

I. The Industrial Revolution & its Consequences

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1. What were the social consequences of the new industrialism for the working classes?
 - A. Poor working conditions (long hours, unsafe environment, poor housings, low wages)
 - ⇒exploited workers at factories with many risks and dangers to their well-beings
 - B. Rise of tension with the bourgeoisie
 - ⇒proletariat receiving poor treatment by their employers
 - ⇒rising abuse of the working class by the bourgeoisie leading to growing resentment
 - C. Low wages→lower standard of living
2. What factors led to the industrial revolutions in Britain
 - A. Geography
 - ⇒many waterways which were essential to industries
 - ⇒natural isolation from rest of the Europe prevented them from wars
 - B. Capital investments
 - ⇒consisted vast amount of wealth from vast colonies and worldwide trade
 - ⇒Bank of England created in 1694; stabilized markets
 - ⇒rise of entrepreneurs
 - C. Supportive, stable government
 - ⇒free trade
 - ⇒repealed Bubble Act and Navigation Act
 - D. Strong navy
 - ⇒assisted their isolations, protecting from invasions and protecting trade routes
3. What important demographic, political, & social changes accompanied the 1st industrial revolution Britain?
 - A. Demography
 - ⇒decreasing population in rural areas, increasing population in urban areas
 - B. Politic
 - ⇒growth of socialist worker parties and socialist ideas
 - ⇒reforms for better working conditions, high wages, better treatment for the proletariat
 - C. Social
 - ⇒rising tension between social classes
 - ⇒increasing power and wealth of bourgeoisie

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4. How did the industrial revolution accentuate the Elbe-Trieste gap & what were the consequences of this rift?
 - A. How it was accentuated
 - ⇒ Eastern Europe had industrialized much later than the western countries
 - B. Consequences
 - ⇒ Nearly brought upon a break in friendly relations
 - ⇒ Rose tensions between East and West Europe going into the two World Wars and the Cold War
 5. Do upper classes have the right to exploit lower classes for financial or political gain?
 - A. They had the right
 - ⇒ before the unions, business owners would treat the working class poorly
 - ⇒ Low wages, poor working conditions
 - B. Unions
 - ⇒ brought an end to Upper class taking advantage of the lower class
 - C. The right is gone
 - ⇒ Today, the government looks out for workers, making sure they get what they deserve
 6. Is progress at the price of human suffering justified?
 - A. For
 - ⇒ If it benefits a majority of people, then others would make sacrifices
 - B. Against
 - ⇒ If it hurts people, then find a way to progress around it

II. The Second Industrial Revolution & Competition

1. What important social, political, and economic effects emerged as a result of the second industrial revolution?
 - A. Social
 - ⇒ Large rural migrations into cities
 - faced poor housing, social anonymity, unemployment
 - different ethnic backgrounds, difficulty mixing socially
 - competition for jobs leading to social and political discontents
 - later encouraged suburbs with mass transportation

⇒ Middle Class

- Increasingly diverse—Wealthy→entrepreneurs, professionals→petite bourgeoisie
- Better housing—better sanitation, more personal space

B. Political

- ⇒ Economic difficulties fed the growth of trade unions and socialist political parties
- ⇒ More government involvement in public projects and public health

C. Economic

- ⇒ Difficulties: last quarter of 19th century, slower economic development
 - decline in agriculture due to bad weather and foreign competition
 - bank failures and decline of capital investment
 - high unemployment rate
 - fed the growth of trade unions and socialist political parties
- ⇒ General standard of living
 - prices, wages, profits held firm (even increased in some countries)

2. How did economic changes of the late 19th century establish the conditions for the economic disaster of the 1930's?

A. Economic difficulties→rise of socialist political parties→peasants revolt→harshness of war
communism→economic ruin

B. U.S farmers selling their goods for high prices during WWI→desiring more land for
goods→ took out loans from bank→WWI ended, demands and prices dropped→farmer ag-
ricultural depression →farmers could not pay back loans→banks struggle→American Great
Depression→U.S. money no longer being sent aboard→Germany could not pay reparation
to France→rest of Europe suffers

3. What impact did the second revolution have on the demographic structure of Europe?

A. Decreased mortality

- ⇒better nutrition, sanitation, housing
- ⇒less diseases with public health improvements (Pasteur, Bentham, Chadwick)

B. Migration

- ⇒ First massive migration into cities for employment opportunities
- ⇒ Suburbs encouraged later with mass public transportation (prevent urban overcrowding)

4. How did the second industrial revolution change opportunities for women?

A. Improvements in women's property rights, family law, and education

	Middle of 19 th Century	End of 19 th Century
Property Right	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Married women could not own property no matter what their social class » legal identities subsumed in their husbands', did not have independent standings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » 1882—Woman's Property Act in England: allow married women to own property » 1900—Germany allowed women to take jobs w/o husbands' permission
Family Law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » required to "give obedience" to their husbands » very difficult divorce » authority of husbands extended to children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » France—cruelty and injury recognized as legal cause for divorce » England—adultery and other offences recognized as legal cause for divorce
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » much more illiterate women than men due to less access to education » absence of system of private or public secondary education of women » Men fearing their professions would be overcrowded if women were admitted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » 1860s—University of Zurich first opened its doors to women » 1878—University of London admitted women for degrees » 1920, 1921—could be awarded with degrees at Oxford and Cambridge » feminist ideas grew

B. New employment patterns for women

⇒ Availability of New Jobs

- More employment opportunities with growth of
 - » governmental bureaucracies, corporations, large-scale businesses, retail stores
 - » but still given low wages assumed of being less skilled

⇒ Withdrawal from the labor force

- Upon marriage, women withdrew to perform house duties

C. Working-Class Women

⇒ Women employed for textile industry, garment making, and cloth-making trade

- Berlin—80,000 garment workers employed in 1896, mostly women

⇒ Women's wages regarded as supplementing their husbands' wages

⇒ Women nearly always treated as casual workers everywhere in Europe