

UNIT FIVE:

WORLD TRANSFORMATIONS (1850-1914)

AIM 5.1:

How did the development of new technologies and the world economy lead to social change between 1850 and 1900?

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Trends (1850-1900)

- Spread of industrialization
- Growth of large corporations
- Growth of engineering schools, research laboratories
- “Second phase” of industrialization
 - Electricity
 - Steel and chemical industries



5500

DISTURNELL'S
New Map
OF THE
UNITED STATES
AND
CANADA;
Showing **ALL THE** *Canals,*
Nail Roads, Telegraph Lines and principal Stage Routes.

EDITED BY
HENRY A. BURR,
Topographer to the first office Dept.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

NEW YORK, Published by J. DISTURNELL,
117 1/2 BROADWAY
1862.

Expanding Rail Networks

- Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Canada, Japan, United States
- Lines also built in Africa, South America, Mexico, Egypt, and India
- Consumed huge amounts of land and timber
- Opened up new lands to development



Developments in Shipping

- Wood hulls → iron and steel
- Paddle wheels → propellers
- Improved steam engines
- Larger ships, ports, and coaling stations
- Suez Canal (1869)
- Shipping lines
- Submarine telegraph cables

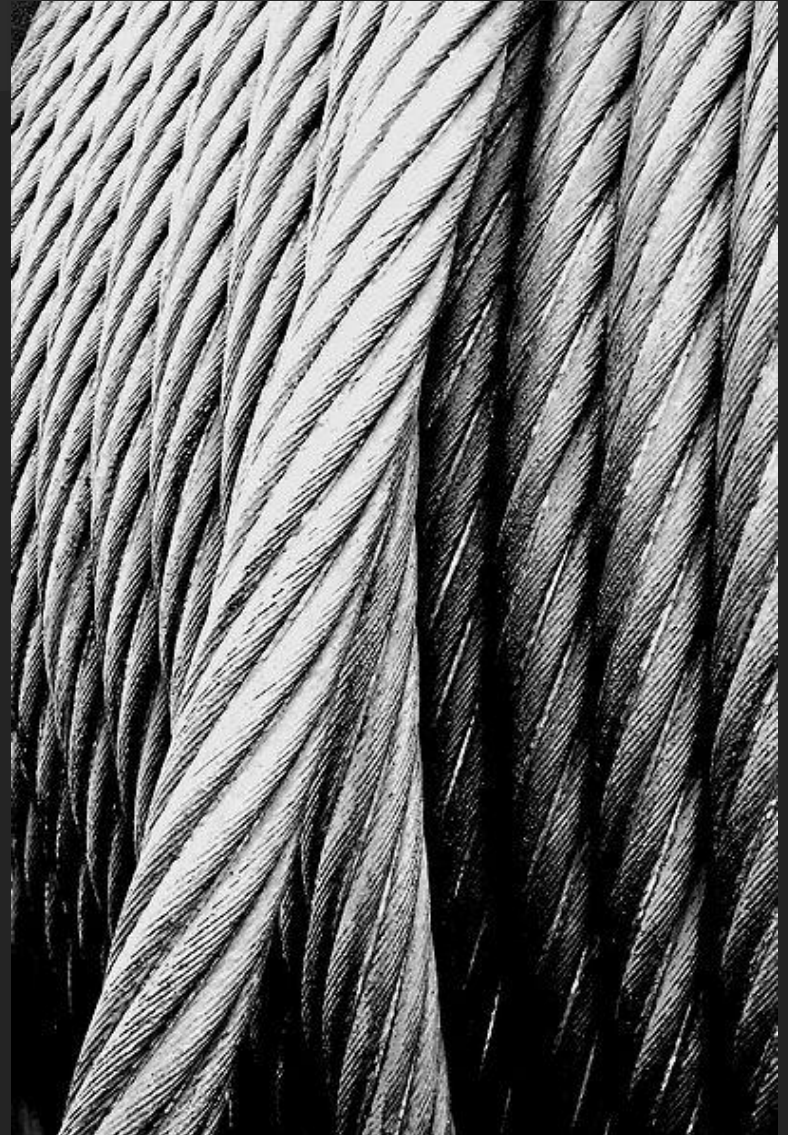


Telegraph Connections (1901)



The Steel Industry

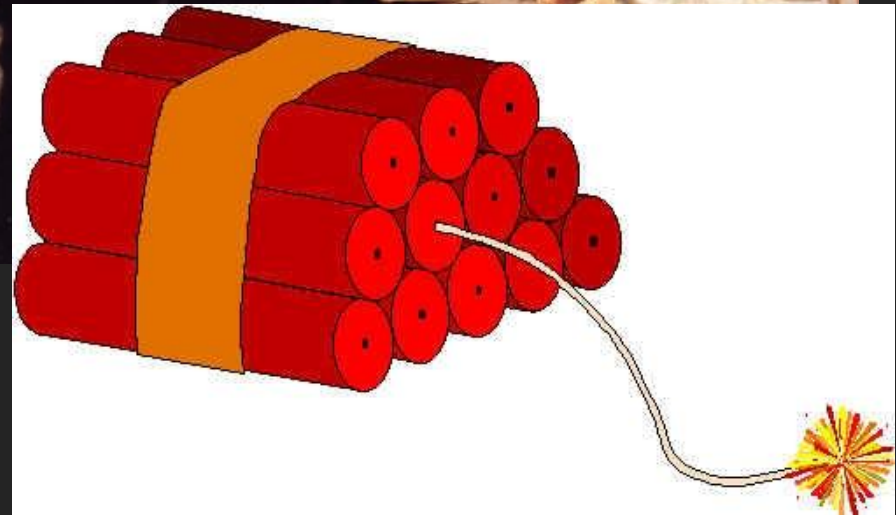
- What is steel?
- New inventions led to cheaper production
- Production increased over 50 times (1870-1900)





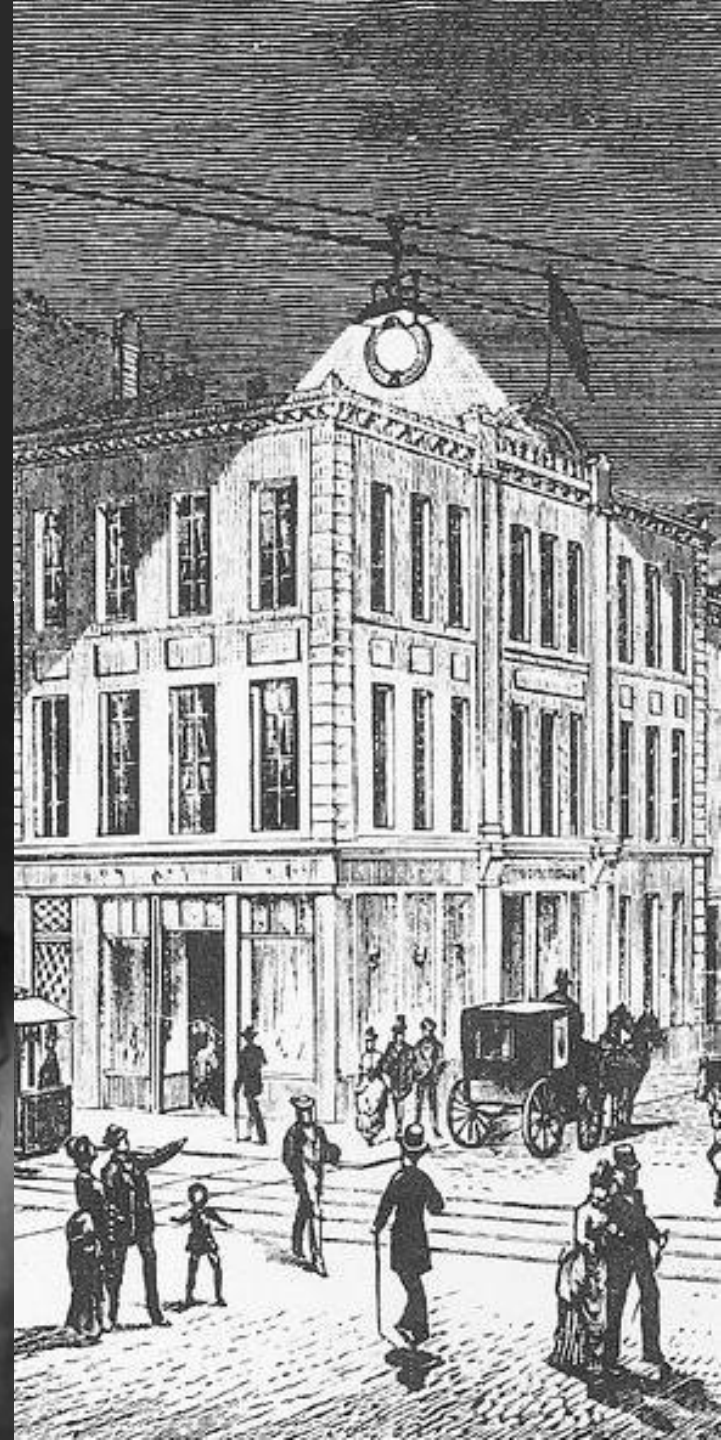
19th Century Chemical Industries

- First large scale manufacture of chemicals
 - Chemicals used in steel and textile production
 - Dyes for clothing (replaced indigo)
 - Advancements in explosives
- Germany led in production by 1900



Electricity

- First generators (1870s)
- Electric lamps replace gas by turn of century
- Streetcars, subway cars, electric motors
- Hydroelectric plants





World Trade

- Expands tenfold (1850-1913)
- Industrial economies and non-industrial economies transformed
 - Both vulnerable to swings in the business cycle

Population and Migrations

- Population of Europe almost doubled

Why?

- Massive European emigration to U.S., Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Argentina
- Asian migration to British Colonies, United States, Latin America

Why?

Urbanization (1850-1914)

- Huge growth (Europe, N. America, and Japan)
- Urban improvements
- New businesses & professions
 - rise of middle class
- New construction, new neighborhoods
- Effects on environment

Middle-Class Home Life

- “Victorian Age”
 - Men and women in “separate spheres”
- Homes had at least one servant
- Modern technology changes the home
 - Plumbing, heating, vacuums, washing machines

Middle-Class Women

- Raising children was most important duty
 - Girls and boys educated differently
- Very few careers, universities open to women
- Some worked as
 - Teachers
 - Secretaries, receptionists in stores and offices
 - Volunteer nurses or social workers
 - Volunteers in social reform movements

Working-Class Women

- Had to work to help support the family
 - Factory jobs (mostly in textiles)
 - Domestic servants
- Married women earned extra money at home
 - Sewing, weaving, washing clothes
 - Children would help
- Not welcome in labor unions or political parties

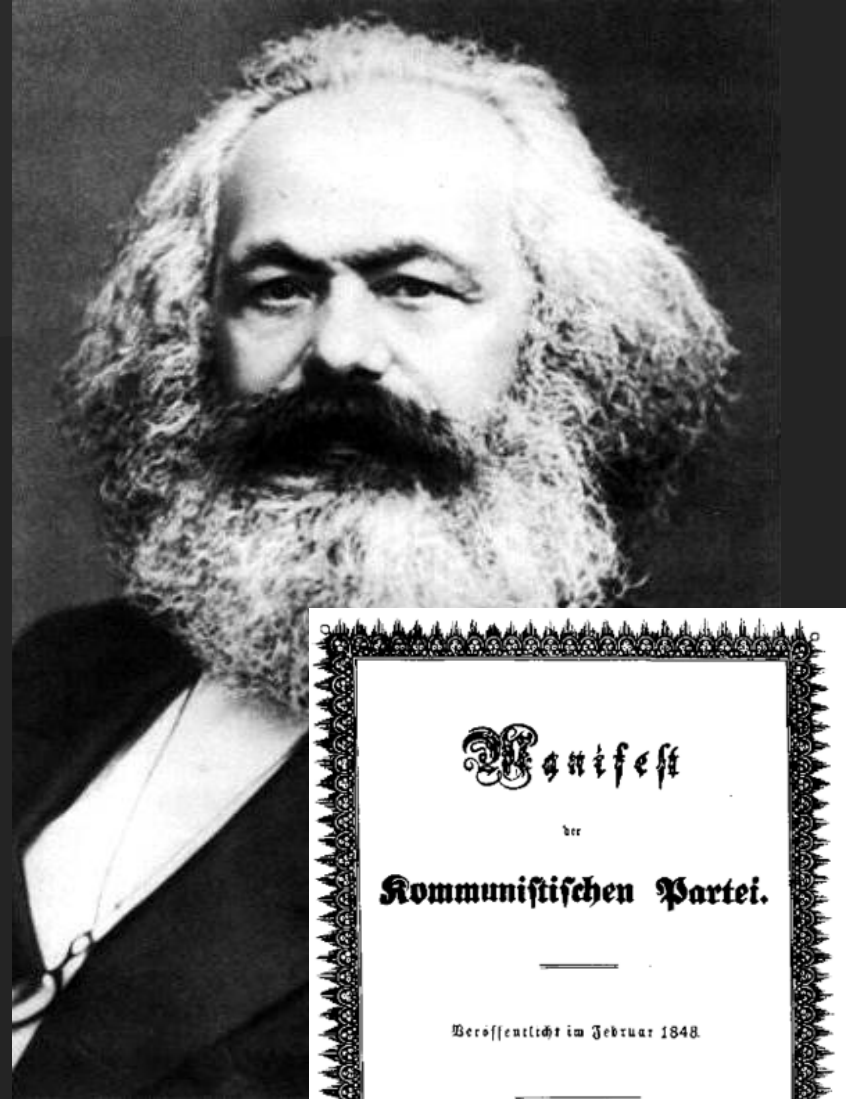
Socialism

■ Definition

- *“a political ideology advocating government protection of workers from exploitation by property owners and government ownership of industries”*

Karl Marx

- Wrote the *Communist Manifesto* (1848)
- Predicted that the conflict between bourgeoisie and workers would lead to revolution
- Helped form an organization that he hoped would bring about a revolution



Labor Movements



Labor Movements

- Grew out of “friendly societies” of early 19c
- Fought for better wages, conditions, & insurance for workers
- Grew slowly, but were strong by 1900s



Extension of Voting Rights

- Universal male suffrage in Europe and North America by 1900
- Impact
 - Socialist parties could gain representation
 - ex. by 1912, Social Democratic Party held more seats than any other party in Germany

How does this help to explain why 20th century Communist revolutions occurred in Russia and China, but not in the West?