

## Unit 6 - Industrialization and Its Effects

### Guided Notes ANSWERS

#### Spread of Industry

Question	Notes	Extra Information
<p>Why did the Industrial Revolution occur in Great Britain prior to the rest of Europe?</p>	<p><b>Transportation</b> - ports, rivers and canals</p> <p><b>Raw Materials</b> - Coal and Iron</p> <p><b>Capitalism</b> - private enterprises were encouraged</p> <p><b>Incentives</b> - government awarded prizes for innovations</p> <p><b>Government policies</b> benefited the wealthy</p>	<p>Napoleon's Continental System</p> <p>Capital - Britain had the money to invest in new industries</p> <p>British Colonial Empire - provided raw materials and markets for finished products</p> <p>Available Labor - the Agricultural Revolution displaced the poor farmers who were now available to work in the factories.</p>
<p>How did the process of Industrialization differ on Continental Europe from that in Great Britain?</p>	<p>The Continent benefited from the knowledge and technology already established in Great Britain</p> <p>Napoleon's Empire limited the industrialization of the continent - however Napoleon did implement some policies that made industrialization faster once it did start - such as the Quentin Canal in France.</p> <p>The areas of Europe that had been devastated by Napoleon's War - and that lacked important coal and iron deposits, struggled to industrialize - these countries</p>	

	were Spain, Italy, Portugal and Greece.	
Explain how the Industrialization of the German States provided a base for German Unification.	<p>The Zollverien - a customs union that united the German States economically - it eliminated any tariffs between the German States and placed a high protective tariff around them.</p> <p>Prussia - emerged as the strongest of the German States and served as the leader of German Unification.</p>	Synthesis - comparing the Zollverien to the European Union - both were economic unifications rather than political ones. Both were also ways in which small states were able to economically compete economically with the larger more powerful counterparts.

**Second Wave of Industrialization**

Questions	Notes	Extra Information
Explain how the technology developed during the second wave of Industrialization led to increased Nationalism?	<p>Increased communication - through telegraph and telephone - connected the people more than before</p> <p>Increased ease of transportation - railroads, steamboats and automobiles</p> <p>Not only did these help to unite the people physically, but it also created a sense of pride in one's nation that also increased the levels of Nationalism with the states.</p>	
How did the Second Industrial revolution differ from the first?	<p>The first was more the establishment of products and means of production whereas the second was more of an increase in services, such as advertising.</p> <p>The Second Industrial Revolution was also more</p>	The Second Industrial Revolution was in response to the diversification of the First Industrial Revolution - as people became more specialized and more dependent on each other

	<p>about getting products to the consumers as demand for products increased as a result of the First Industrial Revolution.</p> <p>Tariffs also united the people within a country, encouraging the production and consumption of domestic products over foreign products.</p>	
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**Social Effects of Industrialization**

Questions	Notes	Extra Information
In what ways did life change for the individual in Europe as a result of the Industrial Revolution?	<p>Living Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tuberculosis and Cholera - spread easily in the crowded cities</li> <li>- Tenements - tight and unsanitary living conditions</li> </ul> <p>Working Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Long hours</li> <li>- Child Labor</li> <li>- Low wages</li> <li>- Unsafe working conditions</li> </ul>	<p>Reflected in the Literature of the time:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Frankenstein - the Cholera Outbreak</li> <li>- Dickens novels showed the poverty, the living conditions and the working conditions</li> </ul>
How did Government policies both help and hurt the proletariat classes?	<p>Factory Act of 1833 - even though it banned the employment of children under 9, children were still legally allowed to work in the unsafe factory conditions. It also only required 4 inspectors throughout the entirety of Great Britain to enforce the law so it was easy for factories to ignore.</p> <p>Ten Hours Act - limited the</p>	<p>Government is run by the upper class and therefore the policies tended to benefit the upper classes at the expense of the workers - remember the Enclosure Acts and the Corn Laws</p> <p>Reform Act of 1832 - was an attempt to ease the tensions by allowing more people to vote by lowering the property requirement - in the end it</p>

	<p>amount of hours you could legally be required to work.</p>	<p>only increased the vote by 18% and led to more unrest in Britain and the creation of the Chartists Movement</p> <p>The Mines Act of 1842 - although it banned women and children from working in the mines - it did not provide for alternative employment when they were abruptly laid off. This led to numerous families suffering to make ends meet.</p> <p>1844 Factories Act - lowered the maximum hours children could work, but to compensate for that the government reduced the minimum working age of children from 9 to 8</p> <p>Not until 1901 was the minimum age actually raised from 8 to 12.</p>
<p>How did the Bourgeoisie (the middle class) fair as a result of the Industrial Revolution?</p>	<p>Creation of Suburbs - allowed for by new modes of transportation</p> <p>Cult of Domesticity - very strong distinction between gender roles.</p> <p>Companionate Marriages - they married for love rather than for economic survival - establishment of the nuclear family</p> <p>Increased leisure time and income led to conspicuous consumption as well as new social organizations such as the Freemasons.</p>	<p>There were members of the middle class who felt a sense of guilt and therefore tried to pursue philanthropic goals to ease the issues plaguing the lower classes.</p> <p>These included things such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Using literature and the arts to shine attention on the plight of the working classes</li> <li>- The Sadler and Chadwick reports which were created to address the problems associated with Child Labor and the horrendous living conditions that</li> </ul>

		resulted from Industrialization.
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## The Rise of Conservatism

Questions	Notes	Extra
Explain how the Age of Revolutions led to a rise in Conservatism in Europe?	The American, French and Haitian Revolutions, but most significantly the French - led a period of chaos and uncertainty, led by liberal radicals trying to overthrow the existing order. People yearned for stability which was last enjoyed under the monarchs of the past. - two primary examples of this were Edmunde Burke in Great Britain, and Joseph de Maistre in France.	
To what extent were Europe's attempts to maintain peace after the defeat of Napoleon successful?	<p>The Age of Metternich - Conservatism</p> <p>The policy of Legitimacy - Metternich's plan was to put back in power the governments that would have existed had Napoleon and the French Revolution never happened.</p> <p>Balance of Power - Congress of Vienna - this included the punishment of France to the extent that it would not rise up again.</p> <p>General Peace occurred until 1914 - however there were a number of local conflicts that disrupted the peace:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- War of Greek Independence - a result of rising</li> </ul>	<p>The Holy Alliance</p> <p>The Quadruple Alliance</p> <p>The Crimean War</p> <p>Conflict over the concept of Interventionism - Britain opposed the policy and this led to a Breakdown in peace when the Congress of Verona authorized France to intervene in Spain</p>

	<p>Nationalism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The July Revolution in France - a result of the conservative policy of legitimacy</li> <li>- French Revolution of 1848 against Louis Philippe the King of the French People - because he had no legitimacy or birth right to rule</li> <li>- Russian Revolution in 1905 - caused by a lack of industrialization</li> </ul>	
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**Ideologies of Change**

Question	Notes	Extra
How did the issues surrounding the Industrial Revolution lead to the creation of new ideologies?	<p>New ideologies popped up to try and explain or fix the issues surrounding society at the time. Examples of these ideologies were:</p> <p>Liberalism - inspired by John Locke it focused on popular sovereignty - this would allow the people to have a say in the policies that affect them, and therefore push for laws that would benefit all people.</p> <p>Utilitarianism - Jeremy Bentham - he believe decisions should be based on what makes the majority of the population happy</p> <p>Utopian socialism - Henri de</p>	<p>Liberalism - John Stuart Mill - believe in Universal Education and a society where everyone works for the common good of the community</p> <p>Thomas Malthus - believe that population control was the solution to all of the problems</p>

	<p>Saint-Simon - society belong to the workers - this would ensure that the working class would have control over their own lives</p> <p>Scientific Socialism - Karl Marx- history is a series of class struggles that we must go through in order to reach the communist utopia - it is more of an explanation of why society was struggling as opposed to a solution.</p> <p>Anarchism - Mikhail Bakunin - in essence the workers would be able to control society after overthrowing the government.</p> <p>Chartist Movement in England - wanted universal manhood suffrage, by giving the lower classes the ability to vote they would have the ability to make positive changes in their own lives.</p>	
<p>How did the Industrial Revolutiuon help progress the feminist movement in Europe?</p>	<p>As the lower classes were forced to have entire families work, including the women, there was a growing push for women to get the right to vote.</p> <p>Flora Tristan was an example of a French woman who fought for the right for women to vote.</p>	<p>John Stuart Mill supported the women's suffrage movement.</p>

**Social Reform Movements**

Question	Notes	Extra Information
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<p>Explain how governments implemented reform programs to help ease the struggles faced as a result of the Industrial Revolution.</p>	<p>As a result of the increase in the number of people who could vote, political parties formed and those parties needed to include reforms in their platforms. When they were then elected into office they were able to implement these reforms, example: German Social Democratic Party</p> <p>Chadwick Report - which addressed the poor and unsanitary living conditions in Britain. This led to Britain passing public health legislation that included the building of sewers and clean water systems.</p> <p>Urban planning projects such as Georges Haussman's charge to rebuild Paris.</p> <p>Compulsory education laws were passed throughout Europe</p>	<p>Sadler Report which did for working conditions what the Chadwick Report did for living conditions. Sadler addressed the dangerous working conditions, especially child labor, in Great Britain. It led to the government passing child labor laws.</p>
<p>Explain how private citizens and private organizations worked to implement reform during the Industrial Revolution.</p>	<p>Labor Unions - workers banded together to increase their ability to bargain for better working conditions. Some of these unions even ended up as political parties.</p> <p>The Temperance movement which was aimed at banning the sale and manufacturing of alcohol because their argument was that was a cause of many of the problems that plagued society at the time.</p> <p>There were also private organizations that provided</p>	<p>Authors and artists drew attention to the poor living and working conditions of the Industrial Revolution - using their craft to force the government to stop ignoring the issues. Such writers included:  Mary Shelley  Charles Dickens  Victor Hugo  William Hogarth</p> <p>Florence Nightingale, a British nurse, worked to help ease the unsanitary living conditions. She later</p>

	<p>education to the working class children, such the Sunday School Movement - which also incorporated religious education.</p> <p>Groups and individuals started to fight for change by extending the right to vote to women. Examples of this were Barbara Smith Bodichon, and the Women's Social and Political Union in Great Britain.</p>	<p>established the Red Cross.</p>
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