

THE ECONOMIC INEQUALITY IN 19TH CENTURY

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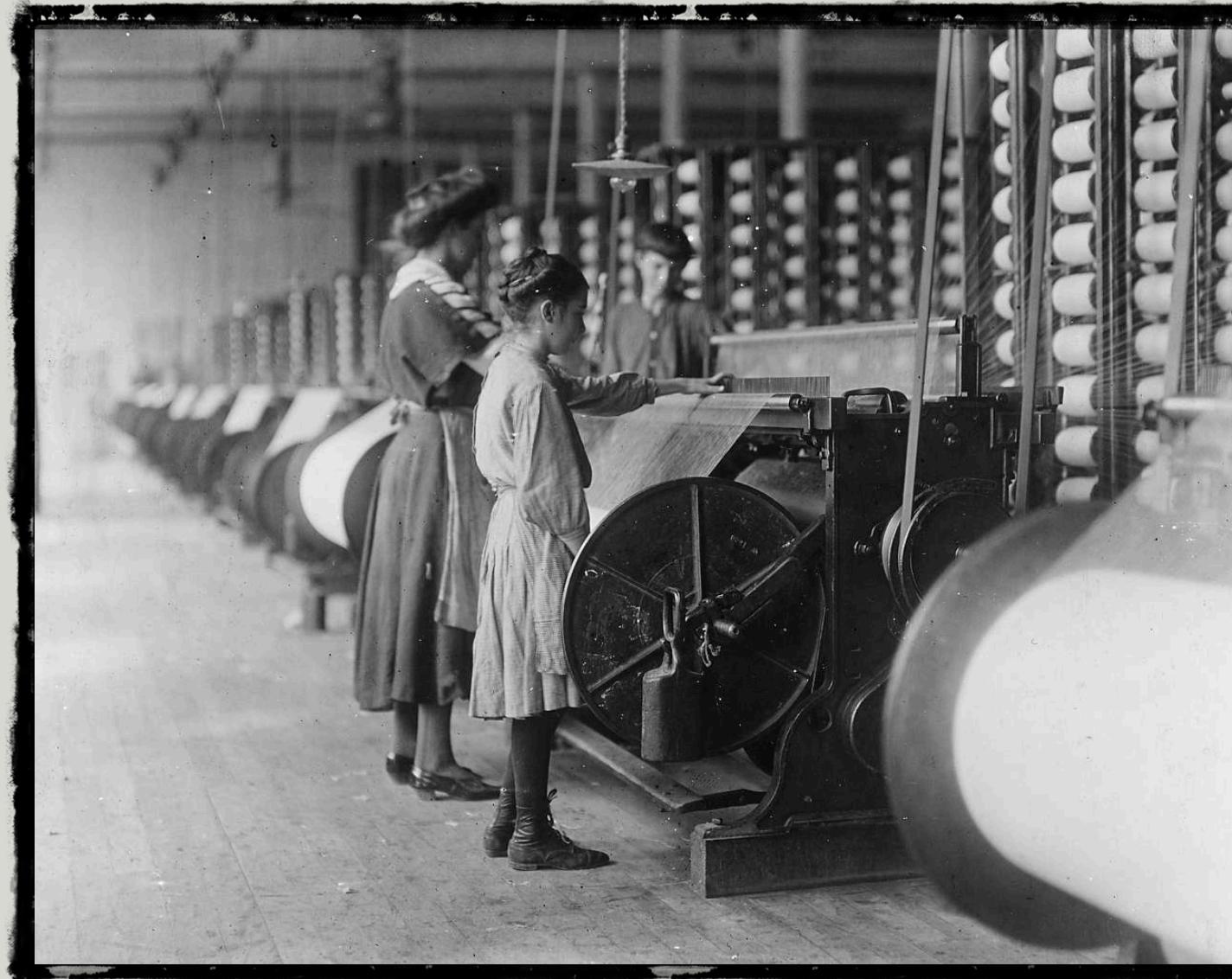


Industrialisation and Wealth Concentration

- The Industrialisation was the movement that changed the world, by changing economic arrangement. Before the Industrialisation, people would work in manufacturing family business and enjoy hand made products. However, after the machines were introduced customers started buying cheaper products made in fabrics. Some businesses rapidly grew, where some completely vanished. This left a lot of people searching for a job in a big factory.
- The wealth became concentrated in the hands of few powerful industrialists, like John D. Rockefeller. That's how the gap between rich and poor increased.

Labor Conditions and Exploitation

- The growth of unemployment and poverty among middle and low class, brought the high demand for jobs, which was exploited by rich industrialists. If a worker would not agree to poor labor conditions that was offered, complain about them or do not follow some of them even unintentionally, the employer would simply find somebody else.
- Therefore, child labor, working over 10 hrs a day, unequal pay for women, no heating or fresh air in the workplace, working with dangerous chemicals or machinery, and poor payment became the standard.



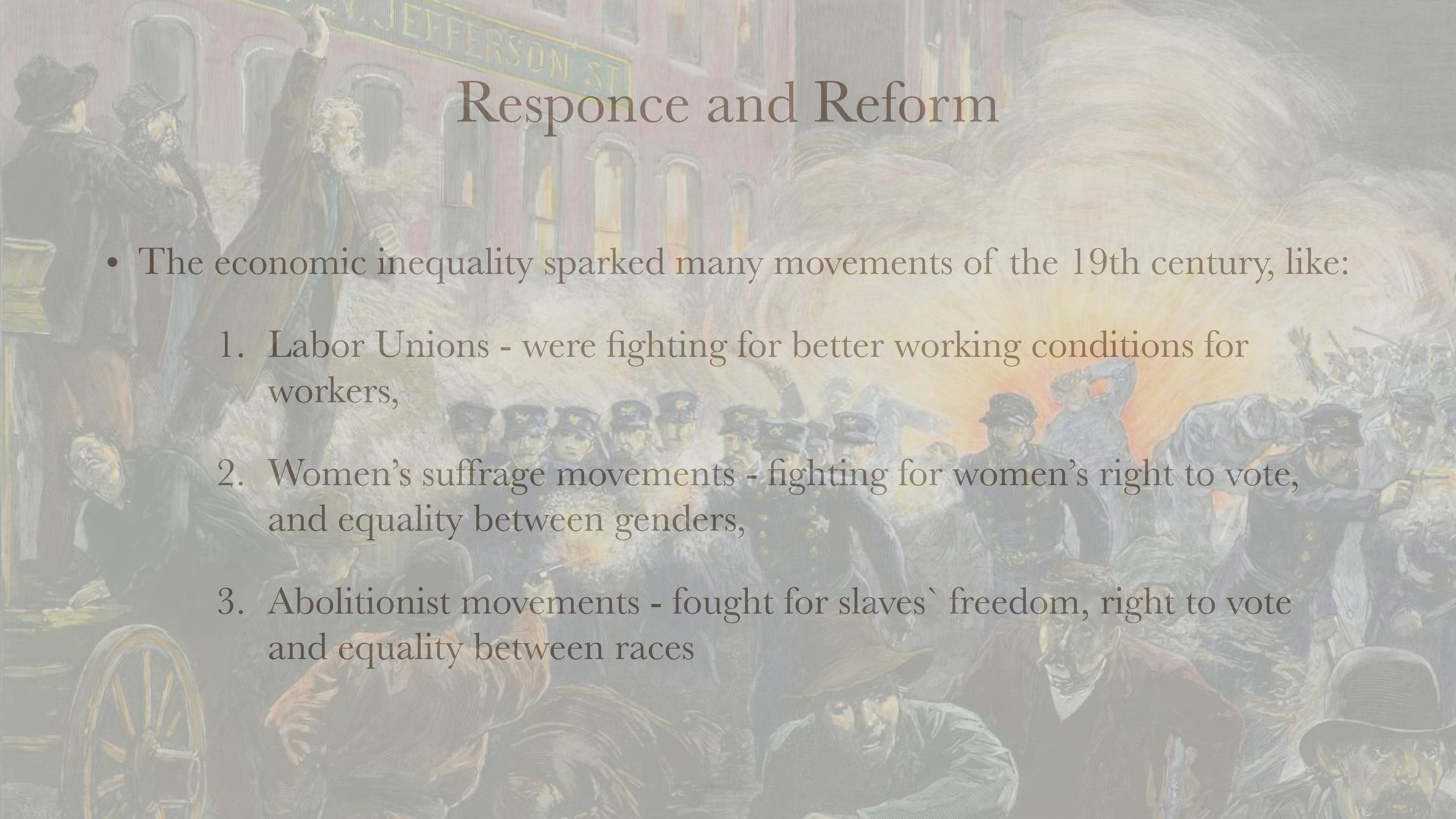
Agricultural Challenges and Rural Poverty

- Farmers, particularly in the South and Mid West had hardships to compete with industrialised Northern parts of the US, which led many farmers into significant poverty.
- Since the South didn't want to give up its agricultural economy, they refused to acknowledge the Abolitionist movement that grew rapidly in Northern, industrialised, States.

Racial and Gender Inequalities

- Racial and Gender inequalities were especially highlighted with the help of the economic inequality.
- African Americans, Native Americans, and women faced discrimination that limited their economic opportunities.
- Therefore, specific movements like Women's suffrage and Abolitionist movements were formed to fight these discriminations.





Response and Reform

- The economic inequality sparked many movements of the 19th century, like:
 1. Labor Unions - were fighting for better working conditions for workers,
 2. Women's suffrage movements - fighting for women's right to vote, and equality between genders,
 3. Abolitionist movements - fought for slaves' freedom, right to vote and equality between races

Thank You for Your attention!