The Emergence of Industrial Society in the West 1750-1914

Chapter 23
Unit 5: 1750-1914

Age of Revolution

• Enlightenment thinkers encouraged political, economic and technological change
  – Rousseau argued for government based on general will

• Population increases due to better nutrition and reduction of disease
  – Strained available resources
American Revolution (1771-1783)

- After the French and Indian War, British increased taxes to cover the costs.
- Long term separation from England, meant Americans viewed the actions as an intrusion.
- Taxation without representation in Parliament became a central issue leading up to the revolution.

War and its Aftermath

- Declaration of Independence in 1776 was the beginning of the Revolution.
  - Framed colonists protests as part of Enlightenment (Locke’s Natural Rights).
• 5 year war supported militarily and financially by the French

• Articles of Confederation (1783) established a limited federal government with no ability to tax

• Replaced by the Constitution (1787)  
  – Established federal powers and protected individual rights

France Under Louis XVI

• French govt. was in debt after supporting American Rev.

• France had three social classes (Nobility, clergy, and peasants) but only the 3rd estate (lower class) could be taxed
Events of 1789

- In June, the 3rd estate broke away from the estates-general and created the national assembly.
- In July, riots broke out against Louis’s troops, and the Bastille was destroyed.
- In August, the national assembly issued the Declaration of the Rights of Man.

Reign of Terror

- Louis was executed by guillotine in 1791.
- Civil war divided the national assembly.
- 16000 “enemies of the revolution” executed by guillotine.
Rise of Napoleon

- Napoleon Bonaparte overthrew the new constitutional govt. in a coup d’état
  - Named himself emperor in 1802

- Conquered territory across Europe
  - Naval war against the British
  - Stopped by failure of Russian invasion in 1812.

Congress of Vienna (1816)

- Conservatives reestablished the national boundaries and restored monarchies from before Napoleon’s reign
  - Also returned French monarchy to power

- Reaction to the calls for change coming from the radical and liberal political movements.
Industrialization

- The transition to a factory based system of manufacturing in the 18th and 19th centuries.
- Required access to natural resources, large labor supply, and capital for investment.
- British textile industry was first to industrialize.

Innovations

- Early factories operated by water mills.
- James Watt’s steam engine allowed factories to be built anywhere.
- Railroads efficiently moved raw materials and finished products.
- Canals connected manufacturers and markets.
Industrial society

- **Industrial working class** relied on entire family: long hours for low pay
  - Britain set minimum working age at 9 in 1833
  - Unsafe working and living conditions

- Distinct **middle class** developed with husband working and wife at home

Reform Movements

- **Socialists** wanted govt. to take control of industry to improve conditions

- Karl Marx believed that the proletariat would overthrow the bourgeoisie
  - Society in which everyone benefitted equally

- **Feminism**: women pushed for greater equal political and social rights
Revolution and Nationalism

- **Revolutions across Europe in 1848 sparked political reforms**
  - Universal male suffrage, pensions, and free public education

- **New nations formed around a common identity**
  - Germany and Italy

Art

- **Romanticism**: emphasized emotion and nature
  - Mary Shelley’s *Frankenstein*

- **Realism**: Expression of political and social views
  - Charles Dickens

- **Impressionism**: painted what they felt
  - Claude Monet and Vincent Van Gogh