LATE 18th Century forward

3 Forces that contributed to changes during the late 18th century-1914

1. Cultural
2. Ongoing commercialization
3. Population revolution

Cultural-

**Scientific Revolution**-was the emergence of modern science during the [early modern period](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Early_modern_period), when developments in [mathematics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_mathematics#Mathematics_during_the_Scientific_Revolution), [physics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_physics#Scientific_Revolution), [astronomy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_astronomy#Renaissance_Period), [biology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_biology#Renaissance_and_early_modern_developments) (including [human anatomy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_anatomy)) and [chemistry](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_chemistry#17th_and_18th_centuries:_Early_chemistry) transformed views of society and nature

The Scientific Revolution influenced the

AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT

The **Age of Enlightenment** was an era from the 1620s to the 1780s in which cultural and intellectual forces in Western Europe emphasized [reason](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reason), analysis, and individualism rather than traditional lines of authority

It was promoted by [philosophes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philosophes) and local thinkers in urban coffee houses and salons

Philosophes-are the [intellectuals](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intellectual) of the 18th century [Enlightenment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Enlightenment)

they (Philosophes) were philosophers and intellectuals who applied [reason](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reason) to the study of many areas of learning, including philosophy, history, science, politics, economics, and social issues

Philosophes challenged the authority of institutions that were deeply rooted in society- especially the [Roman Catholic Church](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Catholic_Church)

Enlightenment thinkers sought ways to reform society with toleration

Enlightenment thinkers…

…challenged Aristocratic privilege

* Called for a popular voice in government
* Encouraged economic and technological change
* Policies that promoted industry

Ongoing Commercialization

* Business people with new wealth

Now challenge the idea that aristocrats alone should hold the

Highest political offices

-business people interested in new

Techniques that might increase production

Population Revolution

* Western Europe after 1730 experiences a major population increase
* In half a century France’s population rose by 50%
* Population in Britain and Prussia rose 100% in 50 years
* Improved nutrition (Columbian exchange)
* Reduced death rate (especially amongst children- instead of 40 percent of all children dying by age 2 that percentage (by 1780s) was 33%
* More children surviving meant more lived to have children of their own
* Overall Birth rate increases
* By the late 18th century it was very difficult for people that were not aristocrats to gain a high post in the church or government
* Population growth also prompted a rapid expansion of domestic manufacturing

Hundreds of thousands of people become full or part time producers of textile and metal products

* Worked at home
* Produced goods for merchants
* Worked in a capitalistic system
* Took work orders

THIS IS PROTO INDUSTRULIZATION

Population upheaval

Property less class (worked for-

Wages) had an impact on several

Behaviors in western society

* Villagers began to change their dress to more urban styles

(which suggests consumer interest)

* Pre marital sex increases
* Out of wed lock births increase
* Among groups with little or no property parental authority began to decline because the traditional threat of denying inheritance had no meaning
* As a result a youthful independence emerged

**The Industrial Revolution was the transition to new manufacturing processes in the period from about 1760 to around 1840**

**It begins in England**

**But soon spreads to other countries in western Europe and America after only a few decades**

**The transition from Proto-Industrialization to the Industrial Revolution included going from hand production methods to machines**,

As well as the utilization of new chemical manufacturing and iron production processes

**It also included the improved efficiency of** [**water power**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Water_wheel) **and…**

… the increasing use of [steam power](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Steam_power)

And the development of [machine tools](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Machine_tool) and the rise of the [factory system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Factory_system)

**Perhaps one of the most important aspects of the Industrial Revolution included the change from wood and other** [**bio-fuels**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bio-fuels) **to** [**coal**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coal)**.**

Textiles were the dominant industry of the Industrial Revolution in terms of employment, value of output and capital invested

BETWEEN 1840-1870 (rapid Industrial growth- some call it the 2nd Industrial Revolution)

As we move later into the **Industrial period** Railroads and canals linked cities across Europe

-this spurned further Industrialization and urbanization

City Growth

City growth Continues in the West

-several countries starting with Britain passed the 50% mark in urbanization

-For the first time in human history the majority of the population live in cities

- As cities grow- city governments had to address problems spurned by growth

- Sanitation improves

- death rates fall below birth rates for the first time in urban history

- parks, museums offer leisure activities

Regulation of food and housing facilities improve living conditions etc.

* More effective police forces
* Crime rates fall
* All of these things add to the safety and improvements in quality of life for urban dwellers in Western Europe

AFTER 1850

Birth rates begin to drop

-fairly stable population levels (combination of low birth rates and low death rates)

-Children now seen as something other than workers that contributed to the family income

- can now enjoy children

-Didn’t have to have so many

Children now a source of emotional satisfaction

-material conditions generally improve after 1850

-By 1900 2/3 of Western populations enjoyed conditions above the subsistence level

**One of the most important bi-products of the Industrial Revolution was the improved standard of living**

- people could afford items that were not simply purchased to exist

- items like , newspapers

-could now take family outings

-1880-1920 revolution in children’s health

- in part due to better hygiene during childbirth

- better parental care

- Infancy death rate drops

- for the first time in western human history instead of 1/3 of children dying by age 10 / rate drops to less than 10%

-Discovery of Germs/ and scientific work by Louis Pasteur led to more conscientious sanitary conditions and procedures by doctors

- this reduces the death rate for women in child birth

-women begin to outlive men

- After 1850 key developments in popular culture differentiated western society from the decades of initial industrialization

-better wages

- reduction of work hours

- this gives ordinary people new opportunities

- alongside the working class grew

A large white collar labor force of

Secretaries, clerks and salespeople

* More time for leisure
* The middle class was now open to the idea that pleasure was legitimate
* This also reflects a reduced hold of Religion on peoples psyche
* Factories could now produce goods in such quantities that popular consumption had to be encouraged just to keep pace with production
* This spawns ***advertising***
* Which was developed to promote a sense of need where none existed before
* Product crazes emerge
* Bicycle fad of 1880s
* Bicycle affects clothing styles for women
* Caused social problems
* A mass leisure culture begins
* Popular newspapers

Bold headlines-

Human interest stories

Shocking stories

Crime stories

Sports stories

Millions subscribed

Comic Books

Popular Theatre

Musical Revues

After 1900- Motion Pictures

People start to take vacations

As a result Resorts are built

This is the era when team sports rise

Soccer, American Football, baseball

These are popular at both the amateur and professional level

Sports- reflect Industrial Life

Sports had rules and the games are monitored by referees and umpires

Sports taught and contributed to the idea of virtue and coordination

And prepared males for the military life

The games were also commercial

Because equipment was needed – it was mass produced- like rubber balls

People paid to see professional teams- big business

Olympic Games- Modern Olympics reintroduced 1896

New leisure interests suggested a change in attitudes amongst the masses

They demonstrate a growing

Secularism

Religion is still important but its influence is declining and people looked for worldly entertainment

Mass Leisure

Advances in science also led people away from religion

Churches no longer served as the centers for the most creative intellectual life

Universities and the research that occurred there applied science to practical affairs

This also linked science and technology (Industrial age)

This equates to progress amongst the educated

Science applied to agricultural advances- like chemical fertilizers (eventually poison gas)

Charles Darwin published a major work in 1859 on Evolution

All living species had evolved into their present form through the ability to adapt in a struggle for survival

Survival of the fittest

Darwin’s ideas clashed with traditional religious beliefs

The debate that ensued further weakened (religion’s) hold on the masses

Sigmund Freud – theories on the subconscious

Art- with the advent of the camera artists break away from the traditional methods of depicting the human form- etc.

The Industrial Revolution boosted the West’s power in the world

Western nations produced more processed goods

They now needed new markets to sell those goods

They also needed more raw materials and agricultural products (to feed population growth)

Industrialization allowed the West to dominate militarily

Steamships could now navigate rivers systems that previously stopped exploration (Africa)

Steamships could also transport guns deep into the interior of Africa (fewer men could control large groups)

The Repeating Rifle and Machine Gun could be brought in to the interior of Africa

European nations now compete for new colonies

Priests also penetrated deep into the interior seeking more converts 11AM

Europe spread its dominance over most of Africa, parts of SE Asia, China, Middle East and Latin America