The Making of Industrial Society

Chapter 30

Quiz on these class notes and reading notes along with “The Rise of Nationalism” on Monday.
The Making of Industrial Society

Industrialization was essential to the modern world and its effects were global.

- Demographic changes
- Urbanization
- Imperialism
- Socialism
- Communism
- World Wars
The Making of Industrial Society

- It also had enormous effects on the economic, domestic, and social spheres of family life.
The Making of Industrial Society

- The ghastly stories of the abuse of labor in industrialized workplaces as well as the accounts of the abuse of workers on other continents who provided raw materials are riveting.
The Story of Betty Harris

This story is at the beginning of Chapter 30. Read through the introduction to the chapter to answer this question.

How does her story illustrate the changes that industrialization made in patterns of work and family life?
Industrialization

- **Definition:** the transformation of agrarian and handcraft industries into reorganized and mechanized systems of production.
  - New technologies
  - The factory system
  - Division of labor and production/assembly lines
  - Creation of large businesses to invest in necessary equipment and labor
Great Britain, the Yangzi Delta in China, and Japan – common features in the mid-eighteenth century

- High agricultural productivity = significant population growth
- High population = occupational specialization; abundant skilled and unskilled labor
- Navigable rivers = facilitated trade and transport
- Sophisticated banking and financial institutions
Foundations of Industrialism

• Coal was critical to the early industrialization of Britain
  - Shift from wood to coal in eighteenth century; deforestation caused wood shortages
  - Abundant, accessible coal reserves in Britain
  - China industrialized later because it did not have easily accessible coal deposits
Foundations of Industrialism

• Overseas colonies provided raw materials
  ◆ Plantations in the Americas provided sugar and cotton
  ◆ Colonies also became markets for British manufactured goods
  ◆ Grain, timber, and beef shipped from United States to Britain after 1830
  ◆ The Americas became a refuge for Europe’s surplus population

“The sun never sets on the British empire”
Demand for cheap cotton spurred mechanization of cotton industry

- Cotton cloth was valued by European consumers because it was comfortable and convenient.
- By 1830 half a million people worked in the cotton business, Britain’s leading industry, which accounted for 40 percent of exports.

YOU DO NOT NEED TO KNOW THE LIST OF TEXTILE MACHINE IMPROVEMENTS OTHER THAN WHAT YOU SEE ON THE CHART PROVIDED.

Complete the matching activity now.
The Need for Steam Power

- Eventually, cheap textile production depended on the steam engine which burned coal to produce steam that was used to power machines
  - James Watt's steam engine, 1765
    - Widespread use by 1800 meant increased productivity, cheaper prices
  - Iron and steel also important industries, with continual refinement
    - Coke (purified coal) replaced charcoal as principal fuel to produce iron
    - Bessemer converter (1856) made cheaper, stronger steel
Improvements in Transportation

- Transportation improved with steam engines and improved steel
  - George Stephenson invented the first steam-powered locomotive, 1815
  - Steamships began to replace sailing ships in the mid-nineteenth century
  - Railroads and steamships lowered transportation costs and created dense transportation networks
    - Linked industrial centers with overseas resources
    - Facilitated the movement of people as well as goods
    - Facilitated the delivery of manufactured products to consumers
The Factory System

- The factory gradually replaced the putting-out system
  - Factory system required division of labor; each worker performed a single task
  - Required a high degree of coordination, work discipline, and close supervision
  - For consumers, the factory system meant cheaper manufactured goods
Working Conditions

- Working conditions were often harsh
  - Workers lost status; they were not skilled, just wage earners
  - Harsh work discipline, fast pace of work, frequent accidents
  - Rural laborers had difficulty adjusting to the rigid timetables of industrial work

- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3Efq-aNBkvc&list=PLBE14E681E363E0A8](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3Efq-aNBkvc&list=PLBE14E681E363E0A8)
The Factory System

- Industrial protest
  - Luddites struck against textile mills and destroyed machines, 1811-1816, which they blamed for their low wages and unemployment
  - Fourteen Luddites were hung in 1813, and the movement died

**Luddite**

1. Somebody who opposes technological or industrial innovation
2. A worker involved in protests in Britain in the 1810s against new factory methods of production and in favor of traditional methods of work

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"Encarta World English Dictionary"
The Early Spread of Industrialism

- **Industrialization in western Europe**
  - British industrial monopoly, 1750 to 1800
    - Forbade immigration of skilled workers
    - Forbade the export of British machinery and expertise
  - Napoleon abolished internal trade barriers in western Europe, dismantled guilds
  - Belgium and France moved toward industrialization by mid-nineteenth century
  - After German unification, Bismarck sponsored heavy industry, arms, shipping – encouraged the formation of huge businesses
The Early Spread of Industrialism

- Industrialization in North America was slow to start due to few laborers and little capital
  - British craftsmen started cotton textile industry in New England in 1820s
  - Heavy iron and steel industries in 1870s
  - Rail networks developed in 1860s; integrated various regions of United States
  - North America had abundant natural resources but government and private investment was needed to provide the transportation and communication network necessary for industrialization
Industrial Capitalism

- Mass production provided cheaper goods
  - Eli Whitney promoted mass production of interchangeable parts for firearms
  - Later (1913), Henry Ford introduced assembly line to automobile production which resulted in increased production and lower prices for millions of consumers

- Industrialization was expensive and required large capital investment
  - Encouraged organization of large-scale corporations with hundreds of investors
  - New laws protected investors from liability (one advantage of corporations over the older joint-stock companies)
Industrial Capitalism

- Monopolies, trusts, and cartels: competitive associations
  - Vertical organization: one company dominates all facets of a single industry
    - Rockefeller's Standard Oil Co. – controlled all phases of petroleum production and distribution
    - Carnegie’s U.S. Steel Co. – controlled mines, steel mills, and railroad manufacturing
    - Germany’s Krupp Co. – integrated mines, steel mills, and munitions plants
  - Horizontal organization (or cartel): the owner of one mill buys out the competition
    - IG Farben, world's largest chemical company
Robber Barons

- Robber Barons of the Industrial Revolution
Complete the Reading Notes

There is a section on the “Socialist Challenge”. The notes for those are found on the next few slides.
The Socialist Challenge

- Utopian socialists: Charles Fourier, Robert Owen, and their followers
  - Established model communities based on principle of equality
  - Stressed cooperative control of industry, education for all children
- Marx (1818-1883) and Engels (1820-1895), leading nineteenth-century socialists
  - Scorned the utopian socialists as unrealistic, unproductive
  - Critique of industrial capitalism
    (a) Unrestrained competition led to ruthless exploitation of working class
    (b) State, courts, police: all tools of the capitalist ruling class
The Socialist Challenge

**The Communist Manifesto, 1848**

- Claimed excesses of capitalism would lead communist revolution
- "Dictatorship of the proletariat" would destroy capitalism
- Socialism would follow; a fair, just, and egalitarian society
- Ideas dominated European and international socialism throughout nineteenth century
Social reform came gradually, through legislative measures:

- Regulated hours and restricted work for women and children
- Gradual move to extend the vote to the working class
- Under Bismarck, Germany provided medical insurance and social security
The Socialist Challenge

- Trade unions formed to represent interests of industrial workers
  - Faced stiff opposition from employers and governments
    - Government often treated them as illegal organizations based on fears of worker revolution
    - Government supported businesses and prosecuted workers that went on strike
  - Forced employers to be more responsive to workers' needs; averted violence