**Period 3: c. 1815 to c. 1914**

**3.1 The Industrial Revolution spread from Great Britain to the continent, where the state played a greater role in promoting industry.**

A. Britain’s ready supplies of coal, iron ore, and other essential raw materials promoted industrial growth.

B. Economic institutions and human capital such as engineers, inventors, and capitalists helped Britain lead the process of industrialization, largely through private initiative.

C. Britain’s parliamentary government promoted commercial and industrial interests because those interests were represented in Parliament.

II. Following the British example, industrialization took root in continental Europe, sometimes with state sponsorship.

A. France moved toward industrialization at a more gradual pace than Great Britain, with government support and with less dislocation of traditional methods of production.

B. Industrialization in Prussia allowed that state to become the leader of a unified Germany, which subsequently underwent rapid industrialization under government sponsorship.

C. A combination of factors including geography, lack of resources, the dominance of traditional landed elites, the persistence of serfdom in some areas, and inadequate government sponsorship accounted for eastern and southern Europe’s lag in industrial development. Teachers have flexibility to use examples of geographic factors in eastern and southern Europe such as the following: w Lack of resources w Lack of adequate transportation.

III. During the second industrial revolution (c. 1870–1914), more areas of Europe experienced industrial activity, and industrial processes increased in scale and complexity.

A. Mechanization and the factory system became the predominant modes of production by 1914.

B. New technologies and means of communication and transportation — including railroads — resulted in more fully integrated national economies, a higher level of urbanization, and a truly global economic network.

C. Volatile business cycles in the last quarter of the 19th century led corporations and governments to try to manage the market through monopolies, banking practices, and tariffs.

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| First Industrial Revolution  Textiles  Crystal Palace  Second Industrial Revolution  Factory system  Railroads | | | | Urbanization  Monopolies  Tariffs *Canals*  *Zollverein*  *List’s National System*  *Bessemer Process*  *Mass production* | | | *Electricity*  *Chemicals*  *Telegraph*  *Steamship*  *Internal Combustion Engine*  *Radio* | | | | |
| **3.2 The experiences of everyday life were shaped by industrialization, depending on the level of industrial development in a particular location.**  I. Industrialization promoted the development of new classes in the industrial regions of Europe.  A. In industrialized areas of Europe (i.e., western and northern Europe), socioeconomic changes created divisions of labor that led to the development of self-conscious classes, such as the proletariat and the bourgeoisie.  B. In some of the less industrialized areas of Europe, the dominance of agricultural elites persisted into the 20th century.  C. Class identity developed and was reinforced through participation in philanthropic, political, and social associations among the middle classes, and in mutual aid societies and trade unions among the working classes.  II. Europe experienced rapid population growth and urbanization, leading to social dislocations.  A. Along with better harvests caused in part by the commercialization of agriculture, industrialization promoted population growth, longer life expectancy, and lowered infant mortality.  B. With migration from rural to urban areas in industrialized regions, cities experienced overcrowding, while affected rural areas suffered declines in available labor as well as weakened communities.  III. Over time, the Industrial Revolution altered the family structure and relations for bourgeois and working-class families.  A. Bourgeois families became focused on the nuclear family and the cult of domesticity, with distinct gender roles for men and women.  B. By the end of the century, wages and the quality of life for the working class improved because of laws restricting the labor of children and women, social welfare programs, improved diet, and the use of birth control.  C. Economic motivations for marriage, while still important for all classes, diminished as the middle-class notion of companionate marriage began to be adopted by the working classes.  D. Leisure time centered increasingly on the family or small groups, concurrent with the development of activities and spaces to use that time.  IV. A heightened consumerism developed as a result of the second industrial revolution.  A. Industrialization and mass marketing increased both the production and demand for a new range of consumer goods — including clothing, processed foods, and labor-saving devices — and created more leisure opportunities.  B. New efficient methods of transportation and other innovations created new industries, improved the distribution of goods, increased consumerism, and enhanced the quality of life.  V. Because of the persistence of primitive agricultural practices and land-owning patterns, some areas of Europe lagged in industrialization while facing famine, debt, and land shortages. [ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Proletariat  Bourgeoisie  Middle class  Commercialization of agriculture  Mass marketing *Factory Act 1833* | Trade unions  Mutual aid Societies  *Mines Act 1842*  Nuclear family  Cult of Domesticity | | | | | *Ten Hours Act 1847*  *Parks*  *Sports*  Family  Mass Leisure  Consumerism | | *Department Stores*  *Advertising*  *Automobile*  *Leisure travel*  *Irish Potato Famine* | | | |
| **3.3 The problems of industrialization provoked a range of ideological, governmental, and collective responses.**  I. Ideologies developed and took root throughout society as a response to industrial and political revolutions.  A. Liberals emphasized popular sovereignty, individual rights, and enlightened self-interest but debated the extent to which all groups in society should actively participate in its governance.  B. Radicals in Britain and republicans on the continent demanded universal male suffrage and full citizenship without regard to wealth and property ownership; some argued that such rights should be extended to women.  C. Conservatives developed a new ideology in support of traditional political and religious authorities, which was based on the idea that human nature was not perfectible.  D. Socialists called for a fair distribution of society’s resources and wealth and evolved from a utopian to a Marxist scientific critique of capitalism.  F. Nationalists encouraged loyalty to the nation in a variety of ways, including romantic idealism, liberal reform, political unification, racialism with a concomitant anti-Semitism, and chauvinism justifying national aggrandizement.  G. A form of Jewish nationalism, Zionism, developed in the late 19th century as a response to growing anti-Semitism in both western and eastern Europe.  II. Governments responded to the problems created or exacerbated by industrialization by expanding their functions and creating modern bureaucratic states.  A. Liberalism shifted from laissez-faire to interventionist economic and social policies on behalf of the less privileged; the policies were based on a rational approach to reform that addressed the impact of the Industrial Revolution on the individual.  B. Government reforms transformed unhealthy and overcrowded cities by modernizing infrastructure, regulating public health, reforming prisons, and establishing modern police forces.  C. Governments promoted compulsory public education to advance the goals of public order, nationalism, and economic growth.    III. Political movements and social organizations responded to the problems of industrialization.  A. Mass-based political parties emerged as sophisticated vehicles for social, economic, and political reform.  B. Workers established labor unions and movements promoting social and economic reforms that also developed into political parties.  C. Feminists pressed for legal, economic, and political rights for women as well as improved working conditions.  D. Various private, nongovernmental reform movements sought to lift up the deserving poor and end serfdom and slavery. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Laissez-faire  Liberalism  Popular sovereignty  Individual rights  Female Suffrage  Universal Male Suffrage  Conservatism  Socialism  Marxism  Anarchism  Nationalism  anti-Semitism  Zionism  Government reforms | | Modern Police Force  Compulsory education  Mass Politics  Labor unions  Feminism  *Economic liberalism*  *Thomas Malthus*  *David Ricardo*  *Jeremy Bentham*  *Anti-Corn Law League*  *John Stuart Mill*  *Chartists*  *Flora Tristan* | | | *Edmund Burke*  *Metternich*  *Henry de Saint-Simon*  *Charles Fourier*  *Robert Owen*  *Friedrich Engels*  *Rosa Luxemburg*  *Giuseppe Mazzini*  *Dreyfus Affair*  *Christian Socialists*  *Theodor Herzl*  *Public housing*  *Urban redesign*  *Conservatives* | | | | | | *Liberals*  *Socialists*  *British Labour Party*  *German Social Democrats*  *British Women’s Social and Political Union*  *Emmeline Pankhurst*  *Temperance Movement*  *British Abolitionist Movement* |
| **3.4 European states struggled to maintain international stability in an age of nationalism and revolutions.**  I. The Concert of Europe (or Congress System) sought to maintain the status quo through collective action and adherence to conservatism.  A. Metternich, architect of the Concert of Europe, used it to suppress nationalist and liberal revolutions.  B. Conservatives re-established control in many European states and attempted to suppress movements for change and, in some areas, to strengthen adherence to religious authorities.  C. In the first half of the 19th century, revolutionaries attempted to destroy the status quo.  D. The revolutions of 1848 challenged the conservative order and led to the breakdown of the Concert of Europe.  II. The breakdown of the Concert of Europe opened the door for movements of national unification in Italy and Germany as well as liberal reforms elsewhere.  A. The Crimean War demonstrated the weakness of the Ottoman Empire and contributed to the breakdown of the Concert of Europe, thereby creating the conditions in which Italy and Germany could be unified after centuries of fragmentation.  B. A new breed of conservative leaders, including Napoleon III, Cavour, and Bismarck, co-opted the agenda of nationalists for the purposes of creating or strengthening the state.  C. The creation of the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary, which recognized the political power of the largest ethnic minority, was an attempt to stabilize the state by reconfiguring national unity.  D. In Russia, autocratic leaders pushed through a program of reform and modernization, which gave rise to revolutionary movements and eventually the Revolution of 1905.  III. The unification of Italy and Germany transformed the European balance of power and led to efforts to construct a new diplomatic order.  A. Cavour’s Realpolitik strategies, combined with the popular Garibaldi’s military campaigns, led to the unification of Italy.  B. Bismarck employed diplomacy and industrialized warfare and weaponry and the manipulation of democratic mechanisms to unify Germany.  C. After 1871, Bismarck attempted to maintain the balance of power through a complex system of alliances directed at isolating France. Teachers have flexibility to use examples of Bismarck’s alliances such as the following: w Three Emperors’ League w Triple Alliance w Reinsurance Treaty  D. Bismarck’s dismissal in 1890 eventually led to a system of mutually antagonistic alliances and heightened international tensions.  E. Nationalist tensions in the Balkans drew the Great Powers into a series of crises, leading up to World War | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Concert of Europe  Congress System  Metternich  Conservatism  Revolutions of 1848  Crimean War  Italian Unification  German Unification  Napoleon III  Cavour | | Bismarck  Dual Monarchy/Austria-Hungary  Revolution of 1905 (Russia)  Realpolitik  Garibaldi  Bismarckian System of Alliances | | | Balkans  Great Powers  *Reactionaries*  *Greek War of Independence*  *Decembrist Revolt*  *Polish Revolt*  *July Revolution*  *Alexander II (Russia)*  *Sergei Witte*  *Peter Stolypin* | | | | | *Three Emperor’s Alliance*  *Triple Alliance*  *Reinsurance Treaty*  *Congress of Berlin 1878*  *Bosnia-Herzegovina Crisis 1908*  *First Second Balkan War*  *Balkan War* | |
| **3.5 A variety of motives and methods led to the intensification of European global control and increased tensions among the Great Powers.**  I. European nations were driven by economic, political, and cultural motivations in their new imperial ventures in Asia and Africa. A. European national rivalries and strategic concerns fostered imperial expansion and competition for colonies. B. The search for raw materials and markets for manufactured goods, as well as strategic and nationalistic considerations, drove Europeans to colonize Africa and Asia, even as European colonies in the Americas broke free politically, if not economically. C. Europeans justified imperialism through an ideology of cultural and racial superiority.  II. Industrial and technological developments (i.e., the second industrial revolution) facilitated European control of global empires. A. The development of advanced weaponry invariably ensured the military superiority of Europeans over colonized areas. B. Communication and transportation technologies allowed for the creation of European empires. C. Advances in medicine supported European control of Africa and Asia by preserving European lives.  III. Imperial endeavors significantly affected society, diplomacy, and culture in Europe and created resistance to foreign control abroad.   A. Imperialism created diplomatic tensions among European states that strained alliance systems. Teachers have flexibility to use examples of diplomatic tensions such as the following: w Berlin Conference in (1884–1885) w Fashoda crisis (1898) w Moroccan crises (1905, 1911)  B. Imperial encounters with non-European peoples influenced the styles and subject matter of artists and writers and provoked debate over the acquisition of colonies.  C. As non-Europeans became educated in Western values, they challenged European imperialism through nationalist movements and/or by modernizing their own economies and societies. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Imperialism  Scientific Realism  Romanticism  Realism  Materialism  Positivism  Charles Darwin  Social Darwinism  Scientific Socialism  Relativism  Sigmund Freud  Subconscious  Einstein  Quantum Mechanics  Impressionism  Post-Impressionism  Cubism | | | *Machine gun*  *Louis Pasteur*  *Anesthesia*  *Quinine*  *Berlin Conference 1884-1885*  *Moroccan Crises 1905, 1911*  *Jule Verne*  *Paul Gauguin*  *Primitivism*  *Pan-German League*  *Anti-imperialism*  *Indian Congress Party*  *Sepoy Mutiny*  *Boxer Rebellion*  *Meiji Restoration* | | *Goya*  *Caspar David Friedrich*  *JMW Turner*  *Eugene Delacroix*  *Beethoven*  *Frederic Chopin*  *Richard Wagner*  *Goethe*  *William Wordsworth*  *Lord Byron*  *Mary Shelley*  *Charles Dickens*  *George Eliot*  *Gustave Courbet*  *Dostoevsky*  *Jean-Francois Millet*  *Emile Zola* | | | | *Friedrich Nietzsche*  *Georges Sorel*  *Henri Bergson*  *Max Planck*  *Marie Curie*  *Claude Monet*  *Paul Cezanne*  *Henri Matisse*  *Edgar Degas*  *Pablo Picasso*  *Vincent Van Gogh* | | |