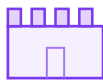


Industrialization and Its Effects

AP European History • Unit 6

AP European History



Industrialization and Its Effects

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

Industrialization and Its Effects

Contextualizing Industrialization

Contextualizing Industrialization

Unit 6 covers c. 1815 to c. 1914 and rests on three claims the CED states as key concepts:

- The Industrial Revolution spread from Great Britain to the continent, where the state played a greater role in promoting industry.
- Everyday experience was shaped by industrialisation depending on the level of industrial development in a particular location – so the answer to “what was life like” is always *where*, and *how far along*.
- Political revolutions and the complications of industrialisation triggered a range of ideological, governmental, and collective responses 意识形态、政府与集体回应.

Industrialization and Its Effects

Contextualizing Industrialization, continued

That third claim is the unit's spine.

Industrialisation created problems; the ideologies and reforms of the nineteenth century are the answers people proposed to them.

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:

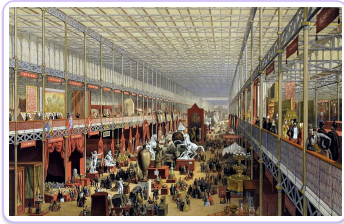
- New technologies and means of communication and transport – notably **railroads** 铁路 – produced **more fully integrated national economies** 一体化的国民经济.
- Efficient transport and other innovations **created new industries** and improved the distribution of goods.
- Together with better harvests from 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.

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