



ECONOMIC ADVANCE AND SOCIAL UNREST

Changed patterns of work

- Transformed the social class structure
- Altered the international balance of power
- Ordinary people gained a higher standard of living
- Rapid growth in population offset by the growth in production



- The Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain (Scotland, Wales, and England)
- Colonial empire provided markets for British manufactured goods



- ◎ 1770's canal building
- ◎ Rivers and canals provided movement

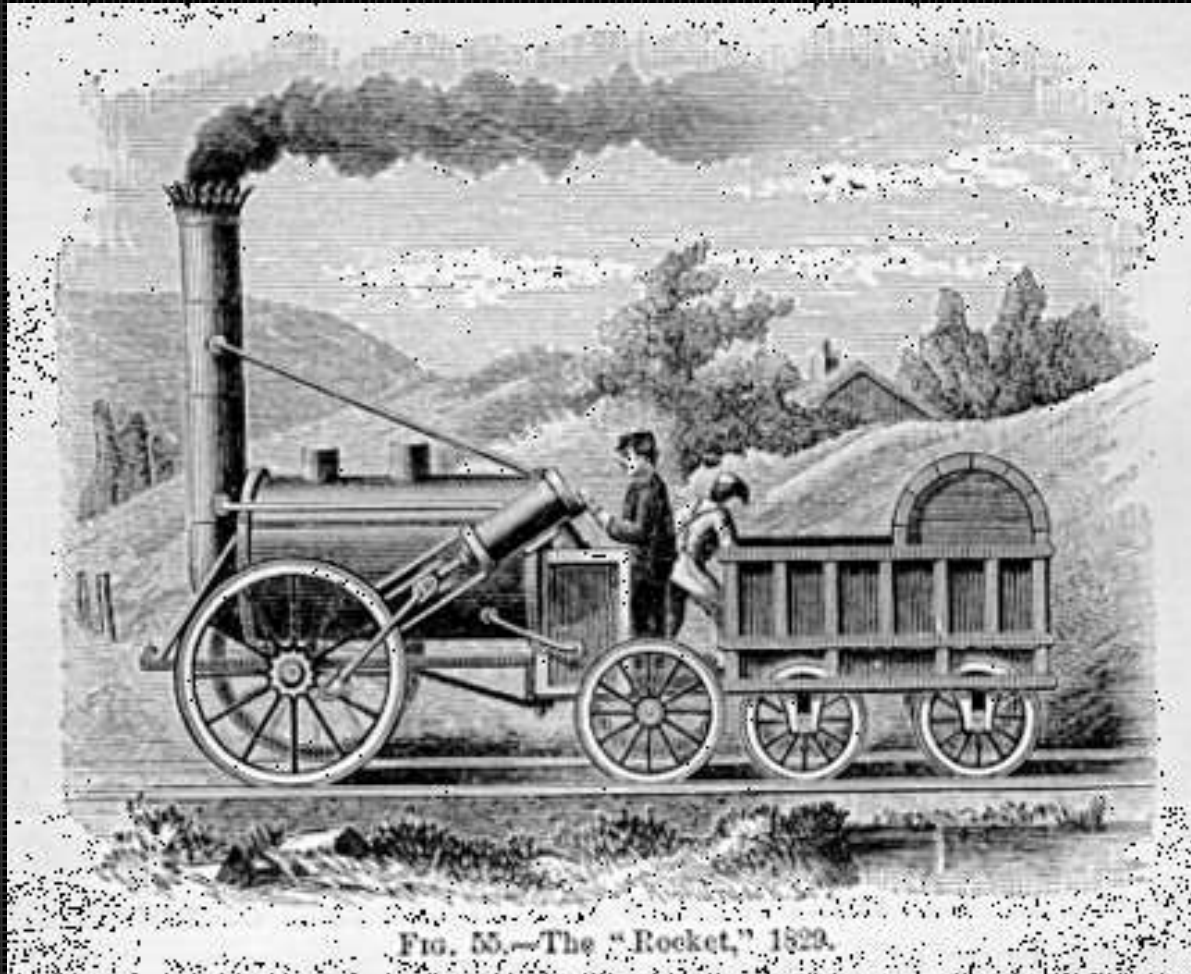


Railroads

- 1800 “Steamer on Wheels”- America
- 1820 Steam cars- England
- Rails developed 1811



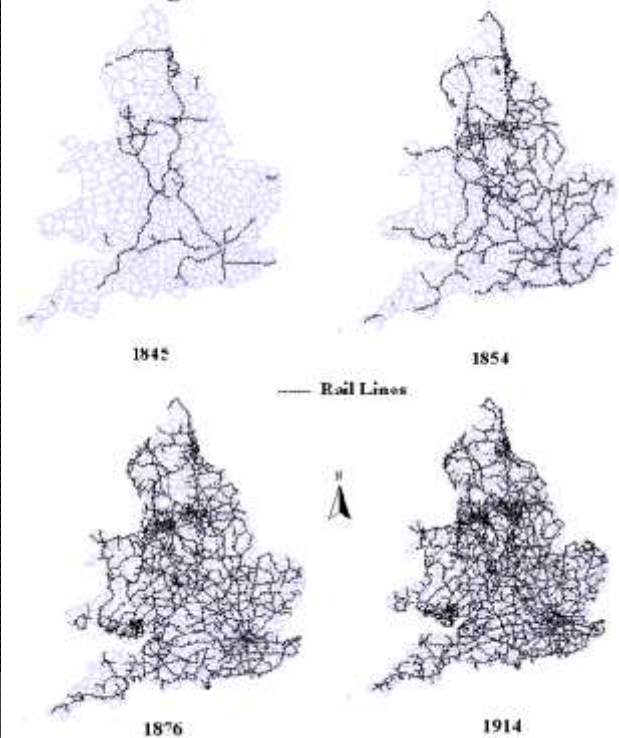
- **1825 George Stephenson- Rocket**
- **Liverpool to Manchester Railway- 16 mph**



- Reduced cost of shipping
- Larger markets encouraged large factories
- 1850- 50 mph



The Extension of the Railway System
in England and Wales, 1845-1914



● Abraham Darby- smelting iron using coal



The iron bridge at Coalbrook



The iron works at Coalbrook

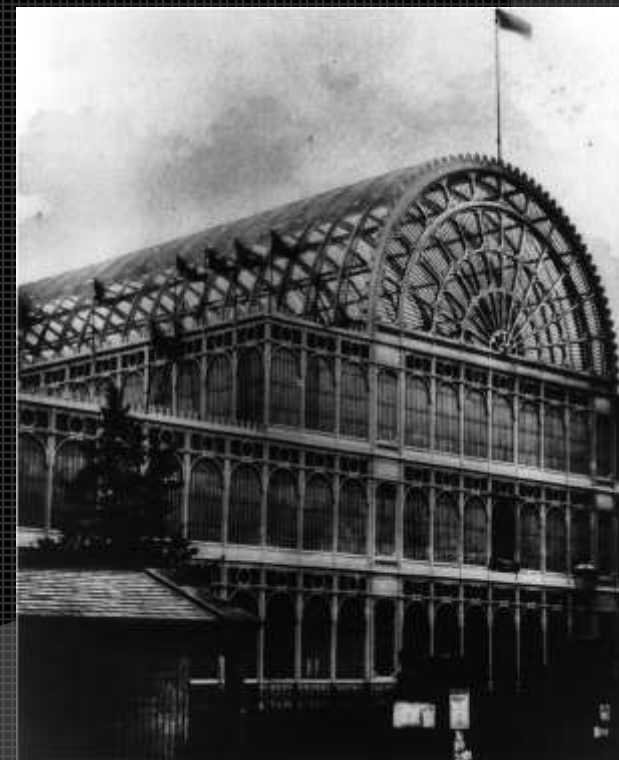


London 1851 The Great Exhibition

Crystal Palace- glass and iron

Britain produced over $\frac{1}{2}$ of the world's iron and cotton cloth

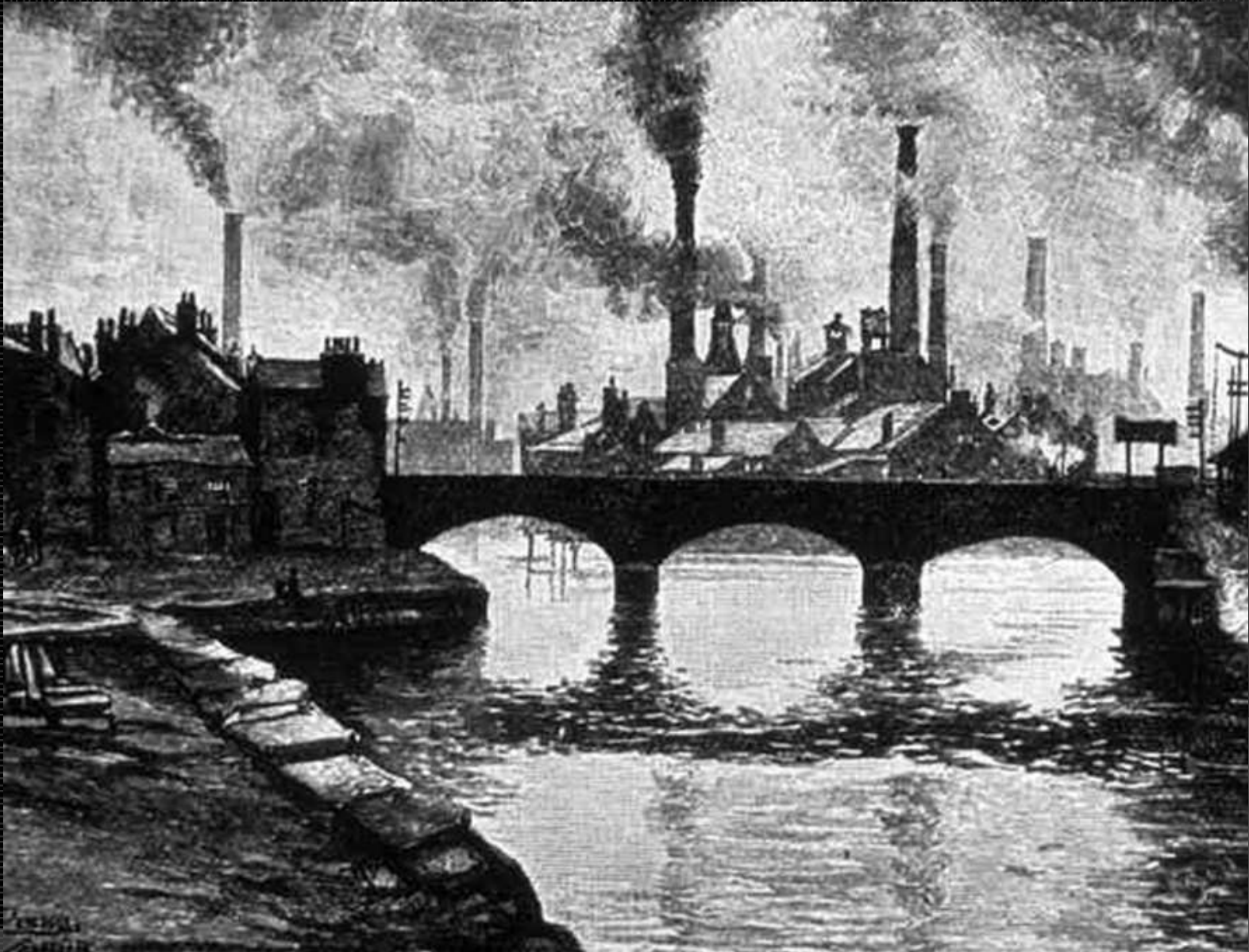
1860- Britain produced 20% of the world's industrial goods





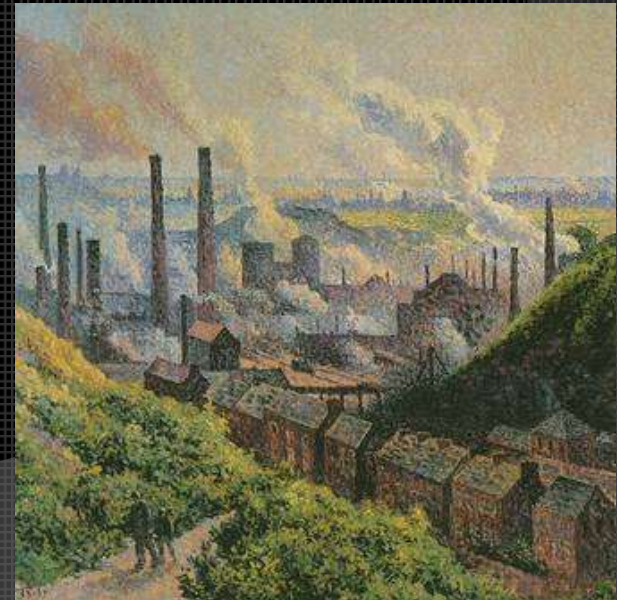


Population : 1780- 9 million 1851- 21 million



Industrialization in Continental Europe

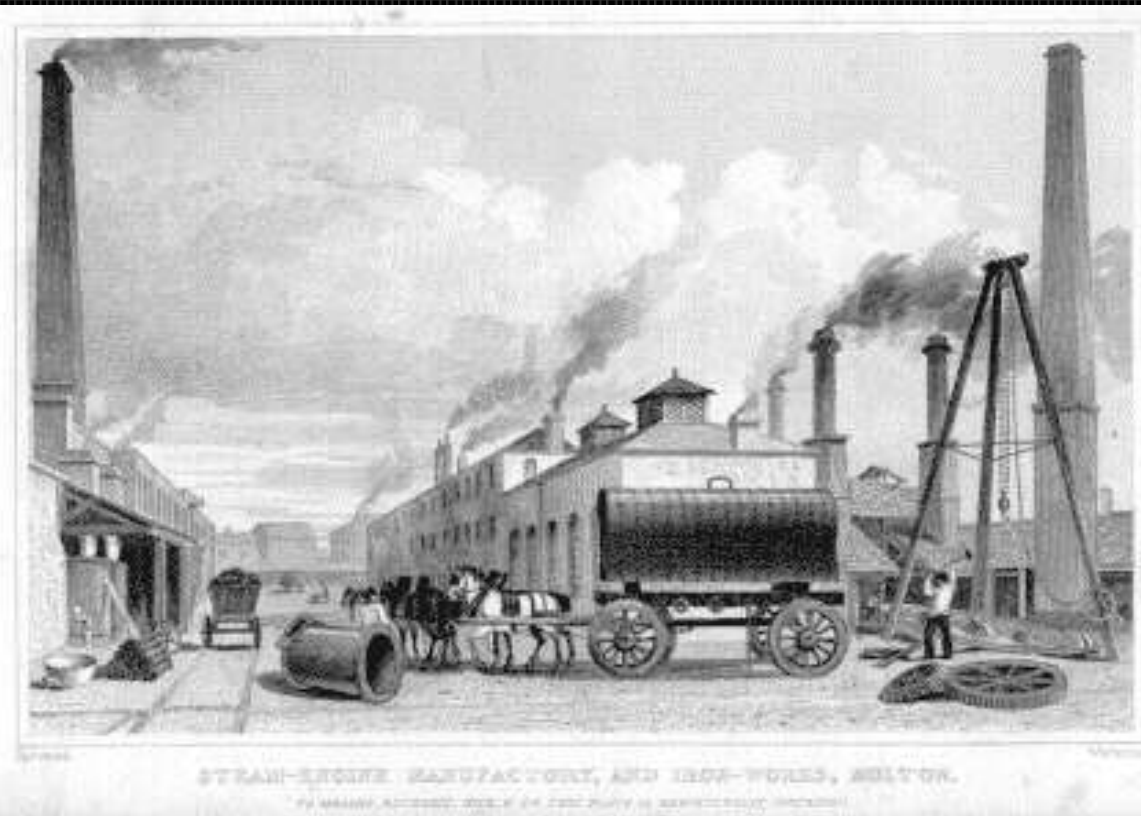
- By the end of the 19th century several European countries and the U.S. had industrialized.
- 1750 all countries were close together -Britain just Slightly ahead.
- 1800 Britain opened a large lead over all continental countries



On the continent the French Revolution and Napoleonic Wars disrupted trade and created inflation



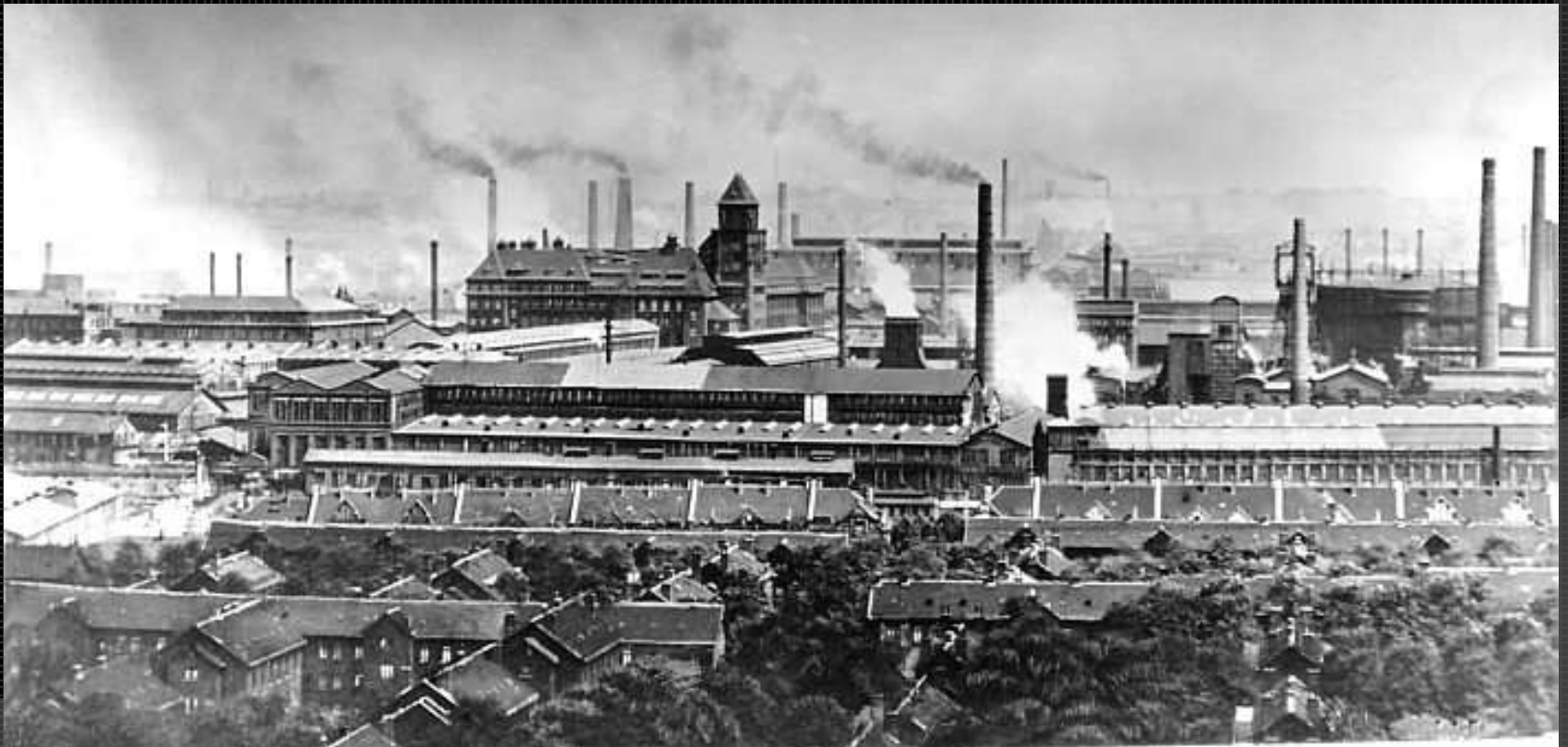
- Until 1825 illegal for artisans and skilled mechanics to leave Britain
- Until 1843 export of textile, machinery and other equipment was illegal



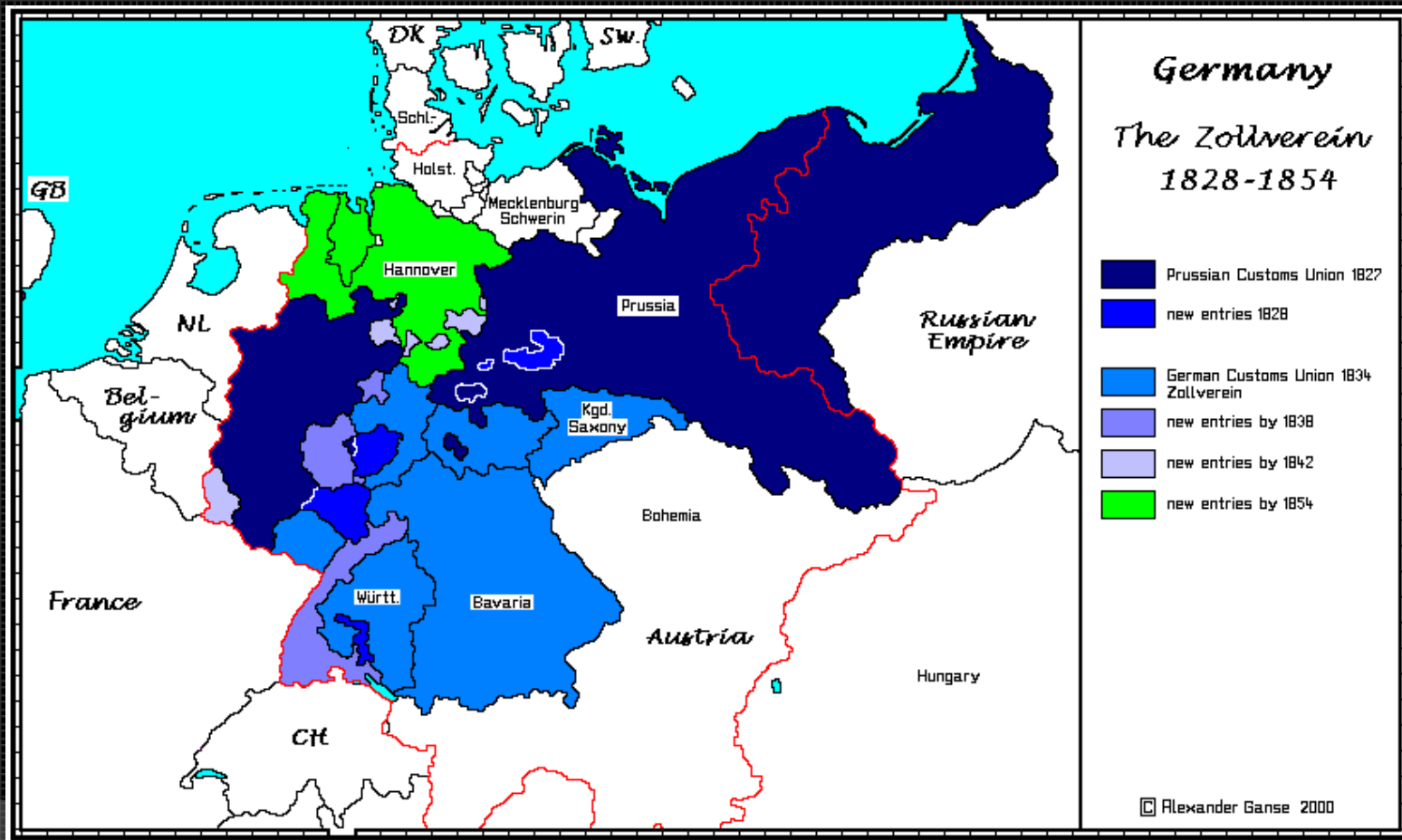
1850-1873 rapid economic growth
and industrial development.

Belgium, France and Germany.

railways, iron, and coal production



Prussia created the **Zollverein**
a customs union which abolished
tariffs between German states



Capital and labor

Development of middle class in the 19th century-



The emerging middle class of England

CAPITAL

- Capital- Wealth that is not consumed but is used to produce more wealth, or future wealth.



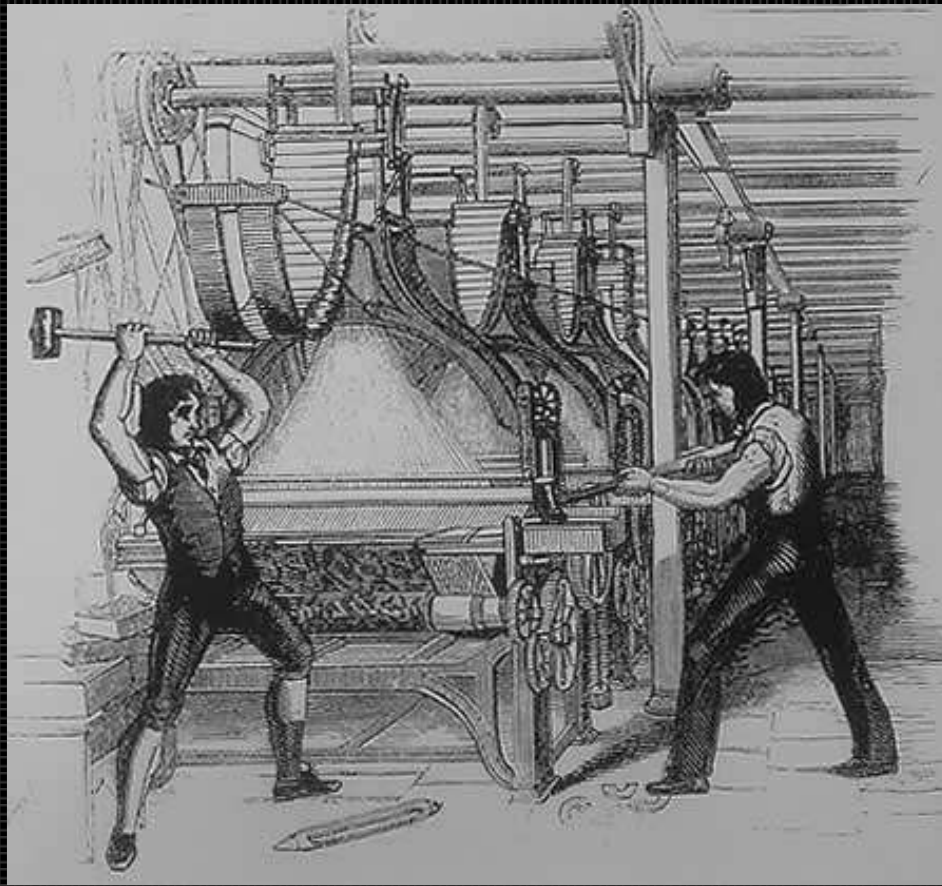
William Blake- called early factories “satanic mills”



- William Wordsworth lamented the destruction of the rural way of life and the pollution of land and water



Luddites – attacked factories in northern England beginning in 1812 smashed machines they believed were putting them out of work



Nationalism- origins in the French revolution and Napoleonic wars

Common language, culture, history, religion and territory



Nationality- a belief in a common ethnic ancestry
People of a single “nationality” or ancestry should unite
under a single government to create a nation-state



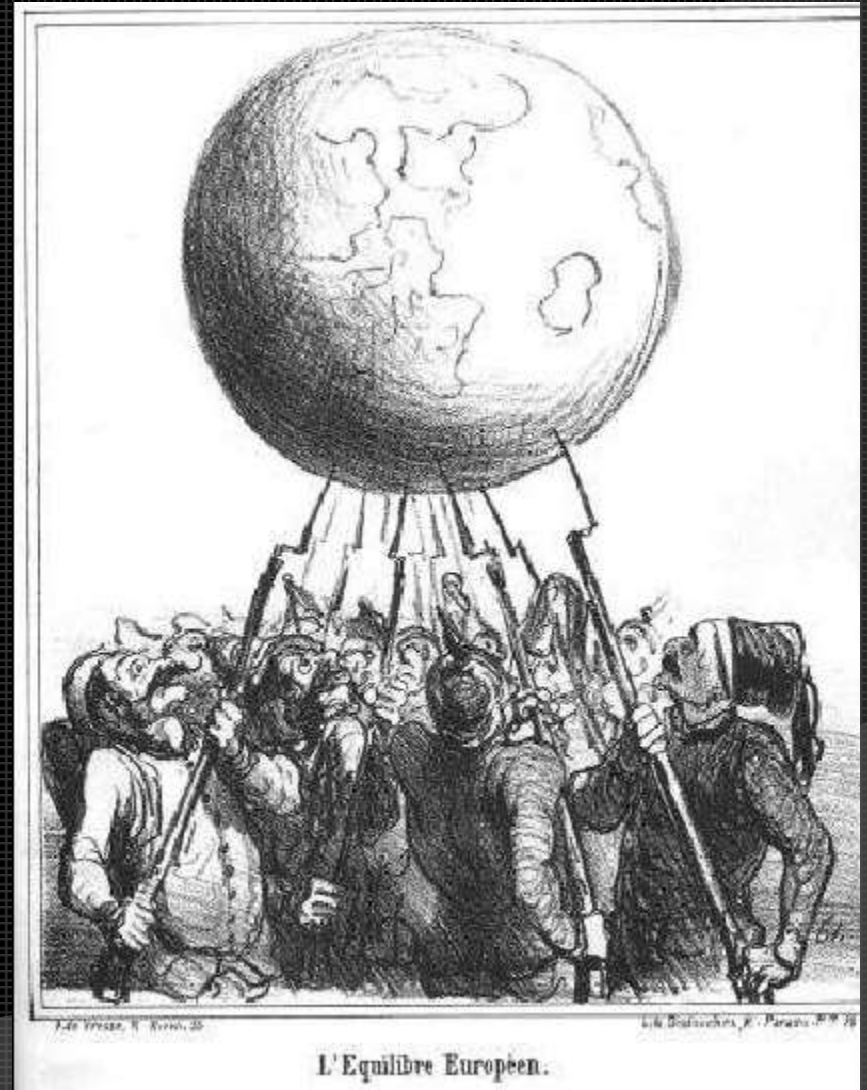
European Nationalism: 1814-1848



Too few states- Austria, Russia, Ottoman Empire
Too many states Italy and Germany

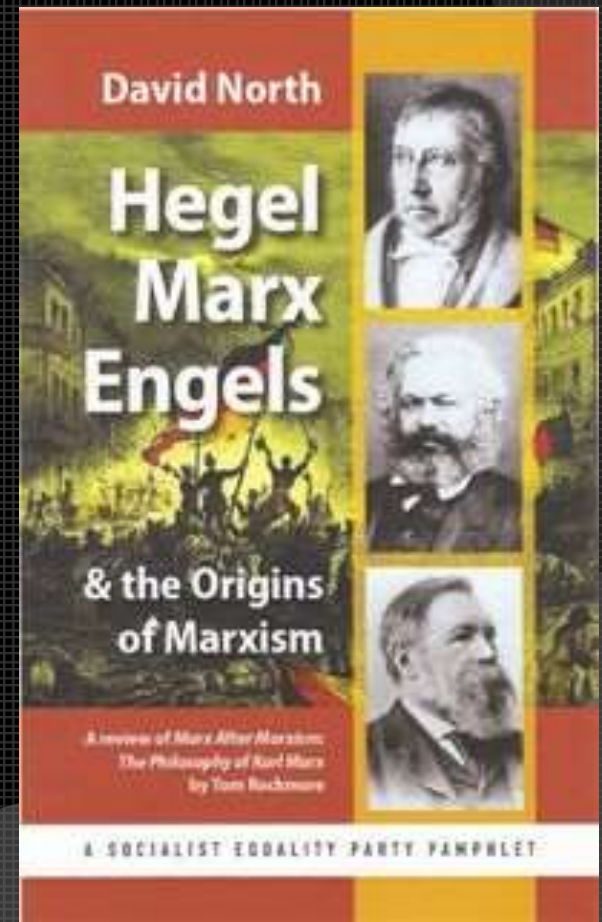
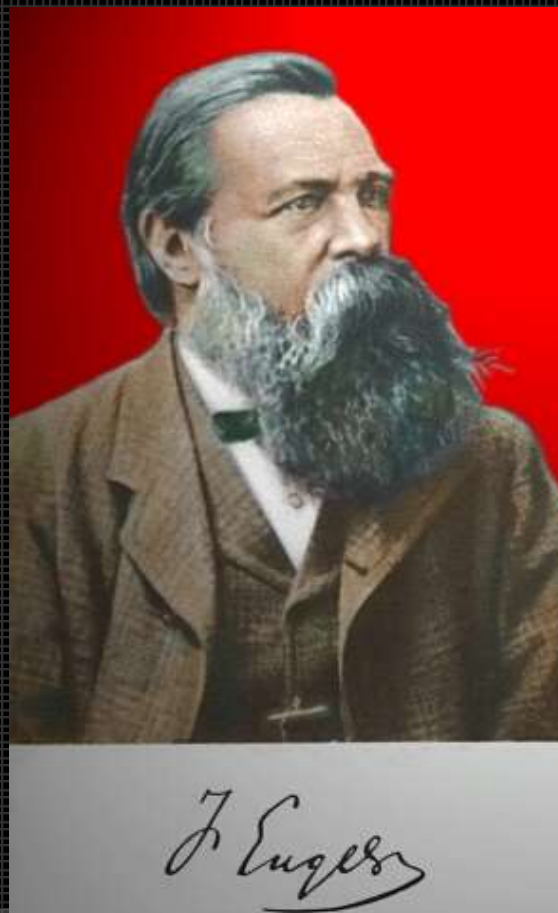


Ideas of national superiority led to aggression and conflict



Friedrich Engels (1820 – 1895)

1844 The Conditions of the working class in England were blamed on industrial capitalism





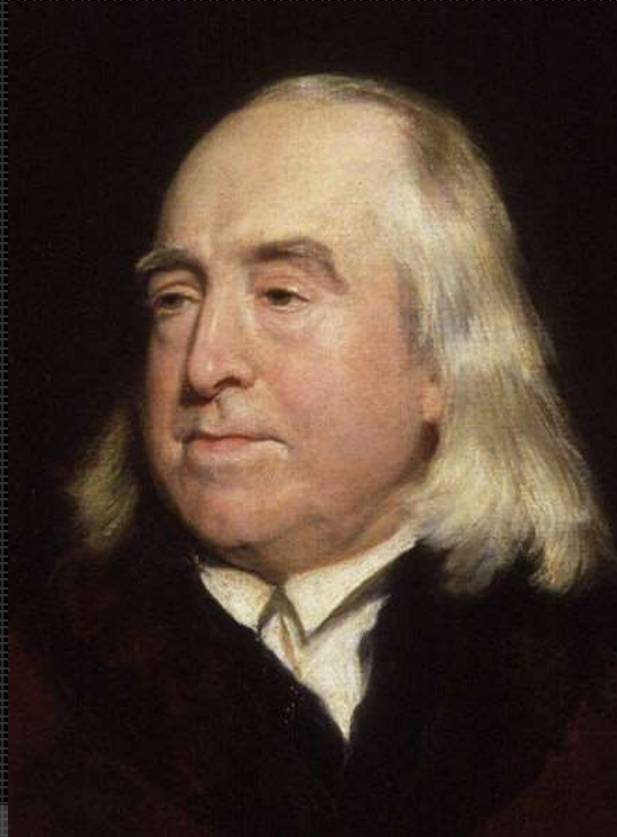
"All history has been a history of class struggles between dominated classes at various stages of social development."

Friedrich Engels

Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832)

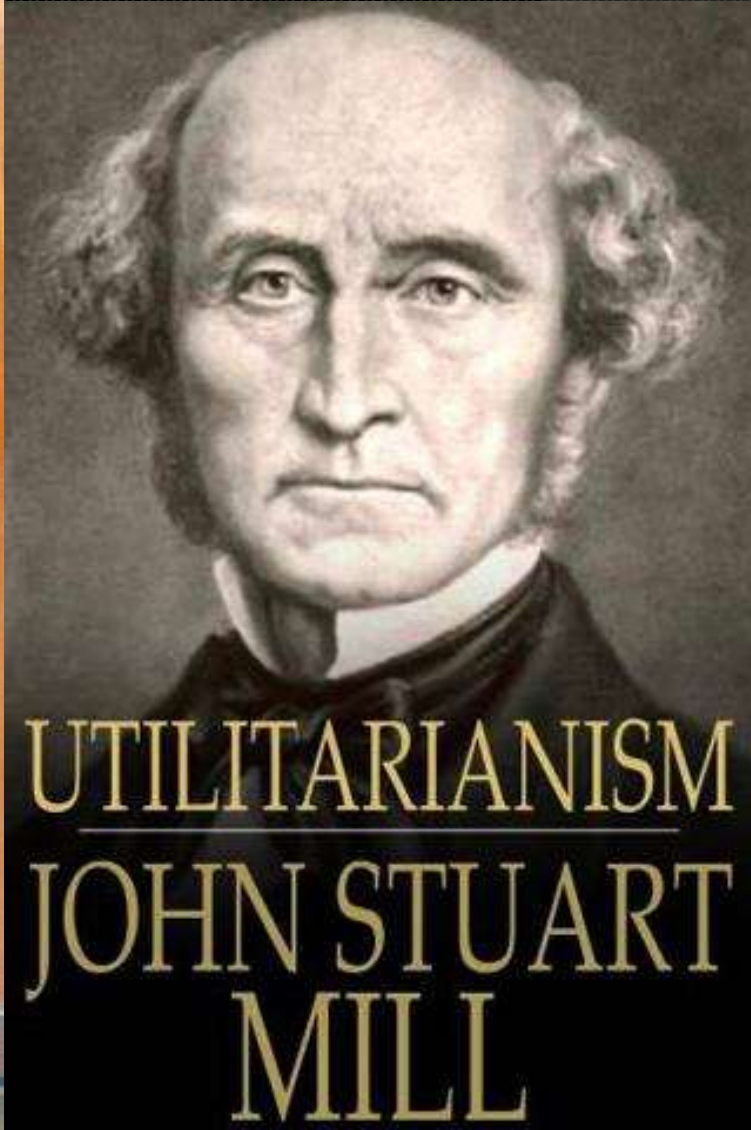
Benthamite- follower of Jeremy Bentham

“Greatest good for the greatest number”



Utilitarianism

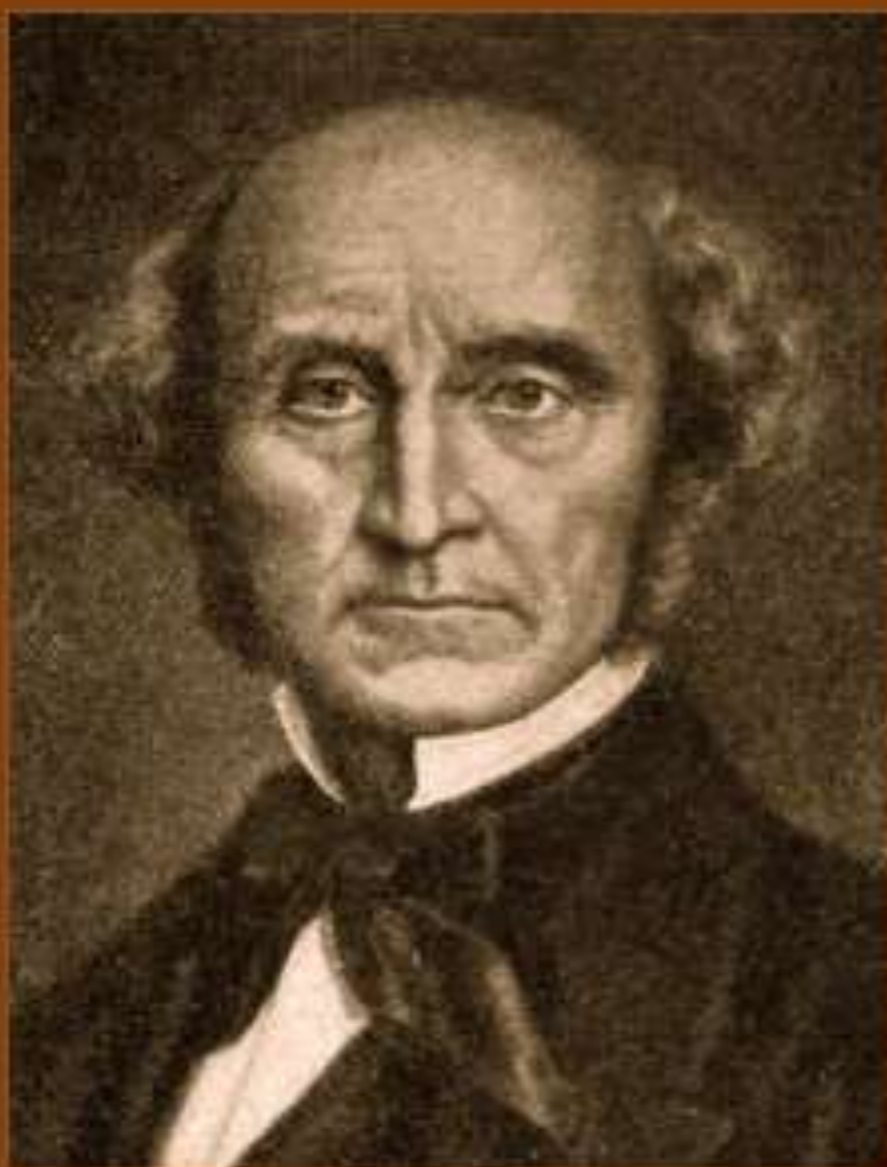
Jeremy Bentham and
John Stuart Mill



UTILITARIANISM
JOHN STUART
MILL



Jeremy Bentham
1748 - 1832



John Stuart Mill
1806 - 1873

Utilitarianism (John Stuart Mill)

Principle of Utility

(Also known as *Greatest Happiness Principle*)



An action is *right* to the extent that it *increases* the total happiness of the affected parties

An action is *wrong* to the extent that it *decreases* the total happiness of the affected parties.

Happiness may have many definitions such as: advantage, benefit, good, or pleasure

Socialism- began in France

Early French socialists believed in economic planning and a desire to help the poor.

“Private property should be strictly regulated by the government or be abolished”



Count Henri de Saint-Simon (1760-1825)

Parasites- court, lawyers, aristocracy, and churchmen

Doers-scientists, engineers, and industrialists



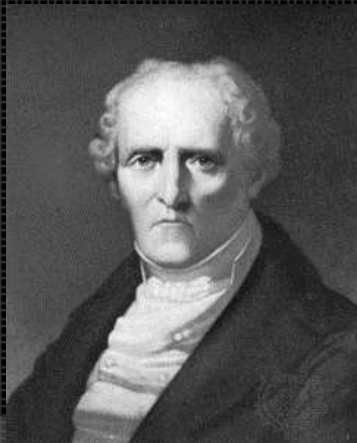
Charles Fourier (1772-1837) favored total emancipation of women

Louis Blanc (1811-1882) *Organization of work-*
1839 universal voting rights and full employment



"The extension of women's rights is the basic principle of all social progress."

Charles Fourier



"The Civilized... murder their children by producing too many of them without being able to provide for their well-being. Morality or theories of false virtue stimulate them to manufacture cannon fodder, anthills of conscripts who are forced to sell themselves out of poverty. This improvident paternity is a false virtue, the selfishness of pleasure."

Charles Fourier

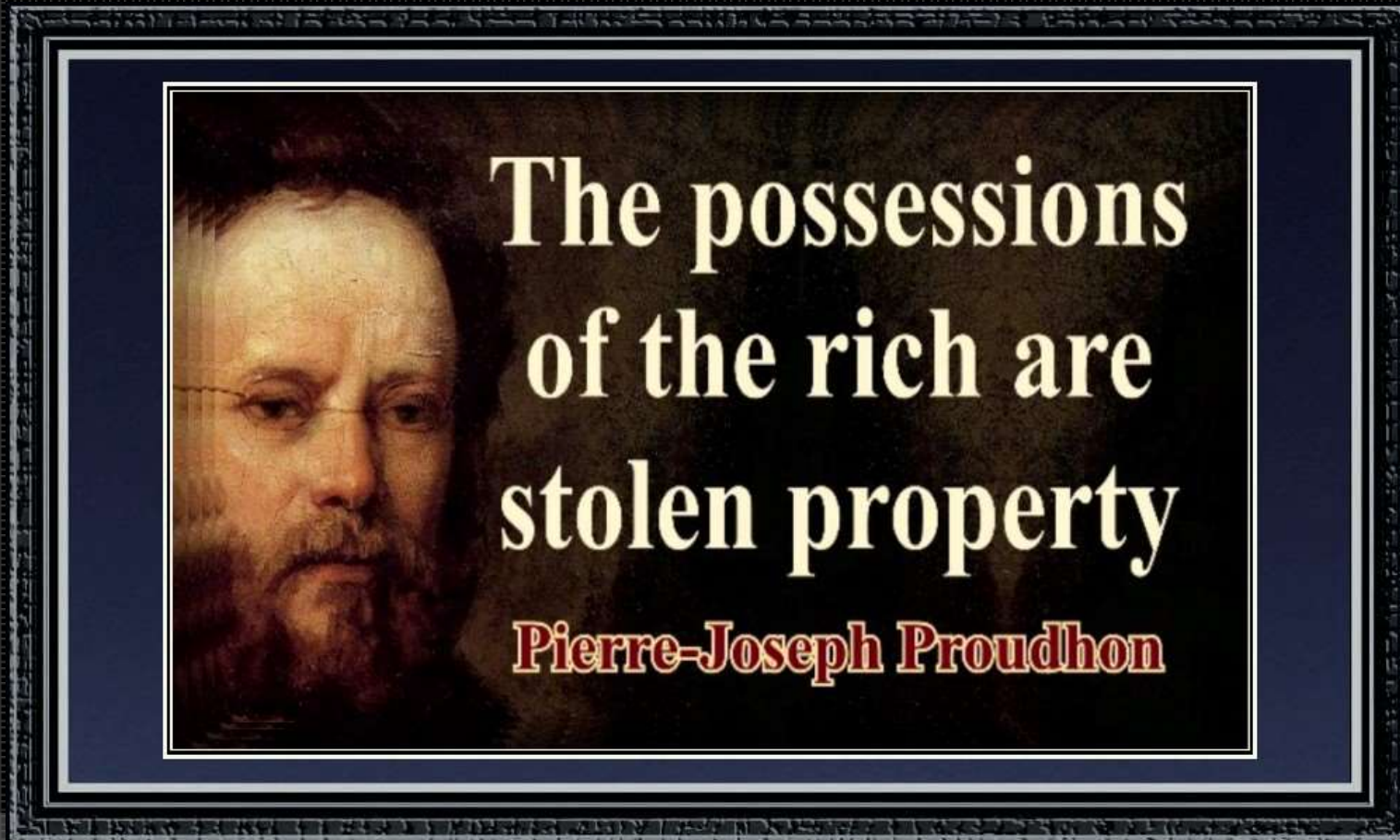




"Despots prefer the friendship of the dog, who, unjustly mistreated and debased, still loves and serves the man who wronged him."

Charles Fourier

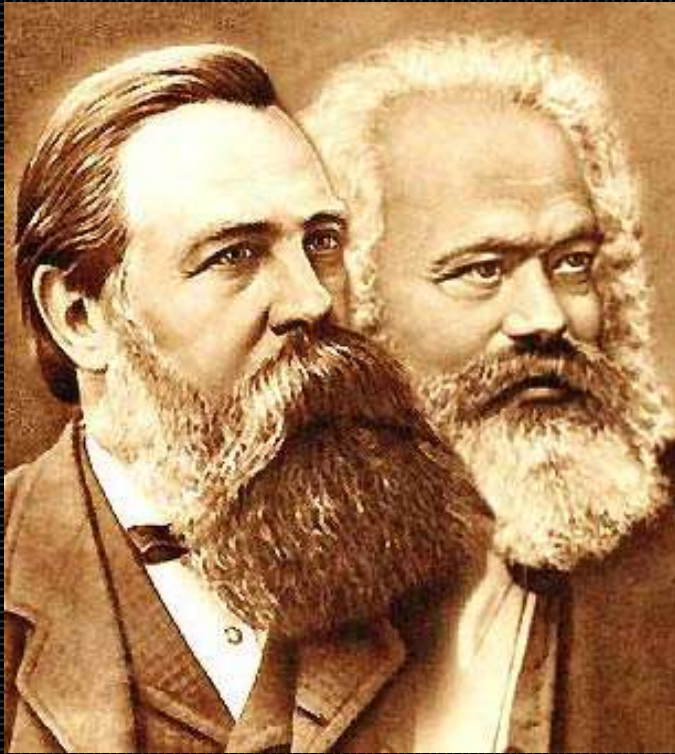
- Pierre Joseph Proudhon 1819-1865
1840 *What is property* -Property is theft,
profit that was stolen from the workers



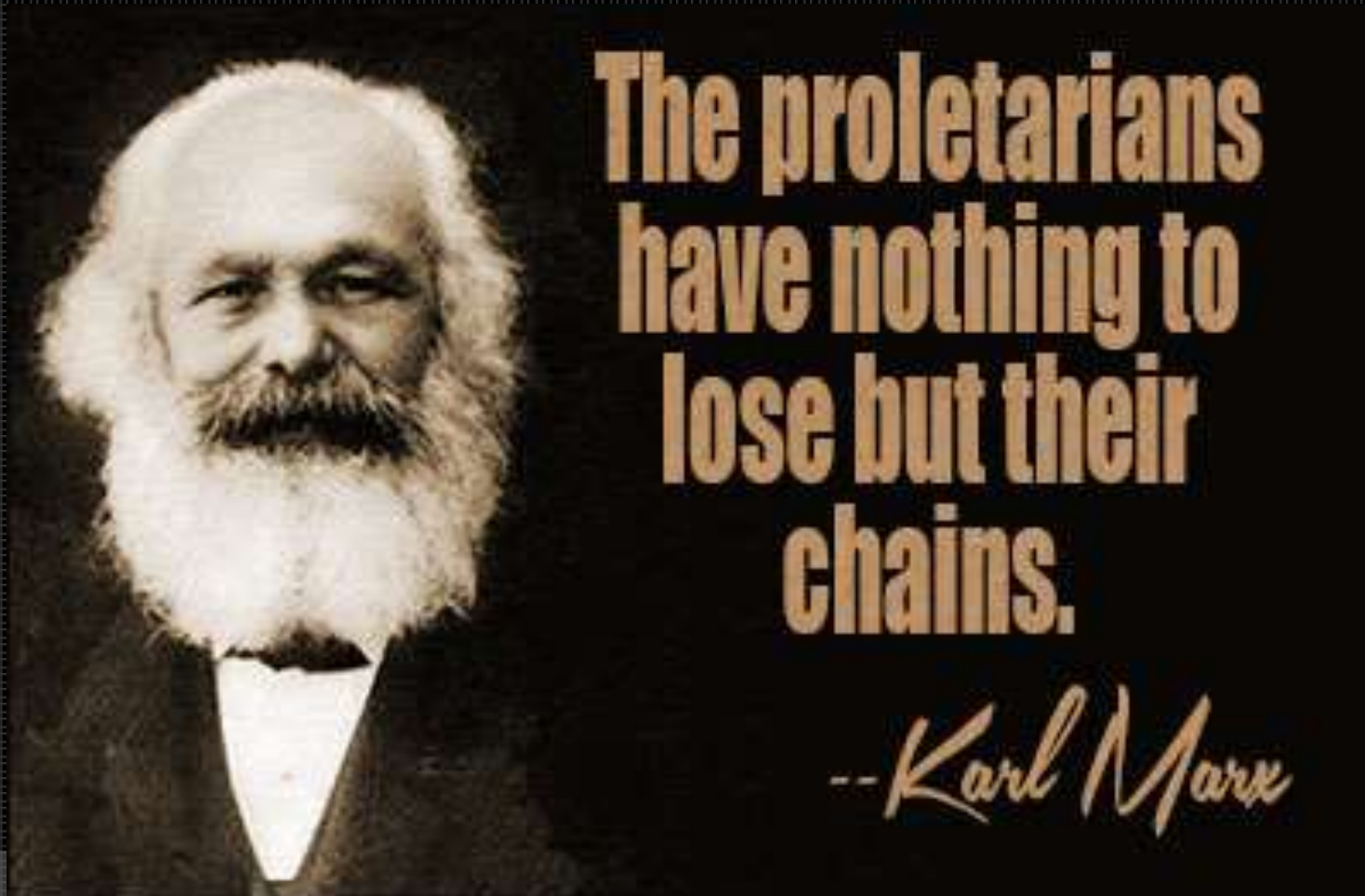
1848 The Communist Manifesto

Karl Marx 1818-1883

Friedrich Engels 1820-1895



- Marx- son of a Jewish lawyer who had converted to Christianity
- Marx studied philosophy at the University of Berlin
- “The interests of the middle class and the working class were opposed to each other”- Marx



The Communist Manifesto

- “The history of all previously existing society is the history of class struggles one class has always exploited the other”
- Middle class – bourgeoisie
- Working class- proletariat
- The bourgeoisie triumphed over the feudal aristocracy
- The proletariat would one day conquer the bourgeoisie in a violent revolution
- profits were stolen wages (from workers) George Hegel 1770-1831





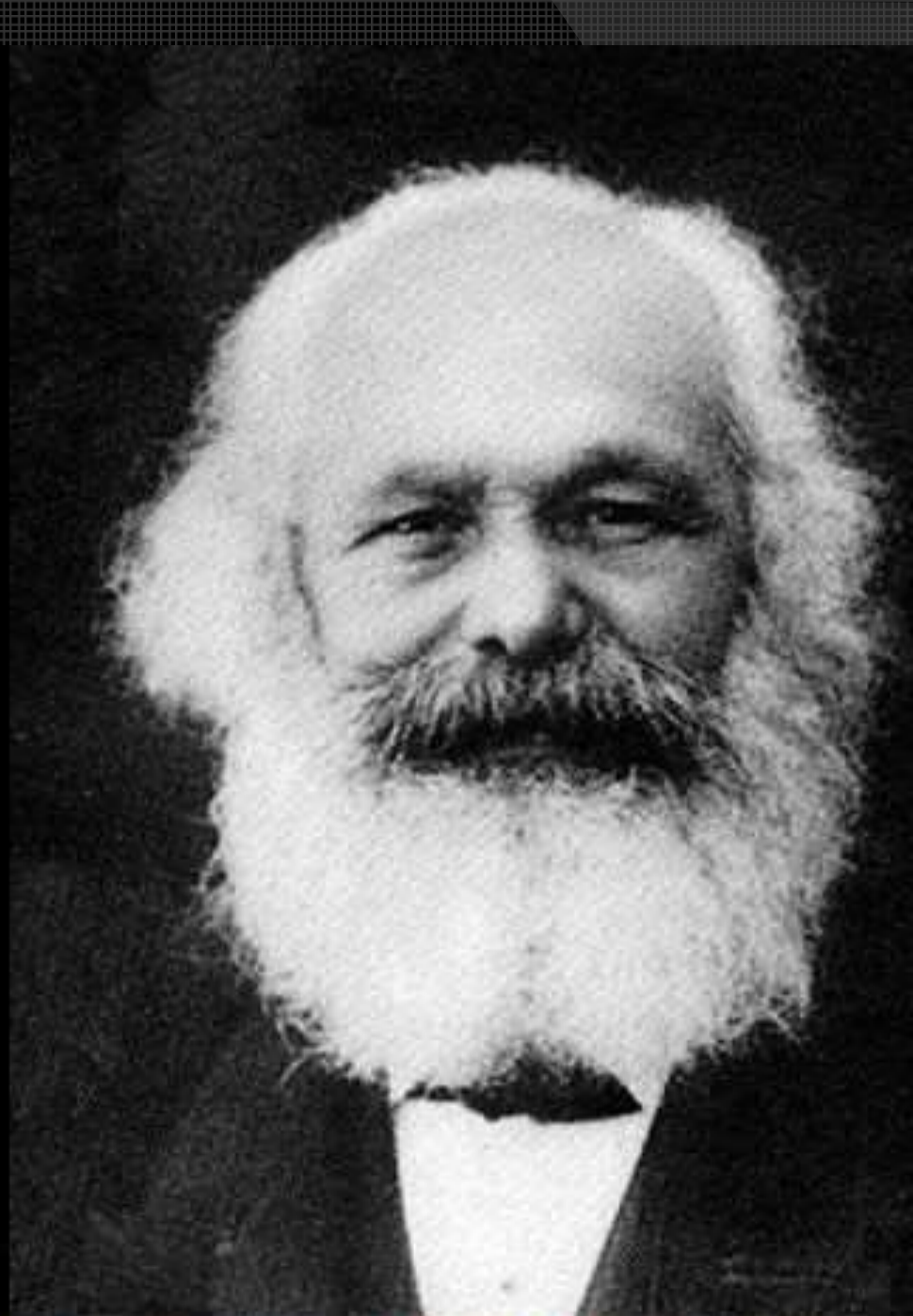


Key Ideas:

- Power was held by a minority (the **elite** or **bourgeoisie**) who had access to capital and could use their money and power to generate more wealth.
- The majority of the population (the **mass** or **proletariat**) had only their **labour** (strength and time) to help them make a living.
- Industrialisation had meant that the elite were the only ones who had access to the **means of production**.
- Without the ability to produce for themselves, the mass were dependent on the elite for survival.
- To maximise profits, the elite needed to get as much labour from the mass for as little cost as possible.
- The elite needed the mass to accept their position as powerless workers.

“The oppressed are allowed once every few years to decide which particular representatives of the oppressing class are to represent and repress them.”

- Karl Marx



Life in the Emerging Urban Society



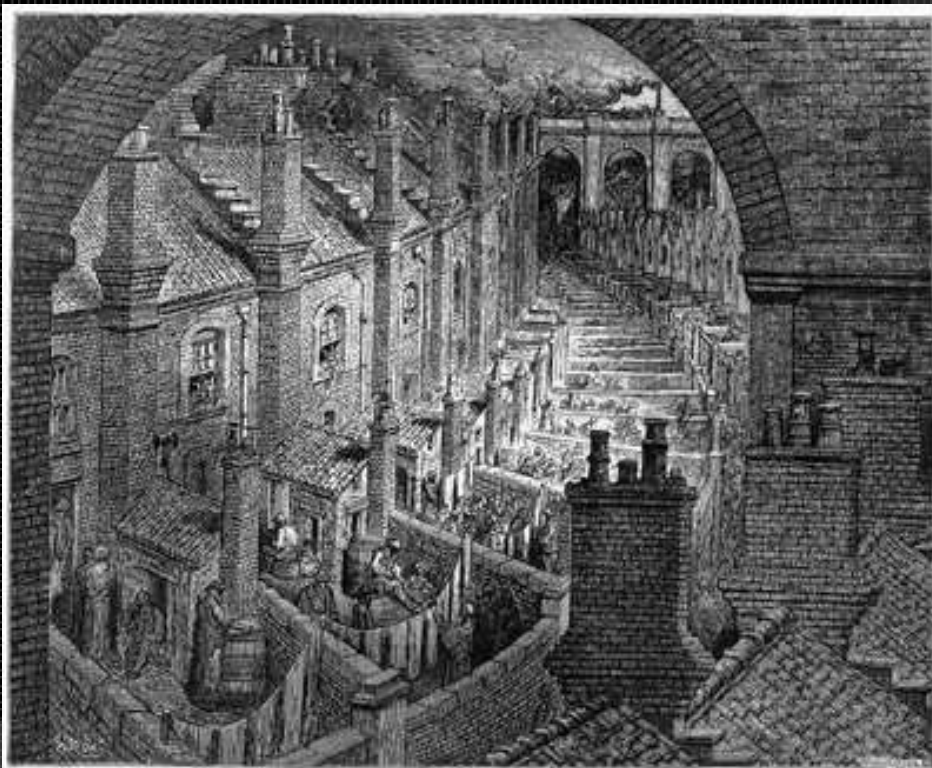
● Large cities had high birth rates and high death rates



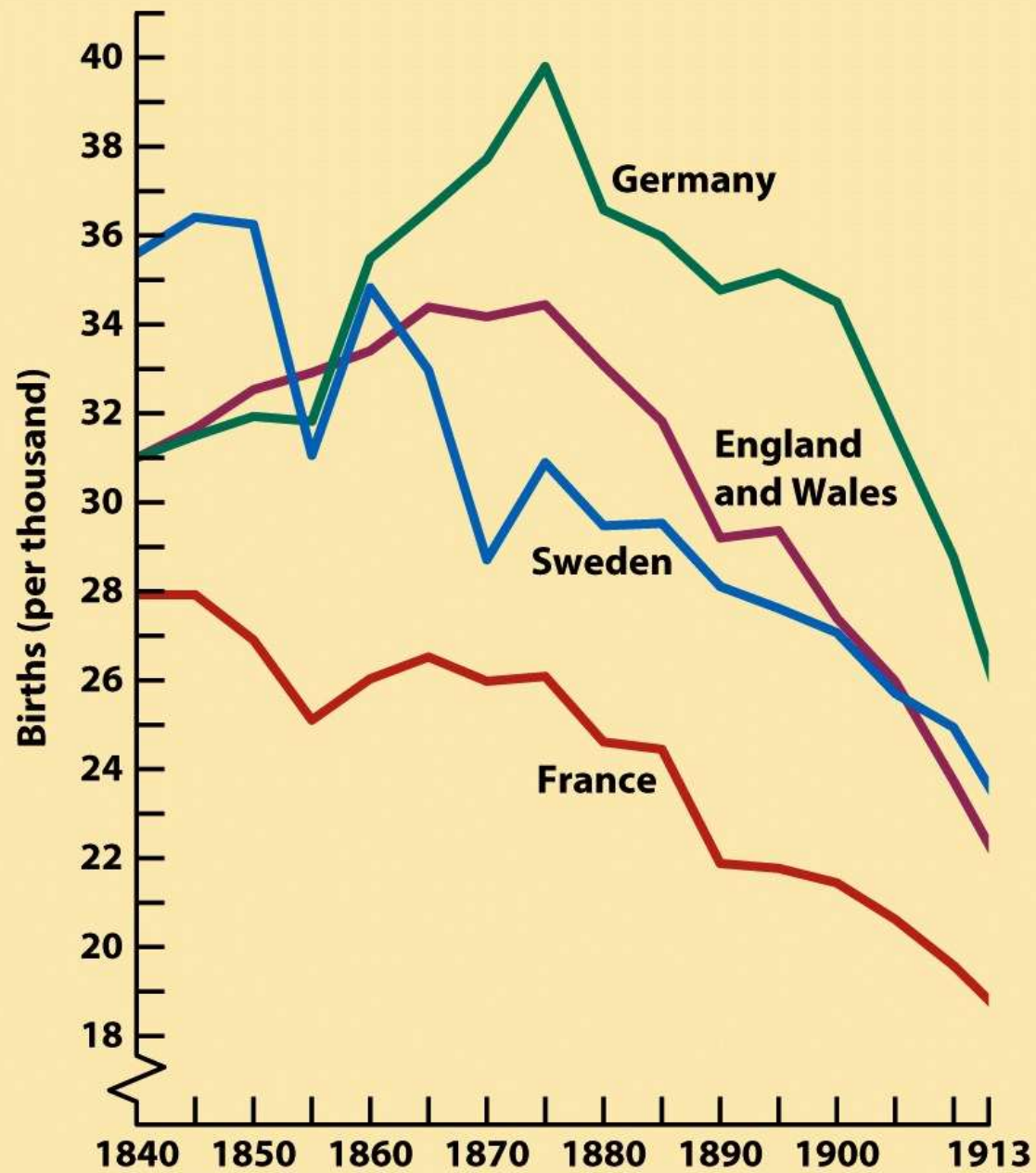
People were drawn to the cities by
manufacturing jobs

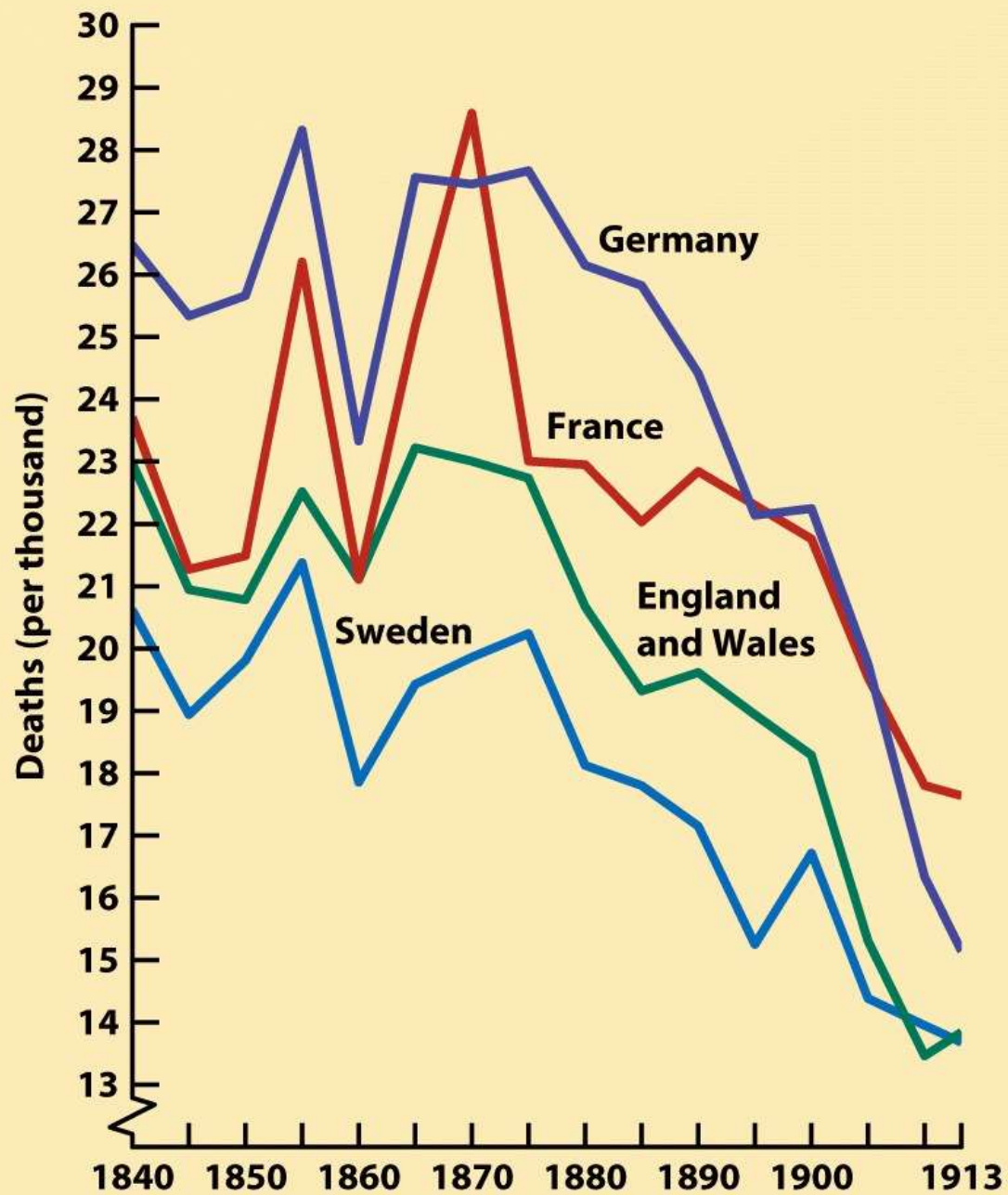
Poverty, overcrowding, and disease





- As improved medical care allowed more children to survive beyond childhood, attitudes toward their rearing began to change.
 - As far back as the 1770s, in *Emile*, Rousseau had openly criticized societal attitudes toward children, ...
 - ...calling for greater love, tenderness, and understanding in their rearing, and greater societal support for their education.
 - While the middle-class embraced such “*enlightened*” thinking, ...
 - ...an **illegitimacy explosion** - a result of separation from the moral grounding of home communities -, ...
 - ...led to a widespread increase in the number of foundling hospitals in industrial cities.
 - Hoping to maintain their social status for generations, the middle-class pressed for the establishment of public schools.
 - Prussia would be the first in Europe to develop a gov’t supported system of universal education.

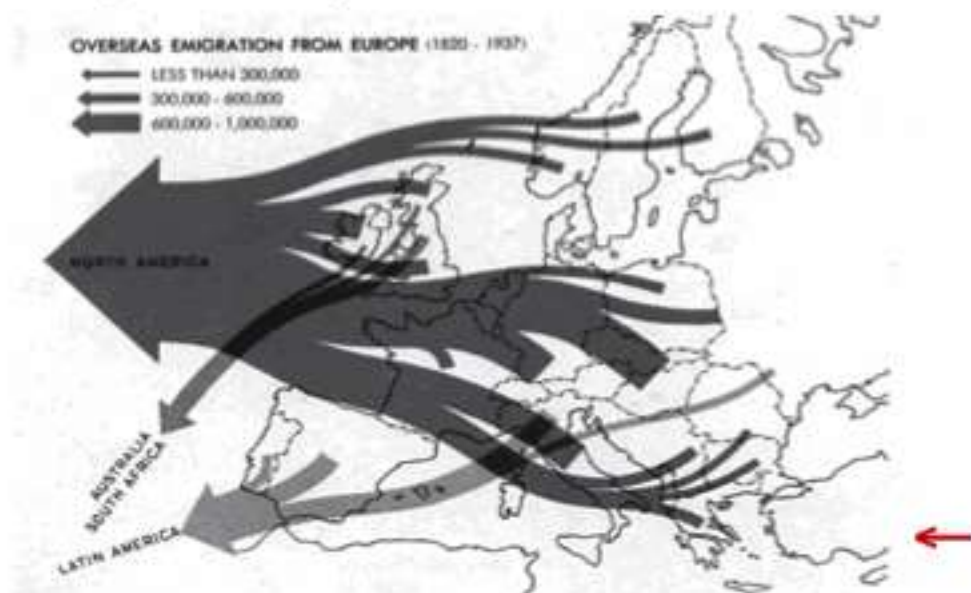
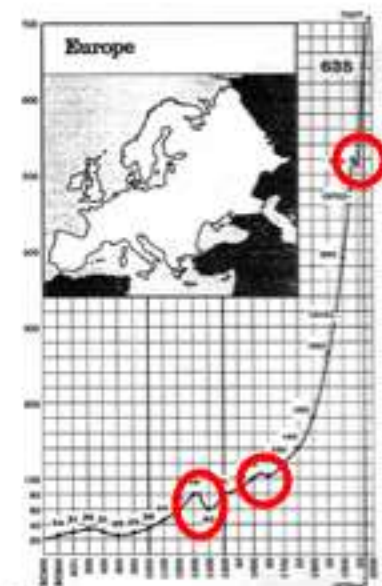




The family's desire to improve its economic and social position led to a revolutionary reduction in the size of European families during the later part of the 19th century.



- During the 19th century, Europeans were on the move like never before:
 - *freedom* – the emancipation of serfs
 - *transportation* - railroad, steamships, improved roads
 - *employment* - urban wage-labor opportunities
 - 1846-1932, 50 million Europeans emigrated overseas:
 - To: North and South America, Australia, Northern and Southern Africa



- From: 1846-1885 - northern and western Europe (Br, Ire, Germ, Scan)
- 1885-1932 - southern and eastern Europe (It, Balkans, Russia)
- Outflow helped to relieve social and population pressures in Europe.

Primitive toilet facilities

Manchester: 200 people shared a single outhouse (emptied infrequently) sewage often overflowed.



Cholera epidemic- 1846

NOTICE.

PREVENTIVES OF CHOLERA!

Published by order of the Sanatory Committee, under the sanction of the Medical Council.

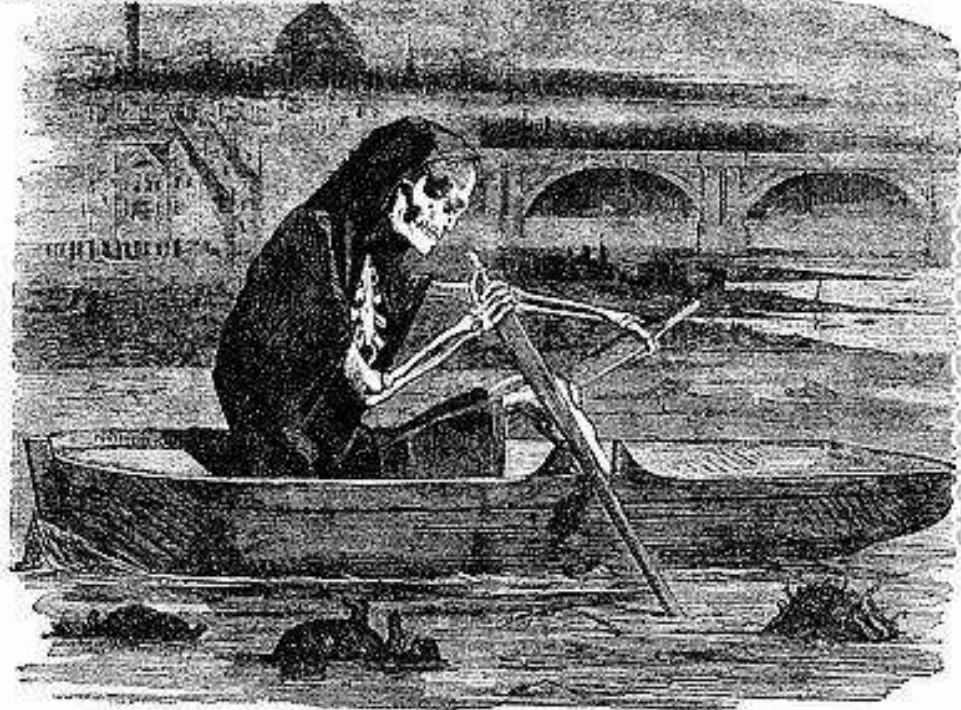
BE TEMPERATE IN EATING & DRINKING!

Avoid Raw Vegetables and Unripe Fruit!

Abstain from **COLD WATER**, when heated, and above all from *Ardent Spirits*, and if habit have rendered them indispensable, take much less than usual.



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THE "SILENT HIGHWAY"-MAN





"A Court for King Cholera" (Punch, 1852).



Fig 1 A drop of Thames water, as depicted by *Punch* in 1850

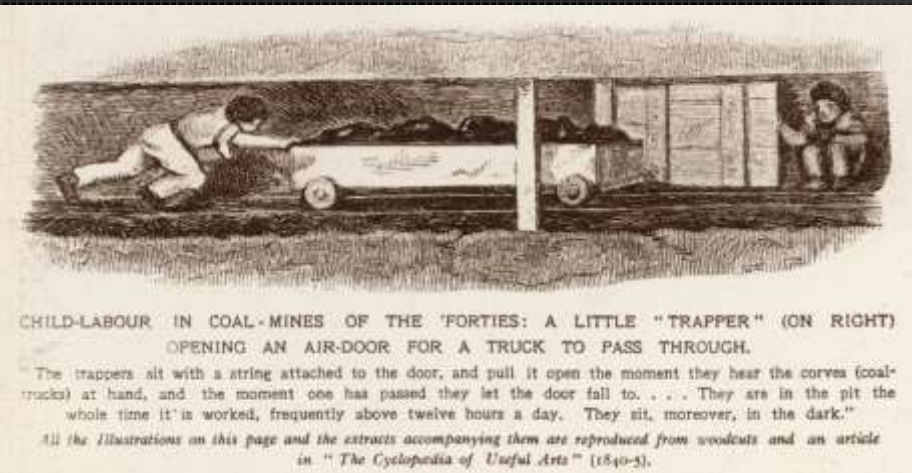
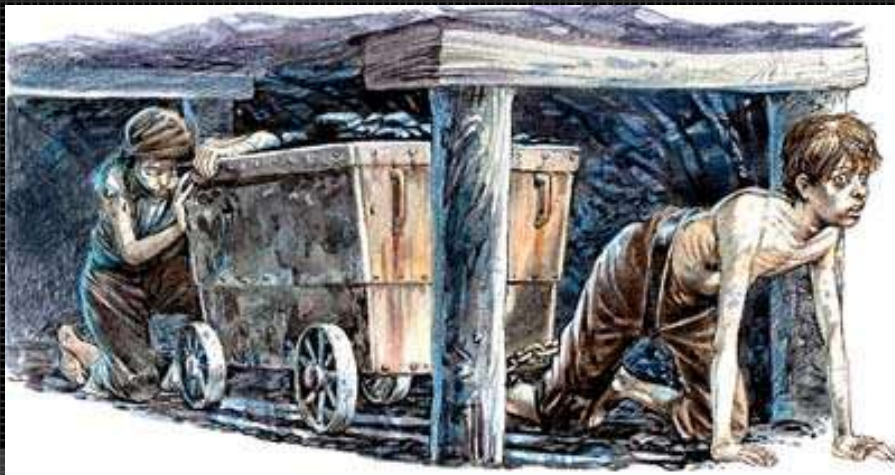
- Edwin Chadwick- a Government official said that the conditions were good



Conditions of Work

First cotton mills functioned along rivers and streams in the 1770s.

- Factory work was unappealing
- Long monotonous hours
- Whole families worked together
- Cotton mill owners turned to abandoned pauper children for labor
- The children were treated badly and overworked



Robert Owen

factory owner that raised the age of employment in his mills which promoted the education of children



Factory Act of 1833

Factory Act of 1833- limited the workday for children between the ages of 9 and 13 to 8 hours , and from 14-18 to 12 hours.

The factory act broke the pattern of whole families working together.

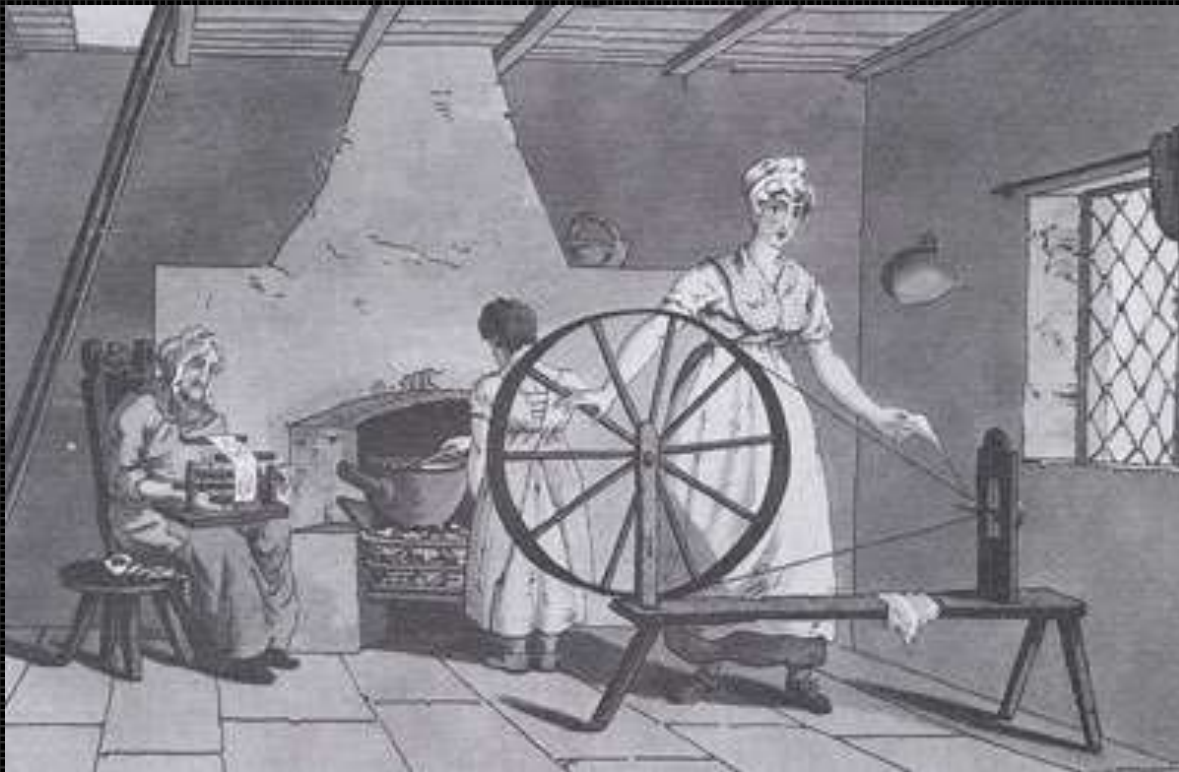


Irish in search of jobs went to England by 1851-
1/6 of the population of Liverpool was Irish

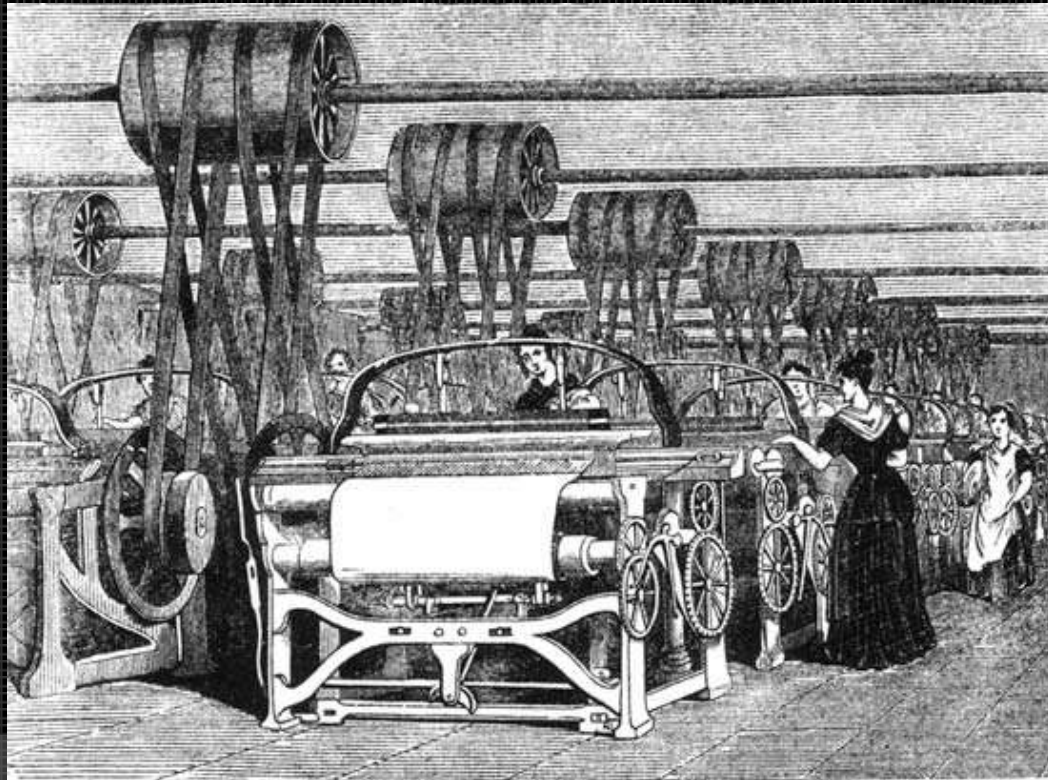


Traditional gender roles

- Women and girls- milking and spinning
- Men and boys – plowing and weaving

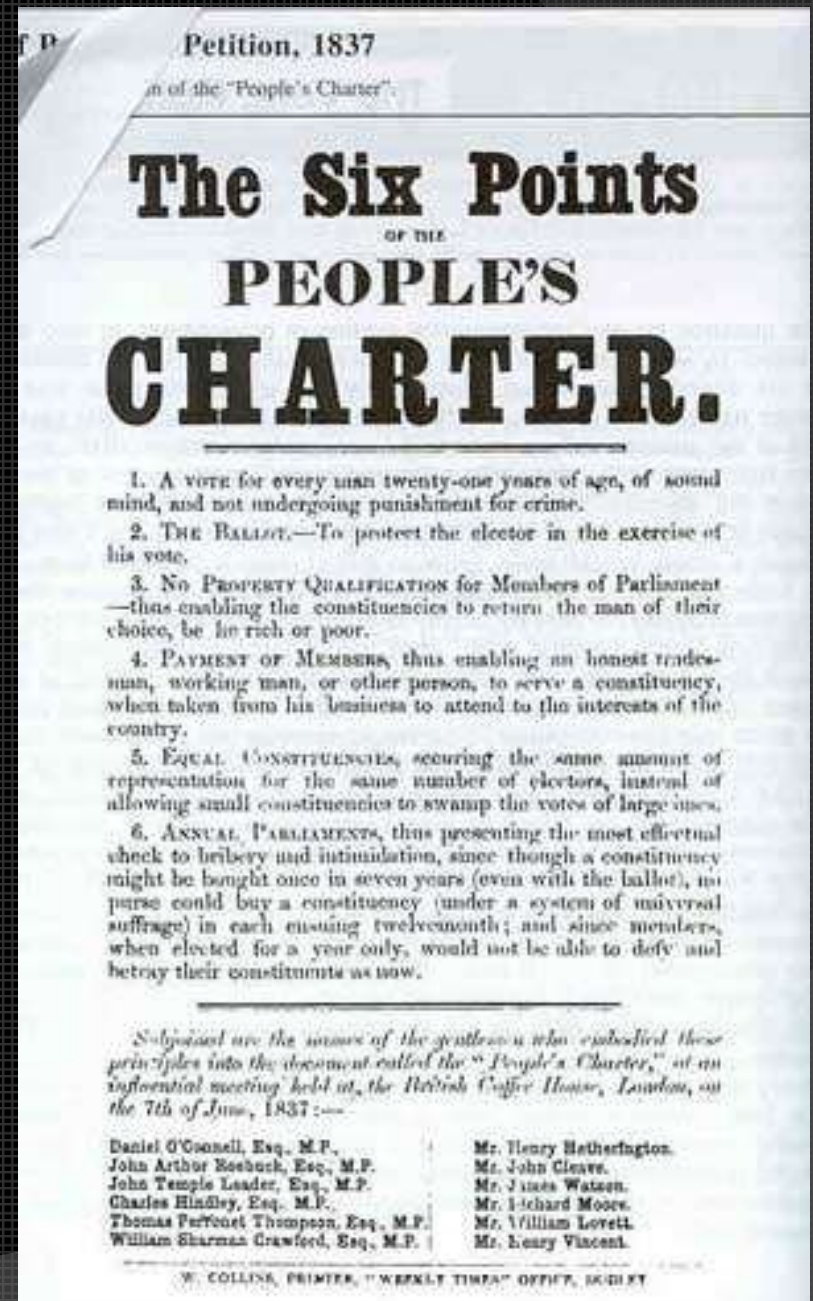


Industrial revolution-Men emerged as the primary wage earner of the family. Women found only limited job opportunities housework, childcare, and craft work at home. Women were confined to low paying dead end jobs.



- ◎ **The mines act of 1842** –prohibited underground work for all women and for boys under 10.
- ◎ **1799 combination acts**-outlawed unions and strike.
- ◎ **1813 and 1814**-parliament repealed law of 1563 regulating the wages of artisans and conditions of apprenticeship. Capitalists flooded their trades with cheap goods.
- ◎ Combination acts were ignored
- ◎ 1824 combination acts were repealed.

- **Chartist Movement-**
demanded that all men
be given the right to
vote
- Industrialization fueled
the growth and
development of cities.
- Cities tended to be
awful places for the
working poor



Prince Klemens Von Metternich

“When France sneezes
Europe catches a cold”



The Revolutions of 1848

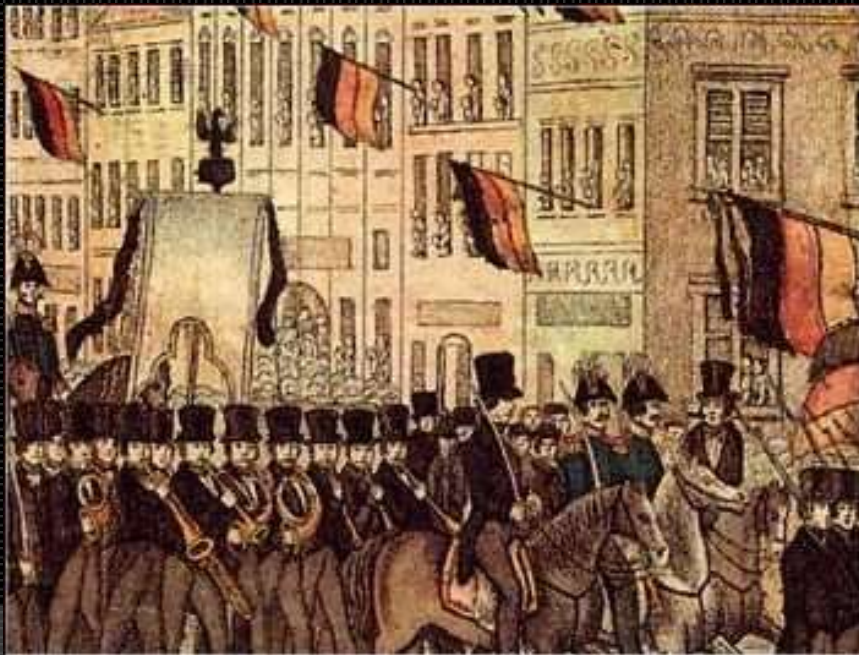
- “Political and social ideologies combined with severe economic crisis and the Romantic impulse produced a vast upheaval across Europe”. McKay 778



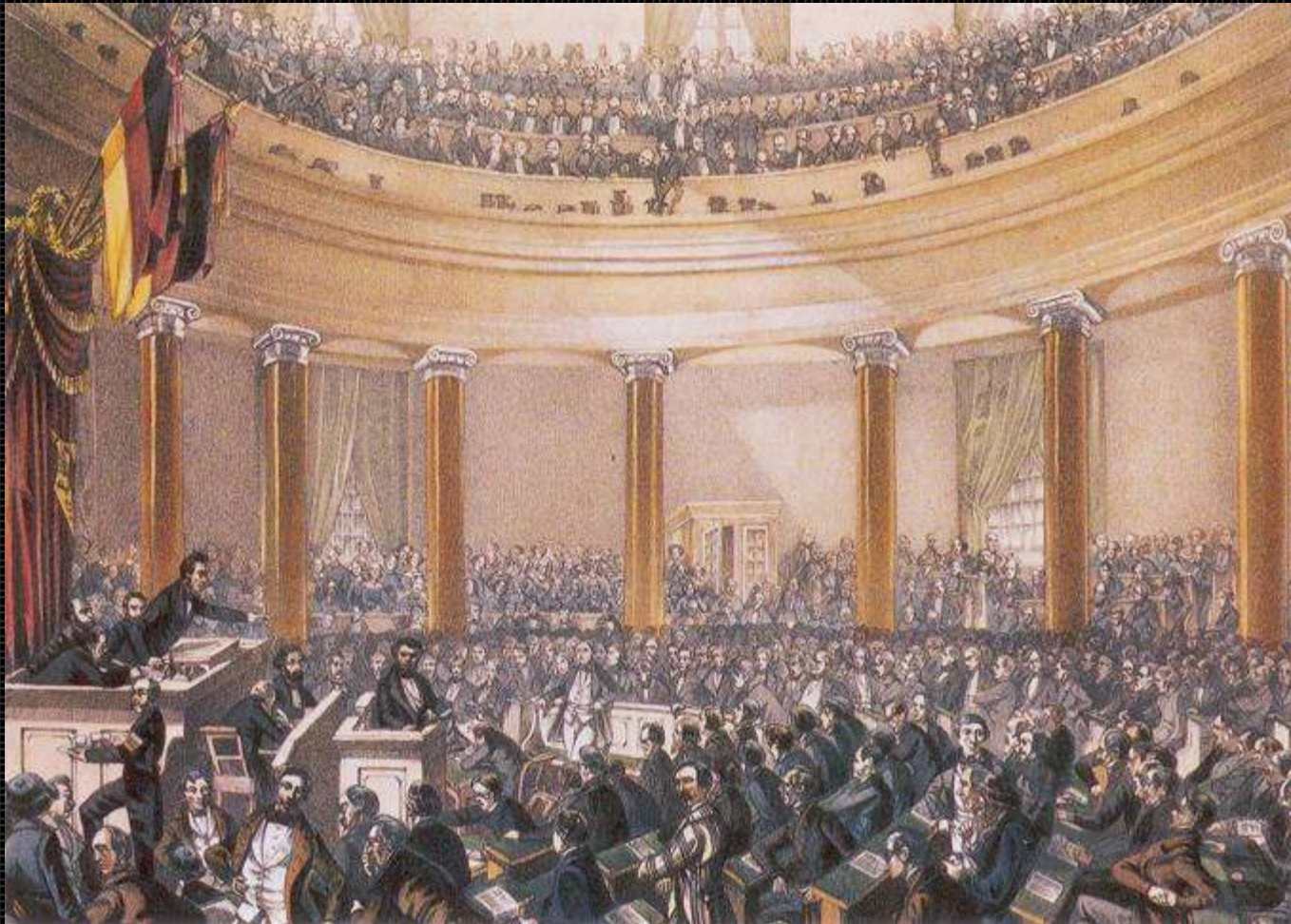


Central Europe

- 38 states of the German confederation
- Many German rules promised constitutions, a free press, jury trials and others liberal reforms.
- Prussia king Frederick William IV (1840-1861) agreed to abolish censorship, establish a new constitution and work for a united Germany



The Frankfurt Assembly- All German Parliament Debate over new German state



Grossdeutsch- (big Germany) included Austria



The Three Proposals for Solving "The German Question"



- **Kleindeutsch** (small Germany)
excluding Austria making Prussian king
the emperor of the new German state



Austria withdrew

Frederick William refused title of Emperor

In March 1849 ordered the Prussian
delegates home

The Frankfurt assembly soon disbanded



The Hapsburg Dynasty - Austrian Empire

1848 Hungarian liberals wanted their own Legislative March demonstrations in Buda, Prague, and Vienna.

This led to Metternich's dismissal (fled to London)

In December Emperor Ferdinand I abdicated in favor of his nephew Francis Joseph I (1848-1916)



Karikatur zur Flucht Metternichs im März 1848.



- The Hungarian revolution was finally crushed in 1849 when Russia (Nicholas I) sent an army of 140,000



Giuseppe Mazzini

Revolts in the Italian States

Failed uprising in 1830-1831

Italy's (Risorgimento) “resurgence” led by
Giuseppe Mazzini (1805-1872) young Italy 1831



Five Days of Milan. Italians fan the flames of revolution, March 1848

1848 Beginning in Sicily

Lombardy and Venetia rebelled against their Austrian overlords

Charles Albert (1831-1849) King of Piedmont led a war of liberation against Austria

His invasion of Lombardy was unsuccessful

Italian uprisings were a failure only Piedmont kept its liberal constitution





REVOLUTIONS OF 1848

In 1848, revolts in Paris again unleashed a tidal wave of revolution across Europe.



- ✧ In **Austria**, revolts caused **Metternich** to resign. The Austrian government agreed to reforms, but these gains were temporary. With Russian help, Austrian forces defeated the rebels. Many were imprisoned, executed, or exiled.
- ✧ Nationalists in **Italy** rebelled against Austrian Hapsburg rulers. They expelled the pope and installed a nationalist government. Before long, Austrian troops ousted the new government and the French army restored the pope to power.
- ✧ In Prussia, liberals forced **King Frederick William IV** to agree to a constitution written by an elected assembly.
- ✧ Within a year, Frederick dissolved the assembly and issued his own constitution keeping power in his own hands.



Failures of 1848

Unity of Revolutionaries had made the revolutions possible, but divisions after led to their defeat





Cholera

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THE "SILENT HIGHWAY"-MAN



LE CHOLÉRA

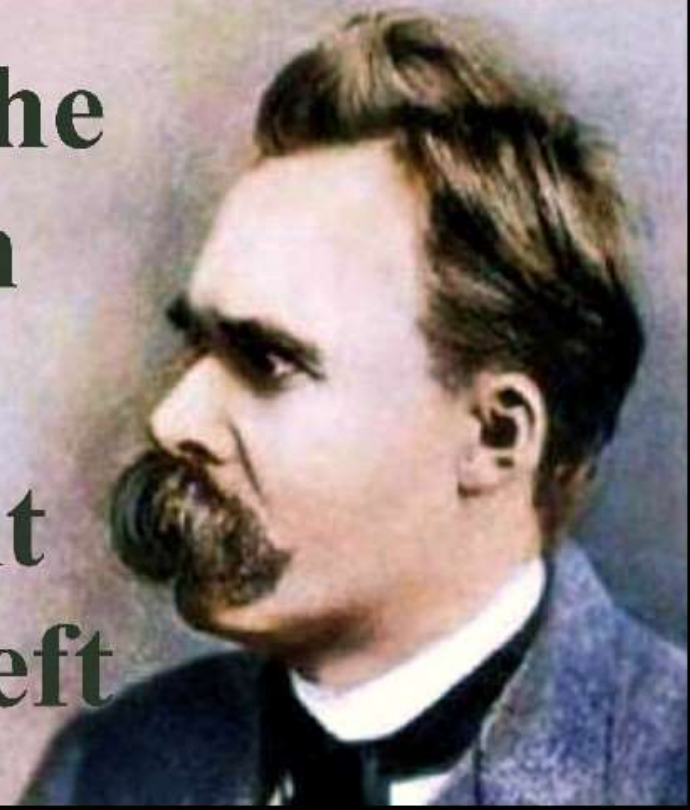


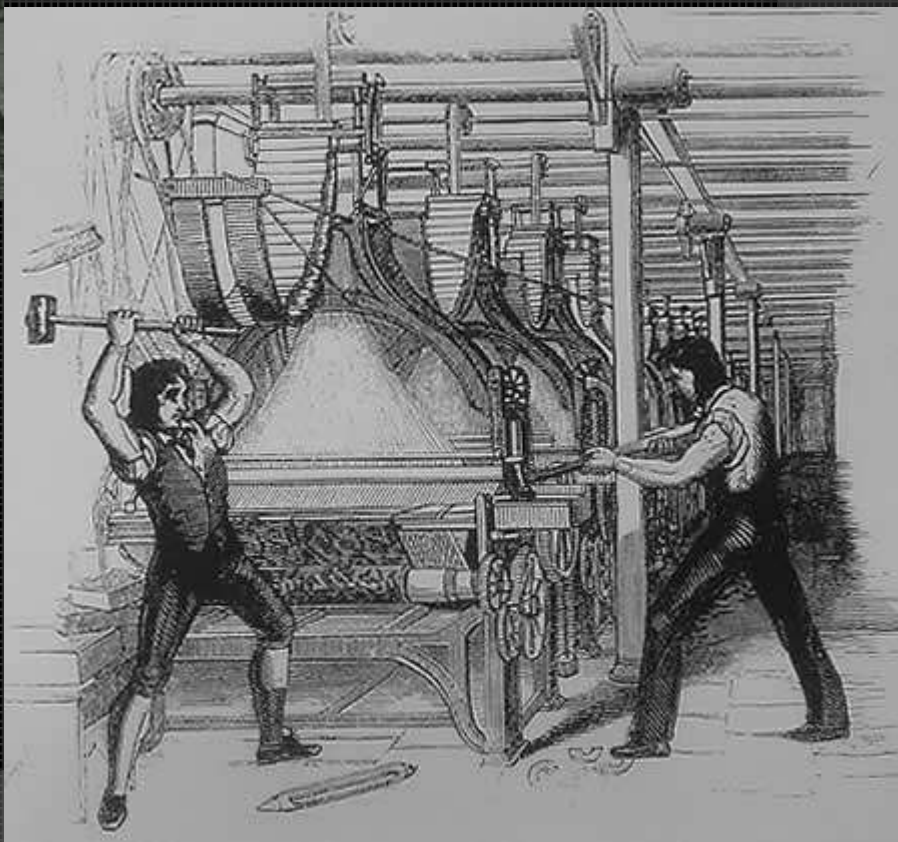
I care not what puppet is placed upon the throne of England to rule the Empire on which the sun never sets.

The man who controls Britain's money supply controls the British Empire, and I control the British money supply.

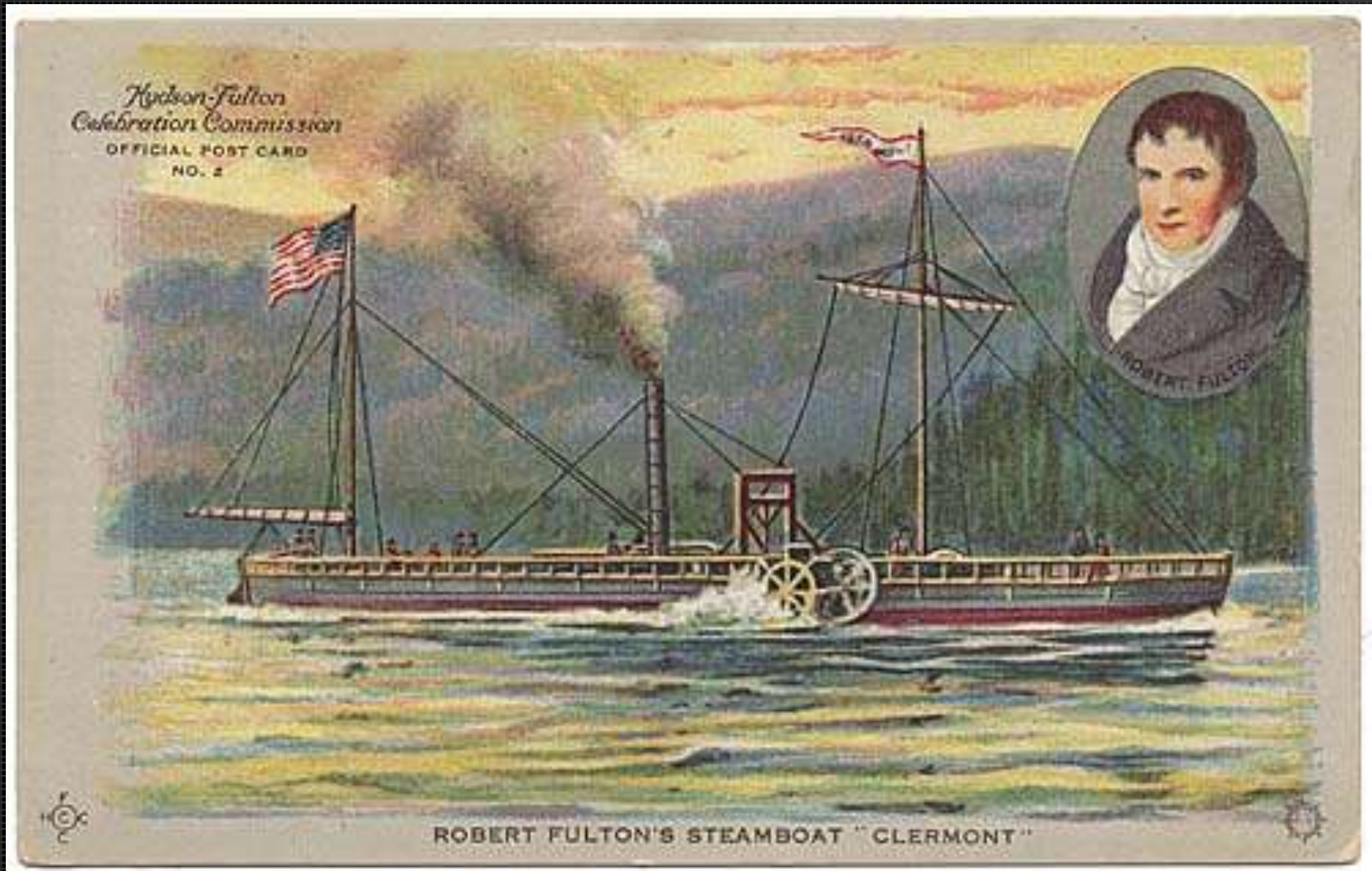
-Nathan Rothschild

**Whatever the
State saith
is a lie;
whatever it
hath is a theft**





Robert Fulton steamboat



bessemer











**Every law is
an infraction
of liberty**

Jeremy Bentham

