

6.4 Social Effects of Industrialization

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 13 marks**

KEY WORDS class identity 阶级认同 • urban overcrowding 城市拥挤
• cult of domesticity 家庭崇拜 • social effects 社会效应

Objective

Build the skills to explain the **social effects** 社会效应 of industrialisation.

You must be able to:

- explain how divisions of labour produced self-conscious classes
- describe how class identity was reinforced
- state both costs of rural-to-urban migration
- describe the changes in family life and the improvements by the century’s end

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ Self-conscious classes

In industrialised areas socioeconomic change created divisions of labour that led to self-conscious classes, including the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. **Self-conscious** means a group that knows itself as a class.

■ Reinforcement

Class identity developed and was reinforced through participation in philanthropic, political and social associations among the middle classes, and in mutual aid societies and trade unions among the working classes.

■ Migration’s two costs

Cities experienced overcrowding **while** affected rural areas suffered declines in available labour and weakened communities. Both are in one CED sentence.

■ Family and improvement

Bourgeois families focused on the nuclear family and the cult of domesticity with distinct gender roles; by the century’s end higher wages, laws restricting the labour of children and women, social welfare programmes, improved diet and increased access to birth control affected working-class quality of life.

2 Practice

2.1 Explain what makes a class “self-conscious”. [2]

2.2 State both costs of rural-to-urban migration. [2]

2.3 Working-class quality of life improves by 1900.
(a) Name three causes the CED lists. [3]

(b) State the CED’s careful verb. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Trade unions and mutual aid societies reinforced identity among the [1]

- **A** middle classes
- **B** working classes
- **C** aristocracy
- **D** clergy

3.2 An answer describing only urban overcrowding has recorded [1]

- **A** the whole claim
- **B** half of it
- **C** none of it
- **D** the rural half

3.3 A district loses working-age people to a nearby city.

(a) State two consequences for the district.

[2]

(b) Explain why the CED pairs them with the urban effect.

[1]

Solutions

2.1 it knows itself as a class, rather than merely occupying a position in production.

2.2 urban overcrowding; rural decline in available labour and weakened communities.

2.3 (a) any three of: higher wages; laws restricting the labour of children and women; social welfare programmes; improved diet; increased access to birth control. (b) “affected” — it does not claim the improvement was uniform.

3.1 B. those were the working-class associations.

3.2 B. the CED gives both costs in one sentence.

3.3 (a) declining available labour; weakened communities. (b) one movement produced both, so they belong in a single account.