Industrial Revolution

Post Napoleonic Europe
- Congress of Vienna
  o Strengthen Europe around France
    ▪ Britain, Piedmont, Prussia, Russia
  o Mutual Assistance
    ▪ Try to maintain piece in Europe
  o Restore Old Régimes
    ▪ Liberalism already in place

Background
- New Methods of Production
  o Machines instead of manual labor
- Started around 1760
  o Expanded Agriculture
  o Improved roads
  o Population Boom
  o Steam Engine
    ▪ Boats
    ▪ Trains
  o Will lead to the growth of cities
    ▪ Britain leading the way

Countries of Industrialization
- England
  o Origins
  o “Workshop of the World”
  o Easy access to natural resources
  o Easy Transportation
  o Developers of essential Tech
  o Compliant Government
- France
  o Took much longer to industrialize
  o Resources
    ▪ Less raw materials
    ▪ Less Infrastructure
  o Not as developed banking system
  o July Monarchy
    ▪ Louis Philippe
    ▪ 1830-1848
    ▪ Push for Industrialization
- German States
  o Too Rural
  o Undivided
  o Once Unified Industrialized very quickly
- Spain, Russia, Hapsburgs
  o Agriculture Based
  o Very Long to Industrialize
Did not have Infrastructure to support

7 Sins of Industrialism
- Low Wages
- Long Hours
- Child Labor
- Unsafe conditions
- Exploitation of Women
- Insecure Employment
- Slums

Responses to Industrialism
- Unions
- Parliamentary Systems
- Socialism

Revolutions
- 1820
  - Greece
    - Against Ottomans
    - Statehood
  - Spain
    - Fail
- 1830
  - France
    - Again!
  - Germany
    - Reform
    - Fail
  - Italy
    - Fail
  - Belgium
    - Statehood
- 1848
  - France
    - Of Course
    - Go for socialism
      - End up with Napoleon’s Nephew
  - Germany
    - Liberalism
    - Mostly Fail
  - Austria
    - Liberalism
    - Fail
  - End of Revolutionary Era

Consolidation of the Industrial Order
- Background
  - 1850-1914
  - Urbanization
    - 1850 50% Britain lives in cities
  - Infrastructure
    - Ports, Rail, Canals
- Adjusting to Industrial Life
  - Family life changes
    - Better Health
      - Louis Pasteur
- Consumer culture
  - Production of consumer goods
  - Leisure culture
- Corporations developed
  - Stock markets grow
  - Unions grow
- Farmer life develops
  - Production goes up

- Governmental Changes
  - Gradual Liberalization
  - Jingoism
  - Nationalism
    - Cavour – Italy
    - Bismarck – Germany
    - USA – Identity Crisis
      - Agricultural or Industrial Nation
      - Civil War
  - Governments switch to democratic minded
    - Worried about getting re-elected

- Social Changes
  - Education Reform
    - Civil Service Examinations
    - Schools
      - Teach Nationalism
        - Domestic work for girls
      - Origin of Species
        - 1859
        - Charles Darwin
  - Welfare programs
  - Feminist Movements
  - Socialist Movements
    - Marx and Engels