

NAME _____

Read the following excerpt (ANNOTATE THE TEXT AS YOU READ) from the textbook and then respond to the following questions. PLEASE RESPOND TO THE 2 PROGRESS CHECK QUESTIONS IN THE READING AS WELL.

1. What social and economic effects did mass production and the assembly line have on the bourgeoisie?

2. Name and describe the major technical breakthroughs and how they impacted daily life.

3. What were the causes and effects of the second industrial revolution in western Europe?

4. How was socialism a response to industrialism?

5. WRITE A PARAGRAPH ON THE BACK OF THIS PAGE describing the obstacles that trade unions faced in their effort to improve labor conditions during the second industrial revolution.

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Lesson 1 *The Growth of Industrial Prosperity*

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

How can industrialization affect a country's economy?

How are political and social structures influenced by economic changes?

Reading HELPDESK

Content Vocabulary

assembly line pioneered by Henry Ford in 1913, a manufacturing method that allowed much more efficient mass production of goods

mass production production of goods in quantity usually by machinery

bourgeoisie the middle class, including merchants, industrialists, and professional people

proletariat the working class

revisionists a Marxist who rejected the revolutionary approach, believing instead in evolution by democratic means to achieve the goal of socialism

Academic Vocabulary

transition changeover; the move toward one form, stage, or style to another

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TAKING NOTES: Identifying Cause and Effect

ACTIVITY As you read, use the organizer to show the effects of each innovation.

Steel	→	
Electricity	→	
Internal-combustion engine	→	

IT MATTERS BECAUSE

By the late 1800s, the Second Industrial Revolution transformed, or greatly changed, most of the European world into industrialized societies. But the change was not easy for workers. Many workers wanted reform to improve their lives.

The Second Industrial Revolution

GUIDING QUESTION What were the causes and effects of the Second Industrial Revolution in Western Europe?

The first Industrial Revolution focused on textiles, railroads, iron, and coal. The Second Industrial Revolution focused on steel, chemicals, and electricity. Petroleum was also developed. These products helped lead the way to new industries.

New Products and Patterns

In 1855 Sir Henry Bessemer, a British inventor, patented a new process for making high-quality steel, which became known as the Bessemer process. As a result, steel was now made efficiently and cheaply. Steel soon replaced iron in many products. Iron is heavier, but steel is stronger. Steel was used to build lighter, smaller, and faster machines and engines. It was also used in railways, ships, and weapons. In 1860 Great Britain, France, Germany, and Belgium made 125,000 tons (112,500 t) of steel. By 1913, the total was an amazing 32 million (29 million t) tons.

Electricity was an important new form of energy. It was easily converted into other energy forms, such as heat, light, and motion. Electricity also moved easily through wires. The first practical generators of electrical current were developed in the 1870s. Homes and factories were connected to electrical power sources by 1910. The connections were made to hydroelectric power stations and coal-fired steam-generating plants.

Electricity led the way to a series of inventions. Thomas Edison in the United States and Joseph Swan in Great Britain created the light bulb, and homes and cities began to have electric lights. Inventors also created new ways to communicate. Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in 1876, and Guglielmo Marconi sent the first radio waves across the Atlantic Ocean in 1901.

Electric streetcars and subways appeared in major European cities by the 1880s. Electricity transformed factories as well. It could power conveyor belts, cranes, and machines. Factories could remain open 24 hours a day with electric lights.

The internal-combustion engine was run on oil and gasoline. It provided a new source of power in transportation. This engine gave power to ocean liners with oil-

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fired engines, airplanes, and automobiles. In 1903 Orville and Wilbur Wright made the first flight in a fixed-wing plane at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. In 1919 the first regular passenger air service was established.

Industrial production grew at a rapid pace because of greatly increased sales of manufactured goods. Europeans could afford to buy more consumer products for several reasons. Wages for workers increased after 1870. In addition, prices for manufactured goods were lower because it cost less to transport raw materials to factories and finished goods to consumers. One of the biggest reasons for more efficient production was the **assembly line**. This was a new manufacturing method developed by Henry Ford in 1913. The assembly line allowed a much more efficient **mass production** of goods, or production of large quantities of goods quickly. On an assembly line, a worker usually did only one small part of a manufacturing process, and the worker repeated the same task over and over.

In the cities, the first department stores began to sell a new range of consumer goods. These goods included clocks, bicycles, electric lights, and typewriters. The steel and electrical industries made these products possible.

The Second Industrial Revolution did not benefit everyone, however. By 1900, Europe was divided into two economic zones. There was an advanced industrialized core of nations. It included Great Britain, Belgium, France, the Netherlands, and Germany, as well as the western part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and northern Italy. These places had a high standard of living, and they also had good transportation systems.

Another part of Europe was still mostly agricultural. This was the area to the south and east. It included southern Italy, most of Austria-Hungary, Spain, Portugal, the Balkan kingdoms, and Russia. These countries provided food and raw materials for the industrial areas, and they had a much lower standard of living than the rest of Europe.

Toward a World Economy

Steamship and railroad transportation grew during the Second Industrial Revolution. All the developments resulted in a true world economy. By 1900, Europeans received beef and wool from Argentina and Australia, coffee from Brazil, iron ore from Algeria, and sugar from Java.

European capital was also invested in other countries. This was done to develop railways, mines, electrical power plants, and banks in those places. Foreign countries also provided markets for Europe's manufactured goods. Europe controlled the world economy by the early twentieth century because of its capital, industries, and military power.

PROGRESS CHECK

Stating How were the effects of industrialization uneven across Europe?

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Organizing the Working Classes

GUIDING QUESTION How was socialism a response to industrialization?

The **transition** to an industrialized society was very hard for workers. Factory jobs were often difficult and dangerous, and workers were forced to live in crowded slums. Workers wanted to improve their working and living conditions. As a result, many industrial workers formed socialist political parties and socialist trade unions. These organizations appeared after 1870. They were based on ideas developed earlier by Karl Marx. One form of Marxist socialism was eventually called communism. Socialism can be defined as a system in which society, often the government, owns and controls the means of production (making and distributing of goods and services).

Marx's Theory

The Communist Manifesto was published in 1848. It was written by two Germans, Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. They were shocked by the horrible conditions in the industrial factories, and they blamed the system of industrial capitalism for these conditions. Industrial capitalism is an economic system based on industrial production in which private individuals own the industries.

Marx believed that all of world history was a "history of class struggles." According to Marx, oppressor and oppressed have always been against each other. One group—the oppressors—owned the means of production, such as land, raw materials, factories, and money. This gave them the power to control government and society. The other group was the oppressed. They owned nothing, and they depended on the owners of the means of production. They often worked in unsafe conditions for low wages under unfair rules. Their work made the "oppressors" rich.

Marx believed that the division between the two groups was growing wider and that the two groups were more and more hostile, or angry, toward each other in a great class struggle. The **bourgeoisie**, or the middle class, were the oppressors. The **proletariat** (PROH•luh•TEHR•ee•uht), or the working class, were the oppressed. Marx thought that the struggle between the two groups would finally lead to a revolution. The proletariat would violently overthrow the bourgeoisie. Then the proletariat would form a dictatorship to organize the means of production. Marx also believed the final revolution would create a classless society. This was because the proletariat victory would remove the economic differences that create separate social classes. The state itself, which had been a tool of the bourgeoisie, would become weak.

Socialist Parties

Working-class leaders formed socialist parties based on Marx's ideas. The most important was the German Social Democratic Party (SPD), which emerged in 1875. Its Marxist leaders wanted revolution. However, it organized itself into a mass political party. It competed in elections for the German parliament. SPD members of parliament worked to pass laws that would improve conditions for the working class. The SPD grew even though the government tried to destroy it. In 1912 it became the largest single party in Germany.

Socialist parties also emerged in other European states. In 1889 leaders of the different socialist parties joined together and formed the Second International.

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(The First International had failed in 1872.) This was an association of national socialist groups to fight against capitalism worldwide.

Marxist parties were divided over their goals. Pure Marxists thought that capitalism could only be defeated by a violent revolution. Marxists, called **revisionists**, did not want a revolution. They argued that workers must continue to organize in large political parties and even work with other parties to gain reforms. As workers received the right to vote, they could reach their goals by working within democratic systems.

Trade Unions

Another force working for evolutionary, rather than revolutionary, socialism was the trade union, or labor union. Workers organized in a union to improve their conditions. The right to strike was another important part of the trade union movement. In a strike, a union calls on its members to stop work. This puts pressure on employers to meet their demands for higher wages or improved factory safety. At first, laws were passed that made strikes illegal, or against the law. In Great Britain, unions won the right to strike in the 1870s. By 1914, there were almost 4 million workers in British trade unions. In the rest of Europe, some trade unions were more successful than others in helping workers achieve a better life.

PROGRESS CHECK

Identifying What issue divided pure Marxist socialists from revisionists?
