



## UNIT TWELVE MASS SOCIETY

*Improved climate and diet supported a gradual population increase in the 18th century, and then came a seeming breakthrough of the Malthusian trap (the belief that population could not expand beyond the level of subsistence) with a population explosion in the industrial 19th century. Industrialization generated unprecedented levels of material prosperity for some Europeans, particularly during the second industrial revolution (1850–1914), when an outburst of new technologies ushered Europe into modern mass society.*

*Prosperity was never equally distributed, either geographically or by social class, and despite the wonders of the railroad and airplane, poverty never disappeared. Capitalism produced its own forms of poverty and social subjection. It created financial markets that periodically crashed, putting people dependent on wages out of work and wiping out investors' capital. Its trading system shifted production from expensive to inexpensive regions, reducing or holding down the wages of workers. By the 19th century, conditions of economic inequality and the resultant social and political instability across Europe raised questions about the role evolving nation-states could or should play in the economic lives of their subjects and citizens. Socialism argued for state ownership of property and economic planning to promote equality, and later, Marxism developed a systematic economic and historical theory that inspired working-class movements and revolutions to overthrow the capitalist system.*

### Readings:

- ❑ Spielvogel Ch. 23
- ❑ E. Lavasseaur, *On Parisian Department Stores*, pp. 707
- ❑ Eduard Bernstein, *Evolutionary Socialism*, pp.713
- ❑ Octavia Hill, *Homes of the London Poor*, pp. 718
- ❑ Opposing Viewpoints pp. 721
- ❑ Bismarck, *Address to the Reichstag*, pp. 733

### Objectives:

**\*If completing the optional homework, each objective should be at least 2 paragraphs**

By the end of this unit you should be able to:

1. Describe how mechanization and the factory system of the second industrial revolution advanced.
2. Explain how technology and transportation contributed to urbanization and the growth of national economies.
3. Analyze why and how corporations and governments managed the economic market.
4. Describe how notions of marriage and family shifted in the 19th century. Explain how feminists pressed for legal, economic, and political rights. Give specific examples of specific feminists and how they pushed for change.
5. Explain the development of leisure time. Give at least four examples of the focus of leisure time on family/small groups. Describe emerging consumerism of the second industrial revolution. Give at least two specific examples of consumerism.
6. Analyze how new industries and improved distribution increased consumerism (new transportation methods and new industries).
7. Explain the ideologies that emerged in response to industrialization including the anarchists, expansion of government, trade unions, and mass based political parties (GSDP, Brit. Labour Party, RSDP)

## **Terms:**

**\*If completing the optional homework, each term should be handwritten**

By the end of this unit, you should be able to define each term within the context of the unit.

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| 1. Bessemer Process   | 11. Second Industrial Revolution    | 21. British Women's Social and Political Union |
| 2. Mass Production  | 12. Consumerism                     | 22. Pankhurst Family                           |
| 3. New Technologies (Electricity, Chemicals, Telegraph, Steamship, Trolley Cars, Internal Combustion Engine, Radio) | 13. Catalogs                        | 23. Barbara Bodichon                           |
| 4. Monopolies   | 14. Mikhail Bakunin                 | 24. Sunday School Movement                     |
| 5. Cartel   | 15. Anarchists                      | 25. Temperance Movement                        |
| 6. Companionate Marriage  | 16. Compulsory public education     | 26. British Abolitionist Movement              |
| 7. Leisure time and travel  | 17. Mass-based political parties    | 27. Josephine Butler                           |
| 8. Department Stores  | 18. German Social Democratic Party  | 28. Octavia Hill                               |
| 9. Museums  | 19. British Labour party            | 29. Reform Act of 1884                         |
| 10. Opera Houses  | 20. Russian Social Democratic Party |  |