

## Legacy: The West & The World - Chapter 7 Industrial Revolution

### Birth of Modern Industrial Society (1815-1870)

#### **Dual Revolution**

- period of political revolution & make ideals of Fr. Revolution a reality

**Industrial Revolution:** transform economy and society – period of transformation, reform, change and often conflict.



### Industrial Revolution

- “make by machine” steam was 1<sup>st</sup> major power source.

- a social & eco revolution as well... Adam Smith “Wealth of Nations”, wrote about production & labour, systems of trade & Increasing productivity.

- changed money, banks... also created middle class, working class, urbanization.

- term Industrial Revolution: England 1830s to express how much society changed on one generation.

- Great Britain- “workshop of the world”... after Napoleonic wars most of Europe followed Great Britain.

### Evolution of the Family

- child labour was a contentious issue. With machines women & children used more in factory work. Females paid less than men, also many women left work force with birth of children.

**Marriage & Divorce:** married younger, less infant mortality, increased sexual activity= illegitimate children. Estimated that nearly 50% of Paris was born out of wedlock in early 19<sup>th</sup> C.

**Family Violence:** among working class- wife beating was a male prerogative, women were prime victims of male violence. Changing Roles of Men & Women: Father had absolute authority. Code Napoleon had established this in most of Continental Europe.

**John Stuart Mill & Women’s Role:** campaigned against wife beating “The Subjection of Women” – 19<sup>th</sup> C would see continued exploitation of women with increased women’s rights movements.



### The Role of Government in Society

- During Industrial Revolution economy had booms & slumps, required adaptation by individuals and gov’t. After good times, people were less tolerant of hard times. Working class developed a common identity.

**Laissez Faire:** No Government Intervention- felt free market optimized economic growth.

**Malthus** (1766-1834) idea that population was growing faster than food supply= increased poverty. Government did nothing, even though social realities called for political action.

**Utilitarianism:** Government Intervention & Regulation-

**Bentham:** “principle of utility” – laws should be designed to create “increased happiness of increased # of people” Role of the state did increase in areas post 1840s.

**Social Legislation:** increased poverty=increased social legislation. **New Poor Law** (1834) to receive poor relief, had to enter a workhouse. Conditions were purposely poor to discourage relief... used until 1909.

**Factory Act 1833** – laws on child labour.

### First Industrial Revolution: England 1750-1851

- with privatization in agriculture in 1780s – market system developed. Canals built to facilitate transportation, replaced by trains in 1830s-40s. British trade & commercialism was extensive... exotic and other items imported from places such as China, Japan, India, Canada, United States.

#### **Consumer Demand or Multiplier Effect**

- demand was outstripping supply, made cottage system (working out of home) obsolete. Increased demand, lower price= increased profit... also increased technology, need for new technology= multiplier effect.

**Technology & Society:** new technology solved some problems, but created new ones. Cotton industry seen as having greatest multiplier effect. Coal mining, iron production and machine design were real engines. By 1830 Britain was leading industrial power.

**Industrialization on the Continent:** emerged later than in Britain. Had pol, eco & social effects lasting into the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. Population was rapidly increasing in the early 1800s. Europe had lagged in part due to Napoleonic wars (disrupted trade, political, economic disruption due to war).

- out of te manufacturing system Marx & Engels: “The Condition of the Working Class in England”.

**The Social Impact:** Big Picture- massive growth and change also great disparity resulted, along with poor working conditions. Much debate about impact of Industrial Revolution- urban environments were appalling.

**Conditions of City Life:** 2 big developments: increased population & increased urban population... huge migration to the cities, lack of urban planning= overcrowding, lack of sanitation, death rate exceeded birth rate as disease spread in these conditions.

**Growth of British Industrial Cities:** people flooded into cities = need housing – extensive neighbourhoods for rich, ghettos for poor. Filthy apartments overcrowded. Houses near work because of lack of transportation.

**Rural Homes:** were also simple not idyllic like “myth of rural life”.

**Conditions of Work:** mechanization of factory work= constant, repetitive work dictated by owners. Work week developed, as was time and work related discipline. School system built around factory system: discipline, punitive measures against lateness, no talking in halls, etc... many rules & systems still exist today.

- Conditions were unsafe, work weeks were long, poor pay with 90 hour weeks in many cases.

### Maintaining Political Order

1815- Napoleon defeated- Europe reorganized + restoration. French Revolution reverberated through Europe – nobility, Kings & authority weakened. Tried to balance Europe... no dominant power: liberalism, democracy + socialism.

**Metternich & Congress of Vienna:** Prince Metternich sought to redraft European order & secure Austria's position.

**Concert of Europe** – Maintaining Political Stability: Congress initiated practice of statesmen consulting. Idea of a “concert” of Europe worked for Russia, Prussia, Austria & Great Britain: concerned with French expansionism. A Holy Alliance proposed- but long term problems in restoration of governments- legitimizing monarchs priority – not rights of citizens (inadvertently increased revolutionary forces in Europe).

**Liberalism, Democracy & Nationalism:** Liberalism attuned to interests of middle class, liberty of individual – was against absolute monarchy. Often teamed with radical democrats. Yet as reform advanced, liberal vs democracy. Out of French Revolution & reforms & sovereignty came a new nationalism.



### The Defense of Absolutism

1819- Metternich, fearful of reforming liberalism – persuaded Germany to issue Carlsbad Decrees – curtailed political meetings, censored press & universities, limited power of legislative assemblies.

**Greek Independence, 1821-1830:** Greek struggle for independence from Ottoman Empire (Turks). Many Europeans interested in the area... Greek Independence in 1830.

**Restoration & Reform: France/England, 1815-1848** – after defeat of Napoleon, Louis XVIII took power (constitutional monarch). Louis XVIII pragmatic politician- realized new order post- Napoleon. Yet, his exiled friends/relatives returned as ultraroyalists (“Ultras”) wanted to return to absolutism. Louis died in 1824, Charles X took over & became more restrictive... backlash by people led him to flee in 1830.

**The July Monarchy 1830-1848:** Louis Phillippe – “King of the French People”. Revolutionary tricolour flag returned as flag.

**England: Protest & Reaction, 1815-1821:** after war with France in 1815, Eng. Depression until 1821= more social conflict & protest.

**Luddites** (those who resist technological innovation) – tried to protect jobs being undercut or replaced by machines & technology. Symptom of greater conflict.

### 1848: The Year of Revolutions in Europe

Marx wrote Communist Manifesto for 1848 Germany. Concluded with: “workers of the world unite”. In 1848 revolutions broke out in many areas of Europe – but monarchs and generals restored.

Economic Crisis: 1845-47- poor harvests= increased price in food= peasants struggling to avoid starvation. 1846- Irish potato famine killed thousands. Economic distress= revolt.

Revolutionary Spring: Feb 1848 & Counteroffensive June 1848- Louis Napoleon Bonaparte- nephew of Emperor takes power in France... yet states were vulnerable and unstable... the days of absolutism were numbered.



### Developments in Political Thought

**Origins of Socialism-** Liberalism, democracy & socialism were part of legacy of French Revolution. In first half of 18<sup>th</sup> Century- increased population, industrial change, increased disparity, rich vs poor... many saw the need for a new kind of society.

#### **3 Utopian Socialists**

Henri de Saint-Simon- political liberation requires social change. Robert Owen- gradual reform, education, unions, community. Pierre-Joseph Proudhon- no trust in state, one of the founders of anarchism.

Karl Marx & Friedrich Engels

Communist Manifesto- communism embraced power of new working class – only revolution would bring about the new socialist order. Read pg.267-269 regarding Communist Manifesto.

### 19<sup>th</sup> Century Western Art, Music & Literature

- Age of Reason – many artists freed themselves from confines & restrictions of academic world. Age of Romanticism.

