**Chapter 29: The Making of Industrial Society**

1. **Patterns of industrialization**
   1. Overview
      1. Energy: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ replace \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, human and animal labor
      2. Organization: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over cottage industries
      3. Rural \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ declines, urban manufacturing increases
      4. Transportation: trains, automobiles replace \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   2. Classes
      1. The industrial \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ class and the urban proletariat
      2. Inspiration for new political systems, especially \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   3. Foundations of industrialization
      1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ critical to the early industrialization of Britain
         1. Shift from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 18th century; deforestation caused wood shortages
         2. British advantage
            1. Abundant, accessible coal reserves
            2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system
            3. Exports to imperial \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ especially machine textiles
      2. Overseas colonies provided raw materials
         1. Plantations in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ provided \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Colonies also became markets for British \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ goods
      3. Demand for cheap cotton spurred mechanization of cotton industry
         1. John Kay invented the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shuttle, 1733
            1. Sped up weaving output; stimulated demand for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      4. James Watt's steam engine, 1765
         1. Burned \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which drove a piston, which turned a wheel
         2. Widespread use by 1800 meant increased \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      5. Iron and Steel also important industries, with continual refinement
         1. Coke (purified \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) replaced charcoal as principal fuel
         2. Bessemer converter (1856) made \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ steel
      6. Transportation improved with steam \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and improved steel
         1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ began to replace sailing ships in the mid-19th century
         2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1815) and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lowered transportation costs and created dense transportation networks
   4. The factory system
      1. The factory gradually replaced the cottage system
         1. Machines too large, expensive for home use (cottage system)
         2. Large buildings could house \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ laborers
         3. U\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ guarantees supply of cheap unskilled labor
         4. Factory system required d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of labor; each worker performed a single task
         5. Required a high degree of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      2. Working conditions often harsh
         1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ days a week, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hours a day
         2. Immediate supervision, punishments
      3. Industrial protest
         1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ struck against mills and destroyed machines, 1811 and 1816
   5. The early spread of industrialization
      1. Industrialization in western Europe
         1. Spread to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
            1. French revolution and Napoleonic wars set stage for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
            2. After German unification, Bismarck sponsored \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      2. Industrialization in North America slow to start, few laborers, little capital
         1. Began in 1820s in New England with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ textile industry
         2. By \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, U.S. an economic powerhouse
         3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ construction stimulates industry; integrated various regions of United States
   6. Industrial capitalism
      1. Mass production provided cheaper goods
         1. Eli Whitney invents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1793), also technique of using machine tools to make \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ parts for firearms
         2. Later (1913), \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ introduced assembly line to automobile production
2. **Industrial society**
   1. The fruits of industry
      1. Population growth
         1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ raised material standards of living
         2. Populations of Europe and America \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sharply from 1700 to 1900
         3. Better diets and improved sanitation reduced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rate of adults and children
      2. Demographic transition: population change typical of industrialized countries
         1. Pattern of declining birthrate in response to declining mortality
         2. Improved disease control-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vaccine (1797)
         3. Thomas Malthus predicts \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ crisis, advocates “moral restraint”
   2. Urbanization and migration
      1. Industrialization drew migrants from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to urban centers
         1. By 1900, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ percent of population of industrialized countries lived in towns
         2. Urban problems: shoddy houses, fouled air, inadequate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ supply
         3. City centers become \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      2. Transcontinental migration: some workers sought opportunities abroad
         1. Nineteenth to early twentieth century, rapid population growth drives Europeans to Americas
            1. 50 million cross \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
            2. Britons to avoid urban slums, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to avoid potato famines of 1840s, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to abandon tsarist persecution
            3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is favored destination
   3. Industry and society
      1. New social classes created by industrialization
         1. Captains of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: a new aristocracy of wealth
         2. Middle class: managers, accountants, other professionals
         3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ class: unskilled, poorly paid, vulnerable
      2. Men gained increased stature and responsibility in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ age
         1. Middle- and upper-class men were sole providers
         2. Valued \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      3. Opportunities for women narrowed by industrialization
         1. Middle-class women expected to care for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Double burden: women expected to maintain home as well as work in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
            1. Related to child labor: lack of day care facilities
      4. Many children forced to work in industry to contribute to family support
         1. 1840s, Parliament began to regulate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. 1881, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ became mandatory in England
   4. The socialist challenge
      1. Utopian socialists: Charles Fourier, Robert Owen, and their followers
         1. Charles Fourier:
         2. Robert Owen:
      2. Marx (1818-1883) and Engels (1820-1895), leading nineteenth-century socialists
         1. Scorned the utopian socialists as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Critique of industrial capitalism  
            (a) Unrestrained \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ led to ruthless exploitation of working class  
            (b) State, courts, police: all tools of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ruling class
      3. *The Communist Manifesto*, 1848
         1. Ideals:
      4. Social reform came gradually, through legislative measures
         1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had major impact on nineteenth-century reformers
            1. Addressed issues of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Trade unions form for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
            1. Strikes to address workers’ concerns
3. **Global effects of industrialization**
   1. Global division of labor
      1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ societies that produce raw materials
      2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ societies that produce manufactured goods
   2. Uneven economic development
      1. Developing export dependencies of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wages, small domestic markets