attract more customers – industrial entrepreneurs
- The multiplier effect took place

### **Technology and Science**

- Key industries transformed by revolution was textile industry (wool/cotton)
- Spinning mills invented 1764 and further increased productivity with application of steam power
- Samuel Compton’s power loom invented in 1779
- Cotton industry was that with the greatest multiplier effect in revolution

### **Industrialization on the Continent**

- 2-3 decades after revolution in Brit it moved through Euro continent
- Key to change was consumer demands for manufactured goods; population boom
- War with French Republic was another reason for lag of Euro – disrupted trade and commerce, absorbed resources, political workers to military
- By Napoleon’s defeat 1815 – coal/iron had begun in northern France
- Brits wanted to protect industrial lead and banned workers from emigrating there – didn’t work
- Friedrich Engels & Karl Marx
- The real boom was in construction of railroads – acted as “multiplier” because it increased production of coal, iron, steam locomotives, railway carriages...

## **The Social Impact of the Industrial Revolution**

- Early years of revolution there was social unrest
- More people employed in agriculture than in manufacturing
- New demands stimulated new forms of employment/traditional handicraft
- Bricks and iron nails hand-produced by women/children – most exploited

## **The Standard of Living**

- Greater material abundance for all social ranks in the long term
- Debate over standard of living for the wage-dependent labouring population

## **The Urban Community: Conditions in City Life**

- Entire 19<sup>th</sup> century – huge increase in total Euro population and increase in urban population
- With lack of urban planning, cities became overcrowded, poorly housed, scarce fresh water, poor sanitation – death rate exceeded the birth rate
- 1780-1850s most outstanding urban growth in area of British Isles; by 1891 more than 50% of population lived in towns of more than 20 000

## **The Growth of British Industrial Cities**

- Every Euro city in 19<sup>th</sup> century exclusive neighbourhoods built for the wealth and proletariat relegated to ghettos
- Apartments of urban poor were barren; entire families lived in 1-2 rooms
- Workers had to live close to where they work; working day 12-16 hours

## **Rural Homes**

- With revolution came rural myth – life in the country is more wholesome; fresh air abounds and children live happier and healthier

## **Conditions of Work**

- Pre-industrial handicraft – families worked as a unit and worked according to demand
- In the factory the work was boring and repetitious – employer could dictate...
- Many had trouble trying to be punctual – “Saint Monday”
- Six days of working with Sunday for rest and Saturday night for dressing up
- Work day lasted 14-16 hours a day; unsafe and not clean

## **Evolution of the Family**

### **Work and the Private Life**

- One of most arguable issues of revolution was child labour
- Richard Oastler lead effective campaign against “Yorkshire Slavery”; campaigned for a 10 hour work day
- Industrial revolution did not create child labour because in the household children were expected to contribute
- The first generation of factory workers tried to preserve the family unit working together by all being employed to work spinning machines
- Machines grew larger and there was less need for adult males but more of a need for women and children who were paid less

### **Marriage and Divorce**

- More earlier marriages with an increase in the birth rate
- By the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century infant mortality declined and women started to have fewer children in Western Euro countries

- Increase in sexual activity between unmarried; about 50% of population of Paris was born out of wedlock
- People began to live together out of wedlock; elopement common
- Until Marriage Act revised in England 1857 only wealth/influential could divorce
- Informal divorce still occurred between lower class people

### **Family Violence**

- Family violence varied by class
- Working-class – wife beating was a male prerogative
- Family violence was a favourite theme for crime stories and newspapers

### **Changing Roles of Men and Women**

- *Code Napoleon* – laid foundation of laws in continental Euro; granted husband absolute superiority in the family
- Married women had no legal rights; adulterous women faced no risks but women could face death; men had control of all family property including wages
- Husband control of wages remained in France until 1907 when laws changed
- Father also had authority over children; children under 26 could not marry without parental consent
- If child disobedient the father could have them arrested and held in state prison

### **John Stuart Mill and Women's Role**

- Mill began campaign against wife-beating and the failure of courts to take action in 1820s; book *The Subjection of Women*
- William Thomson wrote that home was not the abode of calm bliss but the eternal prison-house of the wife

### **The Role of Government in Society**

- Revolution in the beginning was subject to serious of booms and slumps
- Booms – fuller employment, better living conditions
- Slumps – widespread unemployment in urban populations
- Thomas Carlyle – employer's interest was solely in profit and workers were no longer human beings but simply a cost factor in production – “cash nexus”
- Charles Dickens, Benjamin Disraeli defended social hierarchy

### **Laissez Faire: No Government Intervention**

- Laissez Faire refers to political economy free from government or other restrictions which optimized economic growth (free market)
- Thomas Malthus – population grows more quickly than food supply
- David Ricardo – population growth and diminishing levels of profit created an ironclad law limiting the level of wages – little can be done to ↑ living standards
- Liberal theory and social reality were in conflict

### **Utilitarianism: Government Intervention and Regulation**

- Jeremy Bentham – pointed a way out of the social impasse of the early 19<sup>th</sup> cent.
- Adam Smith argued that in the competition b/w individuals, conflicts reconciled by an “unseen hand” which would automatically restore balance in marketplace

## **Social Legislation**

- Addressed issues like provision of relief for the poor, conditions in factories and mines, regulation of public health
- Royal Commission drafted New Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834

## **Maintaining Political Order**

- Landed nobility and dependent peasantry dominated the social landscape Euro
- Reform was to have the purpose of weakening the authority and privileges of kings and nobles
- In restored Euro no one power would be allowed to dominate the Continent

## **Metternich and the Congress of Vienna**

- Real work of the Congress of Vienna was accomplished by private meetings of representatives of: Austria, Russia, Prussia, Great Britain, France
- Napoleons return and defeat at Waterloo weakened negotiating position of Prince Talleyrand – didn't alter the goals of the Congress too much
- Prince Klemens von Metternich – leading figure at Congress; sought to preserve and protect the position of Austria in redrafted Euro order

## **The Concert of Europe: Maintaining Political Stability**

- Congress initiated practice of leading statesmen consulting with one another in order to resolve potential disputes – “concert”
- “Concert” of Euro worked best with respect to France
- Four victorious powers: Russia, Prussia, Austria and Great Britain – formed Quadruple Alliance and agreed to act in concert if France showed signs of expansionist revival

## **Reaction and Reform: 1815-1830**

- Absolutism remained secure in Russia, Prussia, and Austrian Empire
- Two great powers, Brit and France, co-operated in the restoration of legitimate rule and paved the way for future conflicts

## **Liberalism, Democracy, and Nationalism**

- Liberalism – attuned to interests of middle class – stressed liberty of individual in relation to the state and in pursuit of ego self-interest
- Liberals feared that in democracy will of majority would overcome interests of individual; they tied full rights of citizenship to possession of property
- Until 1848 liberals challenged authority of absolute monarchy and rejected claims of popular democracy

## **The Defence of Absolutism**

- 1819 Metternich persuaded German states to censor press and universities and limit powers of legislative assemblies – setback for liberalism in German states
- 1820 faction of middle class overthrew monarchy and restored constitution of 1812
- 1823 France with its allies intervened to restore the monarchy and absolutism

## **Greek Independence: 1821-1830**

- Greek struggle to be freed from Ottoman Empire
- Greek struggle aroused political passions/imaginative fancy of leading poets and writers of Western Romantic movement
- Lord Byron – poet...
- Great powers had conflicting interests in decline of Empire

- Austria feared Russian appeal to the Greeks on basis of common religion; Orthodox Christianity
- Brit had interest in the route from eastern Mediterranean to Persian Gulf
- Conflicting interests from decline of Empire lead to diplomatic struggle called “Eastern question” – lasted until 1914
- Euro powers joined and defeated Turks at Greek port Navarino 1827

### **Restoration and Reformation: France and England, 1815-1848**

- Tensions in France (growing pop, memories of Revolution, beginning of industrial change) lead to revolutionary crises in 1830 and 1848
- Bourbon monarchy restored after defeat of Napoleon, Louis 18<sup>th</sup> took power as constitutional monarch
- King claimed rule under Constitutional Charter until 1848 – equality before the law, careers for those who are talented, freedom from conscience/religion/expression guaranteed – place of Roman C Church unsure
- Opportunity for Ultras came with death of Louis in 1824 – Charles 10<sup>th</sup> came to throne
- Charles refused to convene legislature and imposed more controls on the press
- He called for new election with revised/limited electorate to exclude opposition
- 1830 there was call for popular uprising – Charles fled the country
- Louis Philippe assumed the throne – reign referred to as “July Monarchy”

### **The July Monarchy: 1830-1848**

- Louis Philippe proclaimed “King of the French People” – colours red, white, blue; liberty, equality, fraternity
- Reforms on age and property qualifications to vote - ↑ electorate population
- Church and state declared separate, laws censoring press discarded
- July Monarch was a liberal oligarchy of property owners
- 1830 republican students/workers took to streets and reconstructed revolutionary barricades – rebellion crushed with much bloodshed
- July Monarchy grew more repressive – 1835 failed attempt to assassinate Louis
- Fear of conspiracy – September Laws: censored press, restricted radical organizations
- 2 more failed revolution attempts by Louis Napoleon 1835-1844; depression 1845-1847

### **England: Protest and Reaction, 1815-1821**

- After war with France in 1815 – England depression until 1821
- 1811-1812 extensive campaign of machine wrecking
- Luddites (those who resisted technological innovations) tried to stop wages being undercut by the new machinery
- After suppression of Luddities disruptions during depression of 1815-1818
- August 16<sup>th</sup>, 1819 – 60 000 gathered at St. Peter’s Field – radicals named episode the Peterloo Massacre – symbol of governments tyranny over popular rights

### **The Reform of British Parliament: 1830-1832**

- 1830 with new king William 4<sup>th</sup> necessitated an election
- middle/working-class revived campaign for parliamentary reform
- The reform bill introduced by Lord John Russell passed in 1832 after 2 years

## Developments in Political Thought

### **The Origins of Socialism**

- Liberalism, democracy, socialism part of French Revolution and cry for liberty, equality, fraternity
- Growth in pop, impact of industrial change, evidence of ↑ disparity b/w classes

### **Role of Key Individuals: Three Utopian Socialists**

Count Henri de Saint-Simon

- Doubted that changes in constitution would make much difference in wellbeing
- Thought that technological failures would bring greater material abundance
- “From each according to his ability, to each according to his work”

Robert Owen

- Thought efforts to max profit by demanding optimum productivity for lowest wage was bad for individual and destructive to society
- Believed in gradual reform, education, union and model communities

Pierre-Joseph Proudhon

- Addressed question of the source of violence and repression in society – responsibility lay with governments
- In his pamphlet of 1840 *What is Property?* He answered “All property is theft”
- Deeply distrusted the state and his view of the government as repressive made him one of the founders of anarchism

### **Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels**

- Feb 1848 Marx and Engels produced *The Communist Manifesto*
- Communism advocated common ownership of means of production; embraced power of new working class

### **Lessons of History**

- The Communist Manifesto begins: “The history of all hitherto existing societies is the history of class struggles”
- Claimed each stage of history gave rise to aggressive forces that were the source of its destruction
- Called revolutions the “locomotives of history”
- Claimed his theory called dialectic materialism was not utopian or idealistic it was scientific because it rested on the laws of historical change

## 1848: The Year of Revolutions in Europe

- Second part of manifesto outlined program of German communists; unification of Germany, universal suffrage, progressive tax against wealthy – “Workers of the world, unite”
- Revolution brought down July Monarchy in Paris in Feb 1848 – short revolutions spread through Euro capitals
- In following years monarchs and generals restored authority and order in Euro

### **Economic Crisis**

- Revolutionary outbreaks in response to economic crisis – pressures from ↑ population
- 1846 great famine in Ireland that killed thousands – widespread financial crisis
- France over a million unemployed – people joined in protests

## **Revolutionary Spring: February 1848**

- Lib/nationalist demands for new constitutional order + discontent in countryside/cities created revolutionary crisis of 1848
- Unable to re-impose order Louis Philippe resigned Feb 24

## **Counteroffensive: June 1848**

### **France**

- After Feb Revolution of 1848, second republic proclaimed in France
- By June 120 000 workers enrolled in national workshops and when the government decided to dissolve them the working class took to the barricades –June 22-26 class war

### **The Austrian Empire**

- Gain from reforms in March: peasantry freed of serfdom with forced labour and feudal dues
- June 17 Austrian commanders used cannon to bombard Prague and crush revolt
- October with cost of 4000 lives – reclaimed Vienna from control of radicals
- 130 000 Russian troops to bring end to Hungarian independence in summer of 1849
- No real impressions from revolutions of 1849 BUT serfdom abolished in Austrian Empire
- France home to first modern politician – Louis Napoleon Bonaparte – became president

## **Nineteenth-Century Western Art**

- Romanticism, realism, naturalism, expressionism result of Euro intellectual climate
- 18<sup>th</sup> cent sometimes called Age of Reason – artists freed themselves from restrictions
- Famous artists from this time: Ingres, Gericault, Delacroix, Goya

### **Jean-Auguste Ingres**

- Important because of his portraits of influential people of the time – Napoleon
- Paintings of nudes reflect exotic/erotic elements of romantic thought

### **Francisco de Goya**

- Truly romantic hero; defiance of strong authoritarian regime that ruled Spain
- *The Disasters of War*; *The Third of May* – reduced space b/w firing squad and victims

### **Theodore Gericault**

- Deliberately distorted human forms and painted them in classical style
- Celebrated war as glorious experience; paintings escape from reality but real events
- *The Raft of the Medusa*

### **Eugene Delacroix**

- Depicted scenes of human suffering – believed that savage, instinctive, primitive aspects of humanity ally us to nature
- *Liberty Leading the People*; *The Death of Sardanapalus*

### **English Romantic Painting**

- English portrayed feelings through natural landscapes
- French depicted emotion and action through narrative paintings

#### **John Constable**

- Deep love of nature; search for truth of nature by recording every detail – not 100% realistic
- *The Hay-Wain*

#### **Joseph Turner**

- Vision of nature with seas and skies; destructive forces of nature
- Used colour to convey emotion – *The Fighting Temeraire*

## **Music in the Nineteenth Century**

- New technology produced better and cheaper instruments – Orchestras new art form
- More education, better performers, more women, more variety/contrast, varied ethnicity

## **Literature of the Nineteenth Century**

### **The Romantic Age**

- Romantic literature movement began in 18<sup>th</sup> cent France and Germany
- Wanted to convey intense emotional experiences in work – connection with nature
- Brit romantics had greatest impact on 19<sup>th</sup> cent literature – nature was an inspiration
- Historical impetus for romantic revolution was French revolution – glorified poor/working

### **William Blake**

- Expressed vision in obscure lyrics
- Transition-maker from Age of Reason to age of romanticism

### **William Wordsworth**

- *Lyrical Ballads* – definitive collection of romantic poetry
- Had connection with nature and saw it as a moral guide (religious)

### **Samuel Taylor Coleridge**

- Saw nature as inspiration to look deeper into one's self (psychological)
- *The Rime of the Ancient Mariner* – Why are we here? What is our function?...

### **Lord Byron**

- Known for romantic lifestyle and adventures – affairs/scandals
- *Don Juan* – satire on his modern world

### **Percy Bysshe Shelley**

- Dedicated life to correcting evils of social injustice and tyranny everywhere
- *The Cloud; Prometheus Unbound* – explores nature of evil in mankind

### **John Keats**

- Gave up career in medicine to become a poet
- *The Eve of St. Agnes; La Belle Dame Sans Merci* – romantic interest in medieval legend
- *To Autumn; To a Nightingale* – explore nature and our existence within it
- Poetry often explored simple beautiful objects – both love and death offered an escape

### **The Bronte Sisters**

- *Wuthering Heights* – depicts passions out of control; *Jane Eyre* – depicts controlled passion