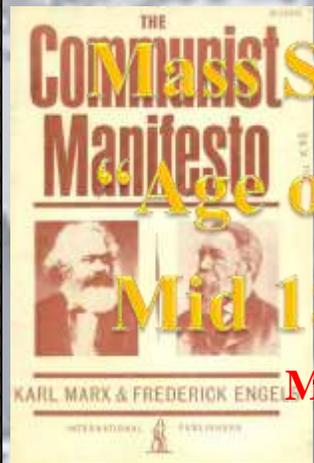


Mass Society in an "Age of Progress."

Mid 1800's - 1900

Mr. Cegielski

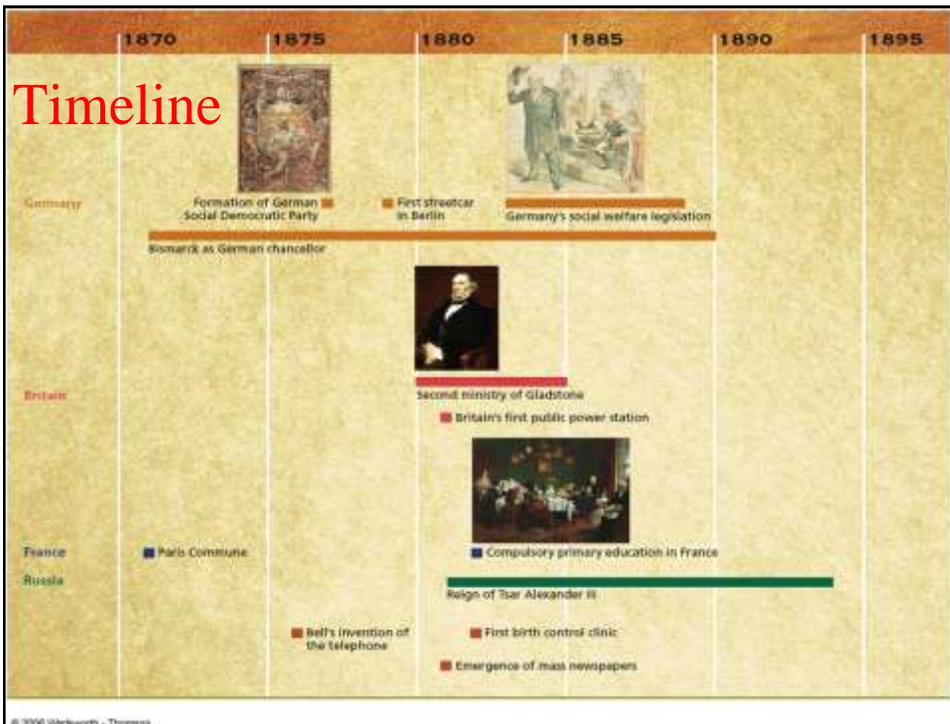






Essential Questions:

- 1) How did industrialization create a "mass society?"
- 2) How did immigration impact society and the workplace?
- 3) How did industrialization transform the roles of men and women?
- 4) What were various philosophical critiques to industrialization, capitalism and mass society? Who presented the better vision of an alternative society: Karl Marx or Proudhon?



What is Modernity?

✦ **Modernity:** social patterns resulting from industrialization. It designates the present in relation to the past.

Modernization: the process of social change begun by industrialization.



What is “Mass Society?”

✦ According to Structural-Functional Theory, modernization brings about the emergence of mass society.

✦ **A mass society:** a society in which prosperity and bureaucracy have eroded traditional social ties.

✦ A mass society is highly productive.

✦ At the same time, it is marked by weak kinship ties and impersonal neighborhoods.

The Impact of Mass Society on the Individual

- ✦ Most people in modern societies have the privacy and freedom to express their individuality.
- ✦ However, mass society theory suggests that so much diversity would make it difficult to establish a coherent identity.
- ✦ Modernization brings changes in **social character**.

Modernity brings change

- ✦ In modern societies most people expect social change.
- ✦ We link modernity to the idea of progress.
- ✦ Members of our society tend to view traditional societies as backward.
- ✦ Change toward material affluence, is a mixed blessing.

What is Social Change? Does Social Change always equal Progress?

- ✦ Social change is not all for the better.
- ✦ Today's sociologists point to both good and bad aspects of postmodernity.
- ✦ The rate of change has never been faster than it is now.
- ✦ **Social change:** the transformation of culture and social institutions over time.

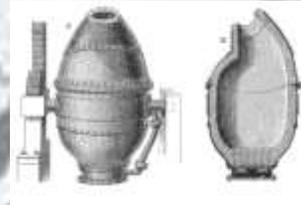


Causes of Social Change

- ✦ Invention produces new objects, ideas, and social patterns.
- ✦ Discovery occurs when people take note of existing elements in the world.
- ✦ **Diffusion** creates change as products, people, and information spread from one culture to another.
- ✦ Tension and conflict in a society also produce change.

The Growth of Industrial Prosperity: New Products & New Markets

- ✦ Substitution of steel for iron –
- ✦ Bessemer furnace



- ✦ Germans overtake Britain in production by 1910. European steel production goes from 125K tons in 1860 to 32 million tons in 1913
- ✦ Chemicals (Germany soon becomes pre-eminent in dyestuffs and the chemicals for photography)

New Products & Innovations

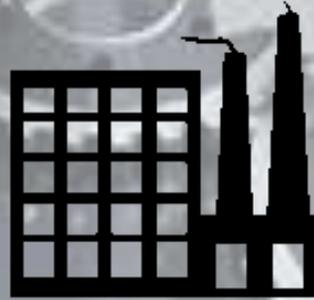
- ✦ Electricity
 - ◆ **Thomas Edison** (1847-1931) and **Joseph Swan** – light bulb
 - ◆ **Alexander Graham Bell** (1847-1922) – telephone, 1876
 - ◆ **Guglielmo Marconi** (1874-1937) – radio waves across the Atlantic, 1901
 - ◆ Transformation of factories...electricity the new power source
 - ◆ Electric streetcars and subways in the 1880s
- ✦ Internal Combustion Engine – gas and air combustion 1878
 - ◆ Automobile and airplane
 - **Gottlieb Daimler**, 1886 lightweight gas engine
 - **Henry Ford** (1863-1947) – mass production
 - Zeppelin airship, 1900
 - Wright brothers, 1903



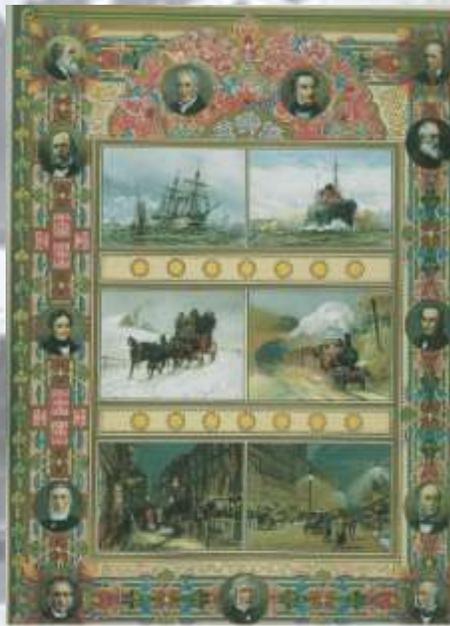
The Growth of Industrial Prosperity: New Products & New Markets

✦ New markets

- ◆ Increased wages = increased domestic consumer buying = new consumer ethic
 - Department stores
 - Sewing machines, bicycles, electric lights, etc.
- ◆ Competition –
 - increased international competition and growing domestic markets led to a reaction against free trade
- ◆ Tariffs and cartels
 - Desire to protect domestic markets and cartels reduced domestic competition...especially common in Germany
- ◆ Larger factories
 - Precisions tools led to interchangeable parts and assembly lines and the maximization of labor productivity



An Age of Progress



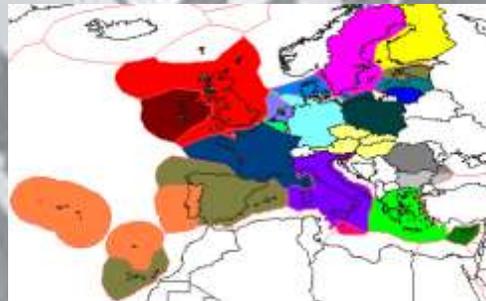
New Patterns in an Industrial Economy

- ✧ Economic Patterns, 1873 – 1914
 - ◆ Depression, 1873 – 1895
 - Food prices declined
 - ◆ Economic boom, 1895 – 1914 “la belle époque” (a golden age in European civilization)
- ✧ German Industrial Leadership (circa 1900):
 - ◆ Germany replaces Britain as the industrial leader of Europe
 - British industrialists held on to outdated factories too long and failed to modernize
 - Germans encouraged technical education at universities
 - German banks became cartel partners and financed modernization
 - ◆ New areas of manufacturing
 - Required research and expertise beyond common sense, tinkering inventions of the First Industrial Revolution in the 18th Century



European Economic Zones

- ✧ Advanced industrial core of Great Britain, Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Germany, western part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and northern Italy
 - ◆ With high standard of living, transportation systems with relatively high health and education levels
 - ◆ Little industrial development in southern Italy, most of Austria-Hungary, Spain, Portugal, the Balkan kingdoms, and Russia
 - ◆ Less developed regions remained primarily agricultural providing food and raw materials



European Union Exclusive Economic Zones.PNG

2000's

The Spread of Industrialization

✧ Industrialization in Russia and Japan

- ◆ Japanese Imperial government took the lead in organizing industry
 - Financed industry, built national railroad system, used foreign experts to train Japanese in new technologies, developed universal education system
 - Japanese industry in tea, silk, armaments, and shipbuilding



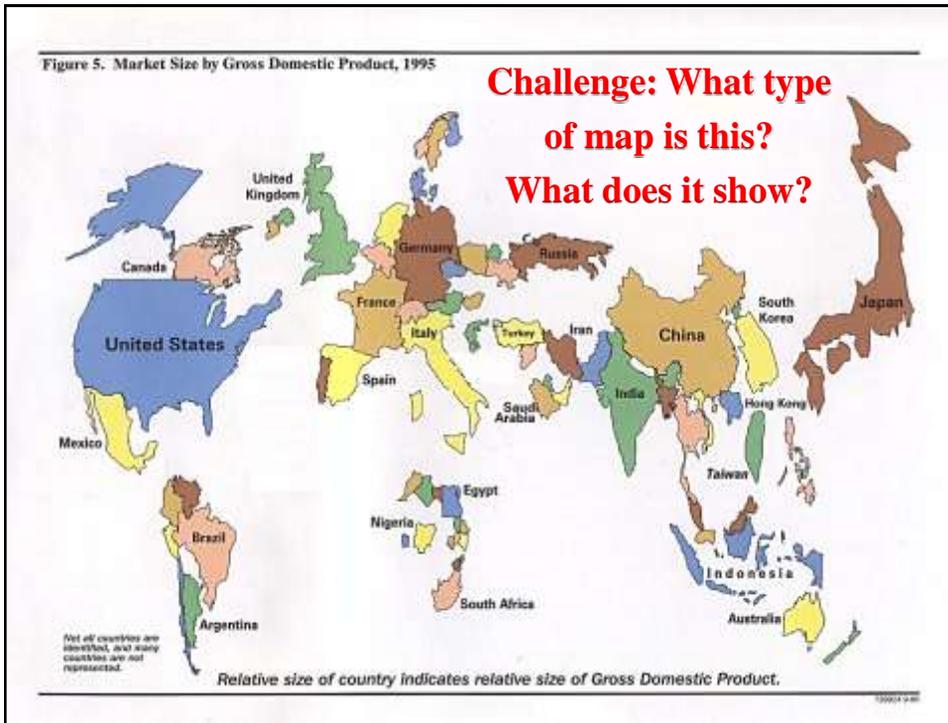
✧ Emergence of a World Economy

- ◆ Steamships and railroads spread commerce around the world
- ◆ Europeans dominated investment in Asia, Latin America and Africa



Map: The Industrial Regions of Europe by 1914





Mass Society: Population, Immigration & Urbanization

✧ **Population density map, 1905.**

✧ **What's population density?**

✧ Population Density is calculated by taking the population (human or otherwise) and dividing it by the total area where that population occurs.

Population/ Area



Population, Population, Population!
How did it grow?

	1750	1900
Population	 7 Million	 37 Million
People living in Towns	 13%	 87%
Life Expectancy	Men 31 Women 33 	Men 45 Women 48 
Deaths at Birth	Deaths at Birth 65% Babies Lived 35% 	Deaths at Birth 15% Babies Lived 85% 

Tasks

Using this information, draw a line/bar graph showing:

- The difference in life expectancy of men & women in 1750 & 1900.
- The difference in the number of deaths at birth & babies that lived in 1750 & 1900.
- How many more people were living in Britain in 1900 than in 1750?
- Did life expectancy increase because of better:
 - Hygiene?
 - Living conditions?
 - More jobs?

Use your knowledge and the info from last lesson to answer these Q's.

Population Growth

✦ **Population Growth**

- ◆ Decline in the death rate – main reason for rapid increase
 - ◆ European population increases from 270 to 460 million between 1850-1910
- Medical discoveries and environmental conditions
 - ◆ vaccinations
- Improved public sanitation
- Improved nutrition
 - ◆ Increased agricultural production – mechanization
 - ◆ Better transportation and food storage (i.e. pasteurization)

✦ **Emigration**

- ◆ Economic motives – booming economies in the New World
- ◆ Political motives – escape persecution in Eastern Europe



Table 23.2: European Emigration, 1876–1910

TABLE 23.2 European Emigration, 1876–1910
(Average Annual Emigration to Non-European Countries per 100,000 Population)

	1876–1880	1881–1885	1886–1890	1891–1895	1896–1900	1901–1905	1906–1910
Europe	94	196	213	185	147	271	322
Ireland	650	1,422	1,322	968	759	743	662
Great Britain	102	174	162	119	88	127	172
Denmark	157	380	401	338	117	292	275
Norway	432	1,015	819	597	312	903	746
Sweden	301	705	759	587	249	496	347
Germany	108	379	207	163	47	50	44
Belgium	—	—	86	30	23	37	69
Netherlands	32	136	111	76	25	45	38
France	8	14	49	14	13	12	12
Spain	—	280	437	434	446	391	758
Portugal	258	356	423	609	417	464	694
Italy	396	542	754	842	974	1,706	1,538
Austria	88	90	114	182	182	355	469
Hungary	—	92	156	134	205	437	616
Russia	6	13	42	47	32	63	87

Source: Robert Gléck, *Recreation and Revival: Europe, 1880–1914* (Detroit, 1967), p. 283.

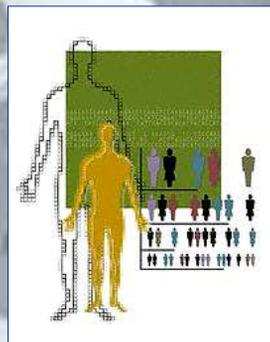
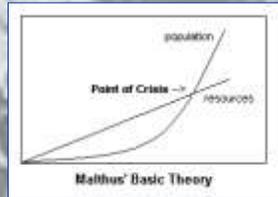
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Map 23.2: Population Growth in Europe, 1820-1900

© 2006 Holtworth - Thomson

Thomas Malthus



Population growth will outpace the food supply.

War, disease, or famine could control population.

The poor should have less children.

Food supply will then keep up with population.

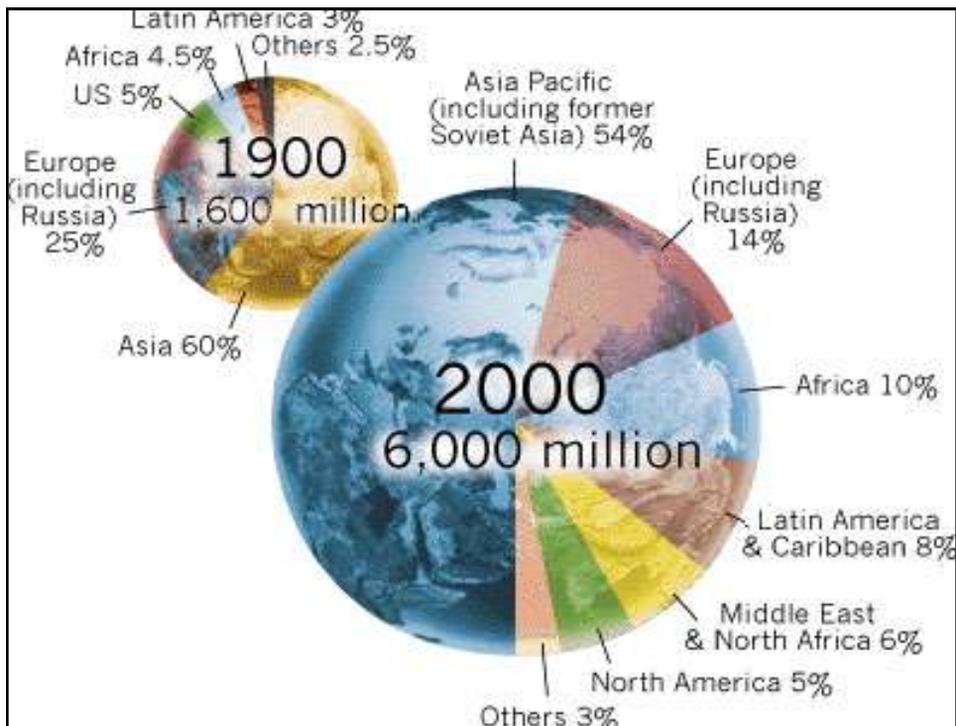
Thomas Malthus

✧ **Thomas Malthus** made the famous prediction that population would outrun food supply, leading to a decrease in food per person.

◆ *"The power of population is so superior to the power of the earth to produce subsistence for man, that premature death must in some shape or other visit the human race. The vices of mankind are active and able ministers of depopulation. They are the precursors in the great army of destruction; and often finish the dreadful work themselves. But should they fail in this war of extermination, sickly seasons, epidemics, pestilence, and plague, advance in terrific array, and sweep off their thousands and tens of thousands. Should success be still incomplete, gigantic inevitable famine stalks in the rear, and with one mighty blow levels the population with the food of the world."*

Malthus' Principle of Population

- ✦ This **Principle of Population** was based on the idea that population if unchecked increases at an exponential rate (i.e. 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, etc.) whereas the food supply grows at a linear rate (i.e. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, etc.).
- ✦ Only natural causes (eg. accidents and old age), misery (war, pestilence, and above all famine), moral restraint and vice (which for Malthus included infanticide, murder, contraception and homosexuality) could check excessive population growth.



New Ways of Thinking:

Opposition to The Negative Effects Of Industrialization



David Ricardo

- ◀ "Iron Law of Wages."
- ◀ When wages are high, workers have more children.
- ◀ More children create a large labor surplus that depresses wages.



David Ricardo

- ✦ His *Principles of Political Economy and Taxation* introduces the **theory of comparative advantage**--even if a country could produce everything more efficiently than another country, it would reap gains from specializing in what it was best at producing and trading with other nations.
- ✦ Like Adam Smith, Ricardo opposed protectionism for national economies, especially for agriculture.
- ✦ He believed that the British "**Corn Laws**" — tariffs on agriculture products — ensured that less productive domestic land would be harvested and rents would be driven up. Thus, the surplus would be directed more toward feudal landlords and away from the emerging industrial capitalists. Since landlords tended to squander their wealth on luxuries, rather than investments, Ricardo believed that the Corn Laws were leading to the economic stagnation of the British economy. Parliament repealed the Corn Laws in 1846.
- ✦ Ricardo also developed the **iron law of wages**, which states that wages cannot rise above a certain level. This work will have an impact on Karl Marx who concludes that capitalism will always exploit the laborer.



David Ricardo

The Utilitarians: Jeremy Bentham , John Stuart Mill and Robert Owen

- ◀ The goal of society is *the greatest good for the greatest number*.
- ◀ There is a role to play for government intervention to provide some social safety net.



John Stuart Mill (1806-1873)

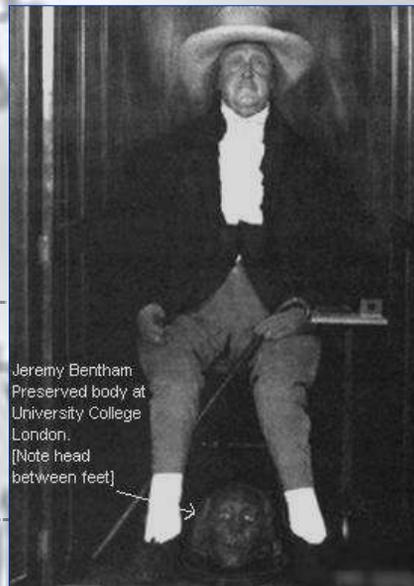
- ✧ Mill wrote *On Liberty*, about the nature and limits of the power which can be legitimately exercised by society over the individual.
- ✧ Mill supported the *harm principle*, that is, *people should be free to engage in whatever behavior they wish as long as it does not harm others.*
 - ◆ Mill argued that it is Government's role only to remove the barriers, such as laws, to behaviors that do not harm others. He felt that offense did not constitute harm, and therefore supported almost total *freedom of speech*; only in cases where free speech would lead to direct harm did Mill wish to limit it.
 - For example, whipping up an angry mob to go attack people would not be defended in Mill's system.
- ✧ Mill argued that free discourse was vital to ensure progress. He argued that we could never be sure if a silenced opinion did not hold some portion of the truth. He even argued that even false opinions have worth.

Jeremy Bentham

• **Jeremy Bentham** (February 15, 1748 – June 6, 1832) was an English gentleman, jurist, philosopher, and legal and social reformer. He is best known as an early advocate of utilitarianism and animal rights.

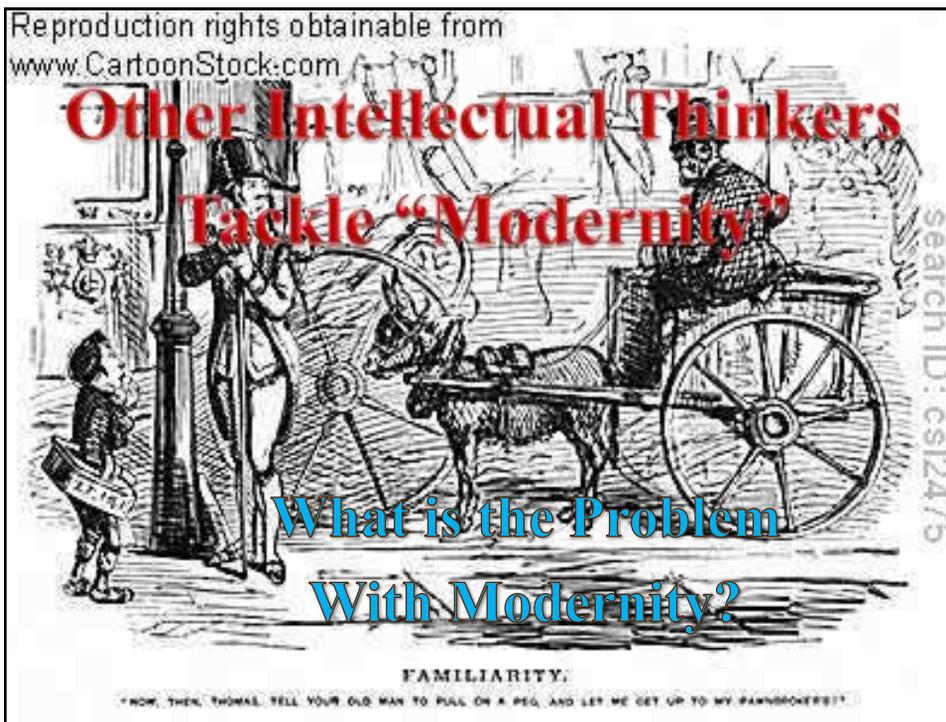
• Bentham was one of the most influential (classical) liberals, partially through his writings but particularly through his students all around the world

• He is believed to be the innovator of classical liberalism, a term first coined in the 19th century.



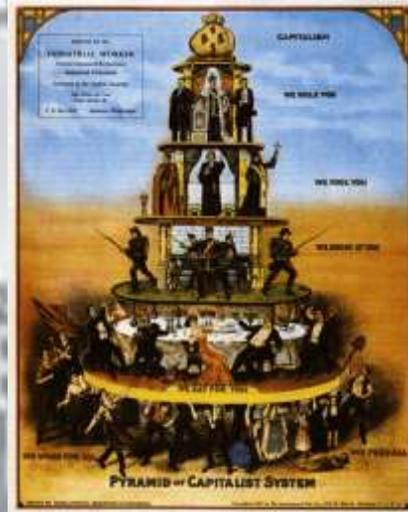
Bentham's Social Reform

- ✦ Bentham argued in favor of individual and economic freedom, including the separation of church and state, freedom of expression, equal rights for women, animal rights, the end of slavery, the abolition of physical punishment (including that of children), the right to divorce, free trade, and no restrictions on interest.
- ✦ But, he was not a libertarian, and supported inheritance tax, restrictions on monopoly power, pensions, and health insurance.



Theoretical Analysis of Modernity: Social-Conflict Theory

- ✦ Modernity takes the form of a class society.
- ✦ **A class society:** a capitalist society with pronounced social stratification (inequality)
- ✦ This approach views the heart of modernization as an expanding capitalist economy, rife with inequality.



Modernity: Ferdinand Tonnies

- ✦ **Tonnies** viewed modernization as the progressive loss of *Gemeinschaft*, or human community.
- ✦ The Industrial Revolution weakened the social fabric of family by introducing a businesslike efficiency.
- ✦ Tensions and conflicts divided small communities.

Modernity: Emile Durkheim

- ✦ For **Durkheim**, modernization is defined by an increase in the division of labor.
- ✦ Whereas all members of a traditional society usually perform the same daily round of activities, modern societies function with specified roles.
- ✦ There is a movement away from mechanical solidarity toward organic solidarity.



Modernity: Max Weber

- ✦ For Weber, modernity means replacing a traditional worldview with a rational way of thinking.
- ✦ To traditional people, “truth” is the same as “what has always been.”
- ✦ Modern society is “disenchanted.”
- ✦ The unquestioned truths of an earlier time have surfaced and need to be addressed



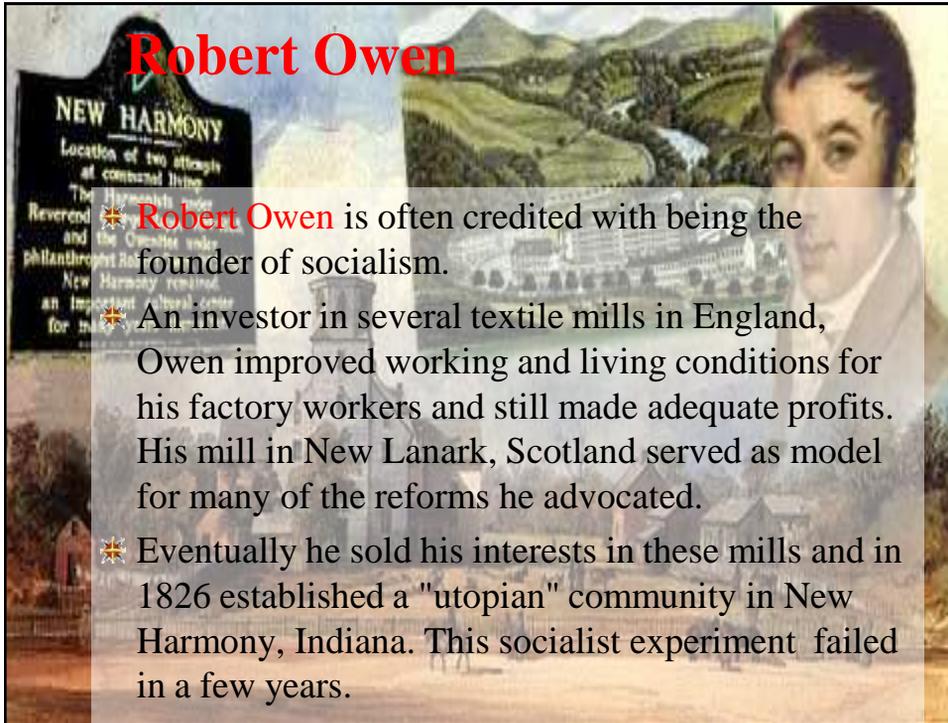
Cartoon Analysis

- ✦ What does this cartoon oppose?
- ✦ What ideology do you think this cartoonist supports?



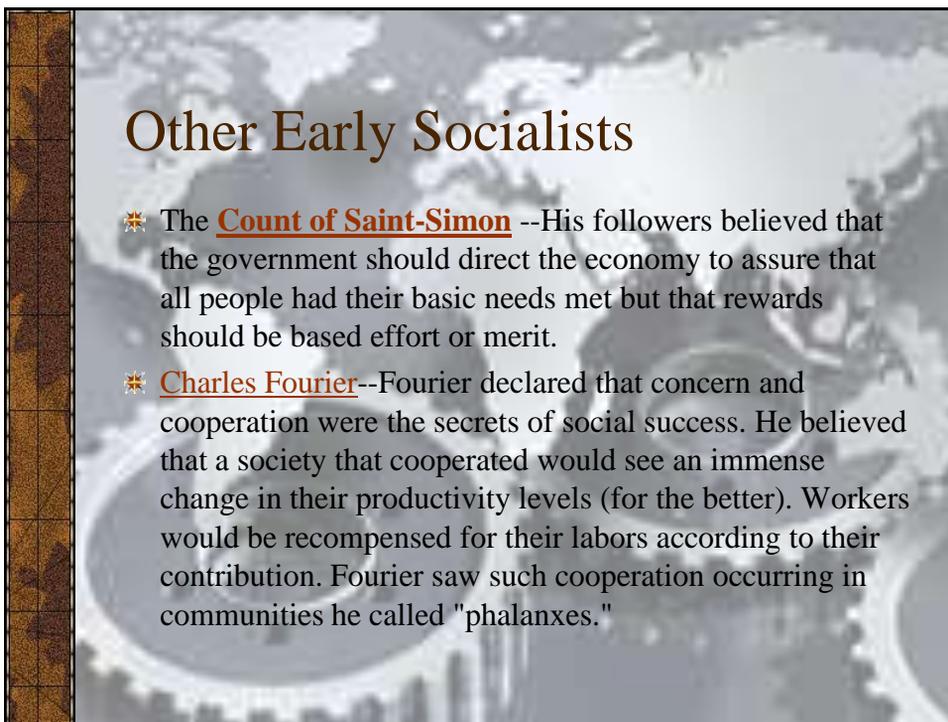
Socialism

- ✦ Socialism - Social ownership of the means of production would benefit all in society as opposed to just the capitalists and that people were capable of learning to cooperate rather than to compete...a wide variety of options were proposed by socialists to accomplish this dream.
- ✦ The earliest *modern* socialist groups shared characteristics such as focusing on general welfare rather than individualism, on co-operation rather than competition, and on laborers rather than on industrial or political leaders and structures



Robert Owen

- ✦ **Robert Owen** is often credited with being the founder of socialism.
- ✦ An investor in several textile mills in England, Owen improved working and living conditions for his factory workers and still made adequate profits. His mill in New Lanark, Scotland served as model for many of the reforms he advocated.
- ✦ Eventually he sold his interests in these mills and in 1826 established a "utopian" community in New Harmony, Indiana. This socialist experiment failed in a few years.



Other Early Socialists

- ✦ The **Count of Saint-Simon** --His followers believed that the government should direct the economy to assure that all people had their basic needs met but that rewards should be based effort or merit.
- ✦ **Charles Fourier**--Fourier declared that concern and cooperation were the secrets of social success. He believed that a society that cooperated would see an immense change in their productivity levels (for the better). Workers would be recompensed for their labors according to their contribution. Fourier saw such cooperation occurring in communities he called "phalanxes."

Other Early Socialists

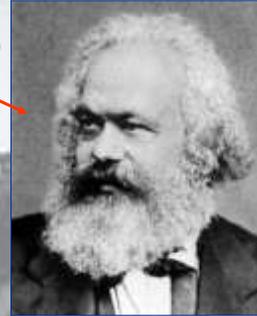
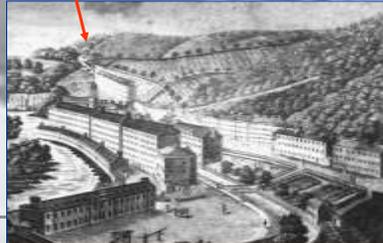
- ✦ Louis Blanc--He attributes all the evils that afflict society to the pressure of competition, whereby the weaker are driven to the wall. He demanded the equalization of wages, and the merging of personal interests in the common good "from each according to his abilities, to each according to his needs." This was to be effected by the establishment of "*social workshops*," a sort of combined co-operative society and trade-union, where the workmen in each trade were to unite their efforts for their common benefit.
- ✦ Auguste Blanqui--Unlike other French socialists, Blanqui argued for a violent revolution by the French working class and a dictatorship of the working class who would direct the economy.

ANOTHER FORM OF SOCIALISM: MARXISM

- ✦ **Marxism** - Argues for a socialist society achieved by a violent overthrow of the government and the confiscation of the means of production (factories) by the working class (the proletariat)



The Socialists: Utopians & Marxists



- People as a society would operate and own the means of production, not individuals.
- Their goal was a society that benefited everyone, not just a rich, well-connected few.
- Tried to build perfect communities [utopias].

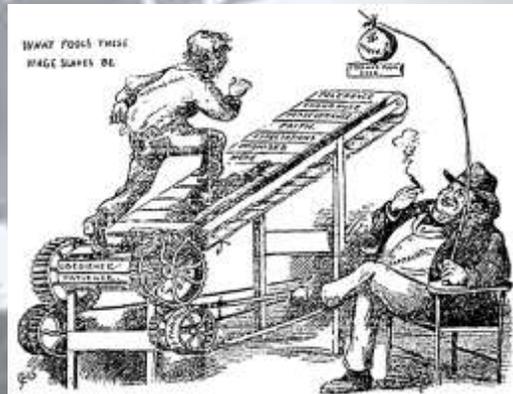
Karl Marx

- ✦ Karl Marx was born to a German middle-class Jewish family which had converted to Christianity, Marx spends most of his life in England where he collaborated with another German, **Friedrich Engels**.
- ✦ **The Communist Manifesto** (*Das Manifest der Kommunistischen Partei*) was first published on February 21, 1848, and is one of the world's most historically influential political tracts. Commissioned by the Communist League and written by communist theorists Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, it laid out the League's purposes and program. The *Manifesto* suggested a course of action for a **proletarian** (working class) revolution to overthrow **capitalism** and, eventually, to bring about a **classless society**. The document itself had no impact on the revolutions of 1848.
- ✦ **Das Kapital** ("Capital") is a very large treatise of political economy written by Karl Marx in German. The book is a critical analysis of capitalism, its economic practices and the theories which economists made about it.

Modernity & Karl Marx

- ✦ For Karl Marx, modern society was synonymous with capitalism.
- ✦ He viewed the Industrial Revolution as a capitalist revolution.
- ✦ Modernity weakened small communities. (Gesellschaft)
- ✦ Sharpened the division of labor, (organic solidarity) and fostered a rational worldview. (modernization) “A me, myself, and I attitude emerged!!!

The Legacy of Marx



Karl Marx wrote the *Communist Manifesto*, an indictment of the capitalist system. He predicted that angry workers would overthrow the capitalist system and establish a socialist state--workers shared equally in the wealth from the product of their labors. His work later formed the basis for many communist countries.

“Proletarians of the World, Unite”



First International

- ✦ The **International Workingmen's Association (IWA)**, (1864) was an international organization which aimed at uniting a variety of different left-wing political groups and trade union organizations that were based on the working class and class struggle.
- ✦ The International Workingmen's Association was an alliance of diverse groups, including French Mutualists, Blanquists, English Owenites, Italian republicans, followers of Mazzini, and other socialists of various persuasions. I
- ✦ It grew into a major movement, with local federations in many countries developing strong bases of working class activism. Karl Marx was a constant, and leading, figure from the start.



“After a 30 years' struggle, fought with almost admirable perseverance, the English working classes, improving a momentaneous split between the landlords and money lords, succeeded in carrying the Ten Hours' Bill... Hence the Ten Hours' Bill was not only a great practical success; it was the victory of a principle; it was the first time that in broad daylight the political economy of the middle class succumbed to the political economy of the working class.”

Karl Marx, 1st Inaugural Address of the IWA.

Organizing the Working Class

✦ Socialist Parties

◆ German Social Democratic Party (SPD)

- Marxist in origin, they rapidly progress towards peaceful means of achieving better working conditions for their members

◆ Effects of the growth of socialist parties

- By 1912, SPD is the largest German political party
- Socialist parties emerge in most European countries

◆ Second International 1889

- May 1 becomes the international labor day

◆ Two divisive issues: nationalism and revisionism

- Pure Marxists believed in the imminent collapse of Capitalism

✦ Evolutionary Socialism

• Eduard Bernstein (1850-1932)

- ◆ Member of the German SPD, challenges orthodox Marxism in 1899
- ◆ Reach socialist goals by democratic not revolutionary means
- Variation of socialist parties from country to country – the French remained more Marxist

Trade Unions and Anarchy!

✦ The Role of Trade Unions

- ◆ National variations ..most Socialist parties remained loyal to their countries interest rather than becoming part of an international movement
- ◆ Unions and political parties

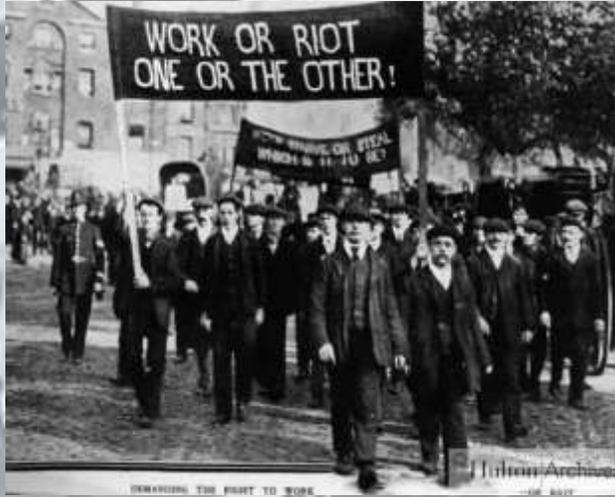
✦ The Anarchist Alternative

- ◆ **Michael Bakunin**--was a well-known Russian revolutionary and theorist of collectivist anarchism. Bakunin is remembered as a major figure in the history of anarchism and an opponent of Marxism, especially of Marx's idea of dictatorship of the proletariat. He continues to be an influence on modern-day anarchists, such as Noam Chomsky.



Michael Bakunin-

Trade Unions



Trade Unions – Groups that support the rights of workers

Unions and Strikes



ANARCHISM!

- ✦ Anarchists generally disagree with Capitalism and usually agree that all forms of government are bad. Some even advocate the use of violence to overthrow government.
 - ◆ In 1901, President McKinley was shot and killed by an anarchist.



Who were the anarchists?

- ✦ Pierre-Joseph Proudhon was a French economist and socialist philosopher who was the first individual to call himself an "anarchist" and is considered among the first anarchist thinkers. He is most famous for asserting "Property is theft", in his missive *What is Property? Or, an Inquiry into the Principle of Right of Government* published in 1840.
- ✦ Michael Bakunin was a well known Russian anarchist, often called one of the "fathers of anarchism." Bakunin rejected governing systems, the idea of God, and every form of external authority, from the will of a sovereign to universal suffrage.
- ✦ Anarchists also believed in assassination as a proper form of political action. These beliefs led to the assassination of President McKinley and a variety of European monarchs in the 19th century



Pierre-Joseph Proudhon

Pope Leo XIII and Catholic Social Concern

- ✦ Pope Leo XIII is most famous for his economic teachings, in which he argued the flaws of capitalism and communism. His encyclical *Rerum Novarum* focused on the rights and duties of capital and labor, and introduced the idea of subsidiarity into Catholic social thought.
- ✦ Leo began focused on many of the grievances of the working class.
- ✦ He refuted as false the theories of Marxist socialists and defended private ownership.
- ✦ He believed that solutions would come from the combined actions of the Church, the State, the employer and the employee. He set out principles that should be used in seeking justice in industrial, social, and economic life.
- ✦ At the time his support for unions and a living wage were viewed as radically leftist. Yet other statements seem to be opposed to capitalism as well.



Socratic Seminar: Proudhon Vs. Marx

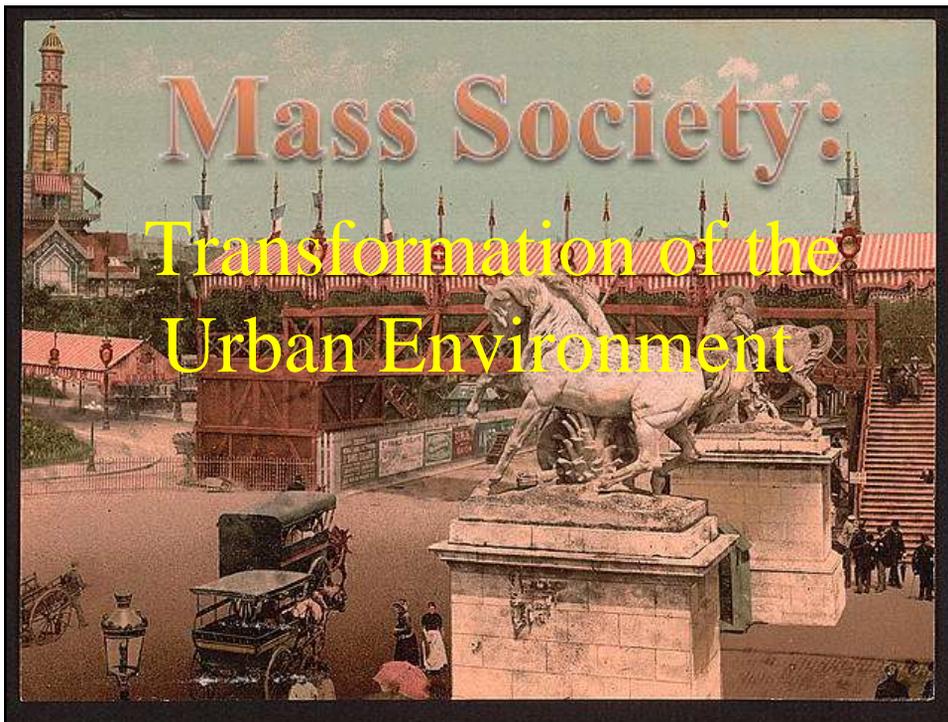
- ✦ **Directions:** In addition to your 5-paragraph essay on “The Communist Manifesto” Vs. “What is Property?”, I want you to bring three critical thinking questions (NOT questions with yes/no responses) to be used in our Socratic Seminar on Wednesday!
- ✦ What is a Socratic Seminar?



Marx Vs. Proudhon

Socratic Seminar Questions:

- ✳ 1) If you had a choice, would you rather live in a Marxist society or a Proudhonian society and why?
 - ◆ Secondary question: Proudhon and Marx differ on their visions of the ideal society. What does each thinker propose?
- ✳ 2) Proudhon and Marx both describe the decline of modern capitalistic society. How do their views differ on the causes of this pending collapse?
- ✳ 3) Marx states the bourgeoisie produces its own “gravediggers.” Hence, “its fall and the victory of the proletariat are equally inevitable.” Do you agree with this?
- ✳ 4) In what ways does Proudhon criticize Marx? For example, how does communism cause “inequality” and the oppression of the strong by the weak?
- ✳ 5) Which vision of society would be more likely to succeed? Have attempts ever been made to achieve either vision? What historical examples can you think of?



Transformation of the Urban Environment

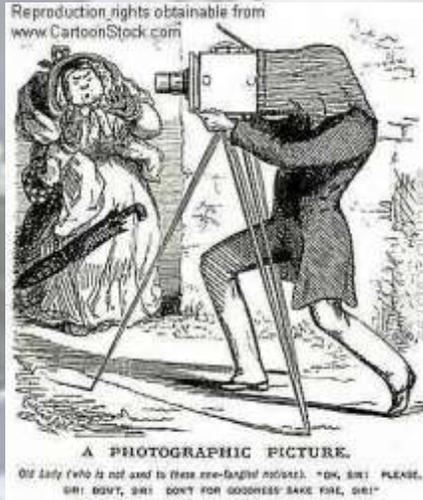
- ✧ Urbanization of Europe
- ✧ Improving Living Conditions
 - ◆ Reformers: **Edwin Chadwick**-- was an English social reformer, noted for his work to reform the Poor Laws and improve sanitary conditions and public health. One of the reasons why Chadwick believed in improvement to public health was because he believed it would save money. He pointed to the relationship between living conditions and disease.
 - ◆ Buildings begin to be inspected for problems
 - ◆ **Public Health Act of 1875** in Britain--
 - Clean water into the city
 - Expulsion of sewage
 - Meant to stop the spread of such diseases as **cholera** and **typhus**.
- ✧ Housing Needs
 - ◆ Reformer-philanthropists focused on relationship of living conditions to political and moral health of the nation
 - ◆ Government support



Redesigning the Cities

- ✧ Medieval walls were removed and areas converted to parks and boulevards
 - ◆ Paris and Vienna are famous examples
- ✧ Central cities become location for government buildings and museums
- ✧ Transportation systems move working classes to the outskirts of the city
- ✧ People live away from work

Mass Society: Social Changes



Working-Class Housing in London



The Social Structure of the Mass Society

- ✦ The Upper Classes
 - ◆ 5 percent of the population that controlled 30 to 40 percent of wealth
 - ◆ Alliance of wealthy business elite and traditional aristocracy
 - ◆ Common bonds – marriage and education
- ✦ The Middle Classes
 - ◆ Upper middle class, middle middle-class, lower middle-class
 - ◆ Professionals
 - ◆ White-collar workers
 - ◆ Middle-class values came to dominate (propriety, hard work)
- ✦ The Lower classes
 - ◆ 80 percent of the European population
 - ◆ Agriculture
 - ◆ Urban working class: Skilled, semiskilled, unskilled workers

A Middle-Class Family



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The “Woman Question”: The Role of Women

- ✧ Traditional Values
 - ◆ Marriage the only honorable and available career
 - ◆ Decline in the birth rate in part to some birth control
- ✧ Middle-Class and Working-Class Families
 - ◆ Domesticity
 - ◆ Leisure time and holiday traditions
 - ◆ Daughters of working class families worked until married
 - ◆ 1890 – 1914: higher paying jobs made it possible to live on husband’s wages
 - Limit size of the family
 - Reduced work week



New Jobs for Women: The Telephone Exchange



Women and Work: New Job Opportunities

- ✦ “Right to work”
- ✦ Ideal of Domesticity – women in the home with the kids
- ✦ Sweatshops – mostly women
- ✦ White-Collar Jobs
 - ◆ Increase in white-collar jobs created a shortage of male workers opening up opportunities for women
 - ◆ Secretaries and teachers
 - ◆ Freedom from domestic patterns
- ✦ Prostitution
 - ◆ most countries licensed and regulated



Education in the Mass Society

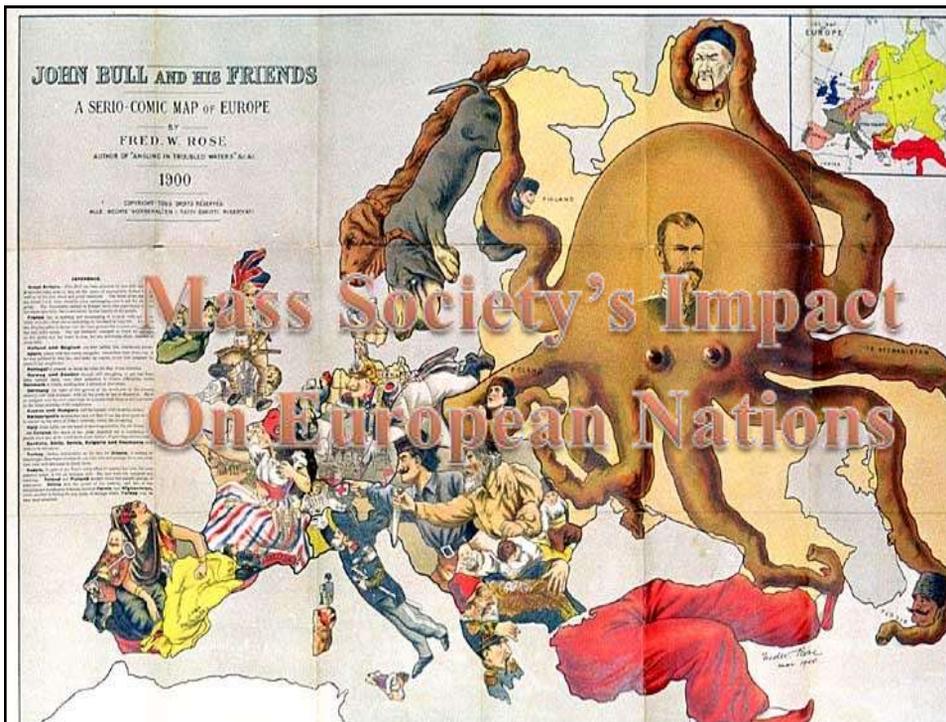
- ✦ Expansion of Secondary Education
- ✦ Universal Elementary Education
 - ◆ States began to offer public education, why?
 - ◆ States assumed the responsibility for teacher training
- ✦ Liberal Beliefs About Education
 - ◆ Personal and social development
 - ◆ Needs of industrialization
 - ◆ Need for an educated electorate (nationalism?)
 - ◆ Differences in education of boys and girls
- ✦ Female Teachers
- ✦ Increased Literacy
- ✦ Growth of Newspapers “yellow press”

Mass Leisure

- ✦ Amusement Parks
- ✦ Music and Dance Halls
- ✦ **Thomas Cook (1808-1892)**
 - ◆ Pioneer of mass tourism in England. Established the Thomas Cook Group, a traveling agency still in existence today.
- ✦ Sports
 - ◆ Became organized with rules
 - ◆ Professional sports



Kirkham football team
in UK, 1800's



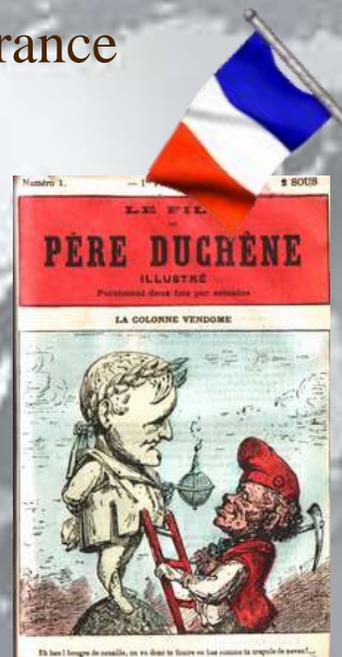
Western Europe: The Growth of Political Democracy

✦ Reform in Britain: **William Gladstone**

- ◆ **Reform Act of 1867**: British legislation that enfranchised the urban working class in England and Wales . Suffrage extended.
- ◆ **Redistribution Act of 1885**: Reorganized the election boroughs
- ◆ Salaries paid to members of the House of Commons, 1911
 - More people could run for office

What happened in France after Napoleon III?

- ✦ *Le Père Duchesne* looking at the statue of Napoleon I on top of the Vendome column: "*Eh ben ! bougre de canaille, on va donc te foutre en bas comme ta crapule de neveu !...* (Well now! damn rascal, we will knock you the fuck off just like your crook of a nephew!...")



Reform and Change in France

- ✦ Reform in France
 - ◆ Universal male suffrage in 1871
 - ◆ Radical republicans formed an independent government
- ✦ The **Commune**--(council of a town or district — French "*commune*"). The **Paris Commune** was a government that briefly ruled Paris in Spring, 1871.
 - ◆ The Commune was the result of an uprising in Paris after France was defeated in the Franco-Prussian War. This uprising was chiefly caused by the disaster in the war and the growing discontent among French workers.
 - ◆ It existed before the split between Anarchists and Socialists, and is hailed by both as the first seizure of power by the working class. Debates over its policies and outcome contributed to the break between those two political groups.

Socialists' criticism of the Commune

- ◆ The regular Versailles army fought and eventually beat the Commune Forces, composed of the national guard.
- ◆ **France established the Third Republic, 1875**
- ◆ Lenin, along with Marx, judged the Commune a living example of the "dictatorship of the proletariat", though Lenin criticised the Communards for having "stopped half way ... led astray by dreams of ... establishing a higher [capitalist] justice in the country ... such institutions as the banks, for example, were not taken over;" he thought their "excessive magnanimity" had prevented them from "destroying" the class enemy.



Paris, 29 May 1871

Central & Eastern Europe: Persistence of the Old Order with Some Change

✦ Italy, after unification, 1870's-1900

- ◆ Had pretensions of great power status
- ◆ Sectional differences remained in Italy even after unification
- ◆ Economic problems—rampant inflation and depression
- ◆ Chronic turmoil beyond the government's control

Central & Eastern Europe: Persistence of the Old Order with Some Change

✦ Germany, after unification, 1870-1900's

- ◆ Trappings of parliamentary government – no control of money or military
- ◆ 1871 constitution –German unification and establishment of Reichstag
- ◆ Emperor commands the military in Prussian tradition
- ◆ **Otto Von Bismarck—Chancellor of Germany--** remained largely conservative but argued for some innovations:
 - *Kulturkampf*– Secularization of the Catholic Church. Bismarck's "one big mistake"
 - Bismarck did support the social democrats and the formation of a welfare state in Germany during the 1880's. The program included Health Insurance; Accident Insurance (Workman's Compensation); Disability Insurance; and an Old-age Retirement Pension, none of which were then currently in existence to any great degree.

Central & Eastern Europe: Persistence of the Old Order

✧ Austria-Hungary

- ◆ Austrian constitution of 1867 — Emperor largely ignores the parliament
- ◆ Problem of minorities worsened with universal male suffrage, 1907

✧ Russia

- ◆ **Alexander III**, 1881-1894: Overturns reform and returns to repressive measures
- ◆ **Nicholas II**, 1894-1917: Believed in absolute rule. Refused to listen to the needs of the growing working class. His country's catastrophic blunders during WWI would lead to his downfall.



Looking Ahead: Modernization and Our Global Future

- The tragic plight of the world's poor shows that some desperately needed change has not yet occurred.
 - Global modernization may be difficult.
 - The world's rich societies need to help poor countries grow economically.
- Even where modernization has occurred, it entails a tradeoff.

