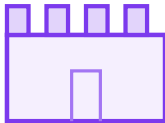


Industrialization and Its Effects

AP European History ■ Unit 6

AP European History



What we will cover

- 1 Contextualizing Industrialization
- 2 The Spread of Industry Throughout Europe
- 3 Second Wave Industrialization
- 4 Social Effects of Industrialization
- 5 The Concert of Europe and European Conservatism
- 6 Reactions and Revolutions

1

Contextualizing Industrialization

Contextualizing Industrialization

Compare, c. 1815–1914 What the comparison explains

Britain and the continent	Industry spread from Britain; continental states often took a larger promotional role.
Industrial and agricultural regions	Class relations and everyday experience differed with the degree of industrial development.
Problems and responses	Industrial conditions helped generate ideological, governmental and collective responses; explain a mechanism rather than listing them.

Locate the region and time before generalising about industrial life.

Contextualizing Industrialization, continued

- 1 **Britain:** coal, iron, mechanisation, economic institutions and human capital supported early industrialisation.
- 2 **Political link:** industrial and commercial interests were represented in Parliament, connecting economic interests with policy.
- 3 **France:** more gradual industrialisation with state support and less social dislocation provides a different path.
- 4 **Comparison:** distinguish pace and state involvement; do not assume every region followed the same sequence or experienced the same conditions.

2

The Spread of Industry Throughout Europe

The Spread of Industry Throughout Europe

Britain led, and the CED gives the reasons as a set:

- Ready supplies of **coal, iron ore**, and other raw materials.
- Mechanisation of **textile production**, iron and steel, and the development of **machine tools**.
- **Economic institutions and human capital** 人力资本 – engineers, inventors, and capitalists.
- A **parliamentary government** that promoted commercial and industrial interests because those interests were **represented in Parliament** – the political condition, and the one students leave out.
- **France** industrialised **more gradually**, with **government support** and with **less social dislocation** 社会失序 than Britain.

Both halves of the question

WHAT BRITAIN HAD

coal and iron ore, close together
economic institutions and human capital
a parliamentary government in which
commercial interests were represented

WHY OTHERS DIFFERED

geography, and a lack of the resources
the dominance of traditional landed elites
France industrialised more
gradually, with government
support and less social dislocation

France is not a **failure** – it is a different path, with the state doing what British institutions did. That contrast is the answer

A spinning mule



A spinning mule - one machine replacing the work of many hand spinners

3

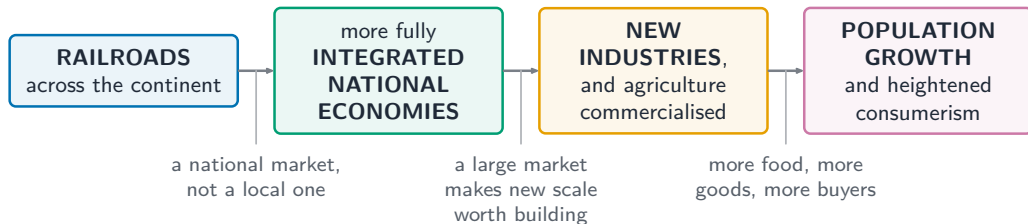
Second Wave Industrialization

Second Wave Industrialization

By 1914 **mechanisation and the factory system** had become the predominant modes of **production**. During the **second industrial revolution** 第二次工业革命 (c. 1870-1914) industrial activity spread across more of Europe, and:

- New technologies and means of communication and transport – notably **railroads** 铁路 – produced **more fully integrated national economies** 一体化的国民经济.
- Efficient transport and other innovations **created new industries** and improved the distribution of goods.
- Together with better harvests from the **commercialisation of agriculture**, industrialisation **promoted population growth** 人口增长.
- A **heightened consumerism** 消费主义 developed.

Rail integrates markets, and the rest follows



By now mechanisation and the factory are the **predominant** modes of production – which is the change the label is pointing at

The Crystal Palace, 1851



The Crystal Palace, 1851
- iron and glass at a scale
only industrial production
made possible

4

Social Effects of Industrialization

Social Effects of Industrialization

- In industrialised western and northern Europe, socioeconomic change created divisions of labour leading to an entrepreneurial and professional middle class and an industrial working class.
- In less industrialised areas, the dominance of agricultural elites continued into the twentieth century.
- **Class identity** 阶级认同 developed and was reinforced through participation in philanthropic, political, and social associations.
- Rural-to-urban migration produced **urban overcrowding** 城市拥挤 while affected rural areas suffered population loss.
- **Bourgeois families** focused on the nuclear family and the **cult of domesticity** 家庭崇拜, with distinct gender roles.

The social effects, and where industry did not reach

companionate marriage 伴侣式婚姻

the middle-class ideal spread, and **economic motives for marriage diminished**

leisure

centred increasingly on the family or small groups, with new activities and purpose-built spaces

separate spheres

the middle-class home became defined against the workplace, with sharply gendered roles

the working class

long hours, child labour, and urban crowding – then unions and reform

some areas lagged

where more primitive agricultural practices and landholding patterns persisted, industry spread slowly or not at all

conservatism 保守主义

a genuine ideology, **not merely resistance**: it defended traditional political and religious authority on principle

“Industrialisation” is uneven by region, class and gender. An answer that treats Europe as one case will not reach the top band.

5

The Concert of Europe and European Conservatism

The Concert of Europe and European Conservatism

The **Concert of Europe** 欧洲协调, or Congress System, sought to **maintain the status quo** through **collective action** and adherence to conservative principles.

6

Reactions and Revolutions

Reactions and Revolutions

In the first half of the nineteenth century, revolutionaries attempted to **destroy the status quo**. The **revolutions of 1848** 1848 年革命, triggered by **economic hardship and discontent with the political order**, challenged conservative power across Europe – and largely failed, which is itself examinable.

In **Russia**, autocratic leaders pushed through **reform and modernisation** from above, including the **emancipation of the serfs** 农奴解放 – reform used as an alternative to revolution rather than a concession to it.

7

Ideologies of Change and Reform Movements

Each ideology answering the same question

Authored practice — identify the proposed change

Proposal A extends voting to all adult men regardless of wealth.

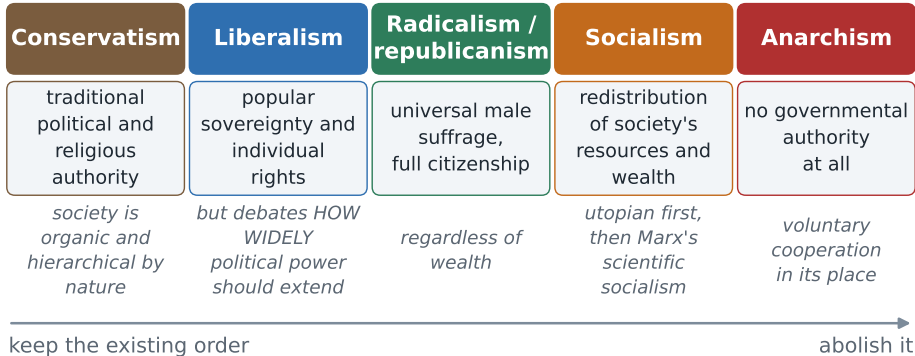
Proposal B redistributes society's resources and wealth.

Proposal C replaces governmental authority with voluntary cooperation.

Name the position associated with each proposal. Explain why the three proposals are not interchangeable before advancing.

Each ideology answering the same question, in detail

One question - who holds power, and what should the state do?



Read the five as one spectrum, from those who would keep the old order to those who would abolish the state altogether.

Ideologies of Change and Reform Movements

Position	Power and resources
Liberals 自由主义者	Popular sovereignty and individual rights; disagreement over how widely political participation should extend.
Radicals / republicans	Universal male suffrage 男性普选权: citizenship without a wealth qualification, not universal adult voting.
Socialists 社会主义者	Redistribution of resources and wealth; differing accounts of how to achieve it.

Distinguish the proposed change in political power from the proposed change in ownership or distribution.

Ideologies: socialism and Marx

Marx's scientific socialism 科学社会主义

A systematic critique of capitalism connects class relations with historical change.

Use industrial working conditions and the distribution of wealth to explain why socialist arguments found an audience.

Anarchists 无政府主义者

Reject governmental authority and propose voluntary cooperation.

Opposition to the existing order does not make every reformer an anarchist. Identify whether the proposal rejects government itself or changes its role.

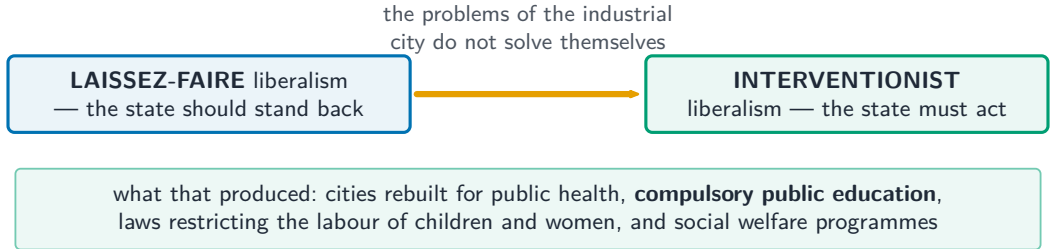
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19th-Century Social Reform and Institutional Responses

19th-Century Social Reform and Institutional Responses

Problem / objective	Institutional response and reasoning
Unhealthy, over-crowded cities	Infrastructure and public-health regulation address urban conditions, rather than treating hardship solely as an individual failure.
Industrial social problems	Some liberals moved from laissez-faire towards intervention; date the position instead of treating liberalism as one fixed economic policy.
Compulsory public education 义务教育	Public order, nationalism and economic growth supplied different motives. Connect a motive to the proposed role of schooling.

The same word, two opposite policies



Date the word. An essay that uses “liberal” without saying which liberalism will argue against itself

9

Causation in the Age of Industrialization

Causation in the Age of Industrialization

Authored exam-style task — attempt before the model

Explain one way in which industrialisation contributed to new political ideologies in the nineteenth century.

Identify an industrial condition, explain its effect on a group, then connect that effect with an ideological response. Naming an ideology alone does not explain causation.

Worked example – industry produces an ideology

Model causal explanation

Industrialisation concentrated many workers in factories and cities, where shared working conditions helped create a common constituency. Unequal distribution of industrial wealth gave socialist arguments a problem to address: ownership could determine who received the gains from production. Marx's critique of capitalism offered a systematic account of that relationship. The concentration of workers also made collective organisation possible.

Condition → affected group → argument and organisation. Explain the connection, rather than claiming industry automatically produced one ideology.

Exam tips

- Britain's advantages include a **political** one – industrial interests were represented in Parliament. Most answers list only resources.
- **France industrialised gradually with state support and less dislocation.** That contrast answers many comparison questions.
- Learn the **five ideologies as a set**, distinguished by who holds power and what the state does.
- **Liberalism's shift from laissez-faire to intervention** is the century's key ideological change. Name it.
- Compulsory education had **three motives** – order, nationalism, growth. Give all three.
- Living standards rose **by the end of the century**, after decades of hardship. Timing is the mark.

10 Recap

Period 6 – key takeaways

1

Britain

a political advantage: industry in Parliament

2

France

gradual, state-supported, less dislocation

3

Ideologies

five as a set: who holds power, what the state does

4

Liberalism

shift from laissez-faire to intervention

Check yourself

- 1 What political advantage did Britain have?
- 2 How did France industrialise differently?
- 3 What is the century's key ideological change?
- 4 When did living standards rise?

Write your answers and support them with the comparisons developed in this lesson.