

TOPIC 5.8: REACTIONS TO THE INDUSTRIAL ECONOMY

Learning Obj. 1

- Explain the causes and effects of calls for change in industrial societies.

- A. In response to the social and economic changes brought about by industrial capitalism, some governments, organizations, and individuals promoted various types of reforms.

Utilitarianism

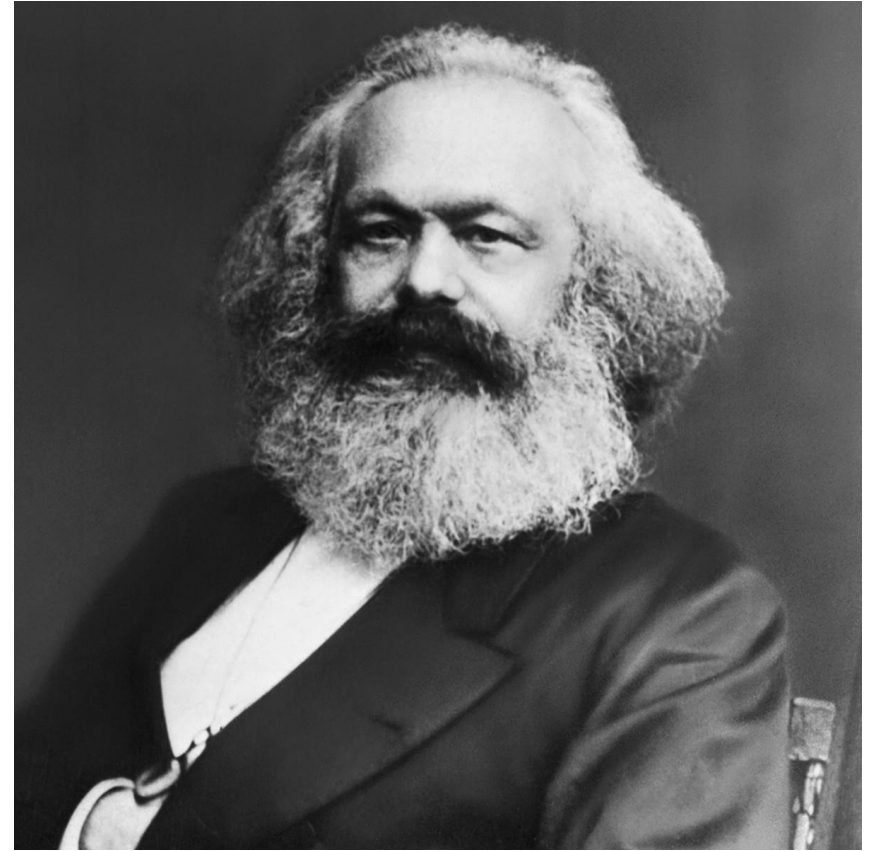
- John Stuart Mill
 - Legal reforms
 - Allow unions
 - Limit child labor
 - Safe working conditions



- B. Discontent with established power structures encouraged the development of various ideologies, including those of Karl Marx, and the ideas of socialism and capitalism.

Karl Marx

- Wanted to completely replace capitalism



Communist Manifesto

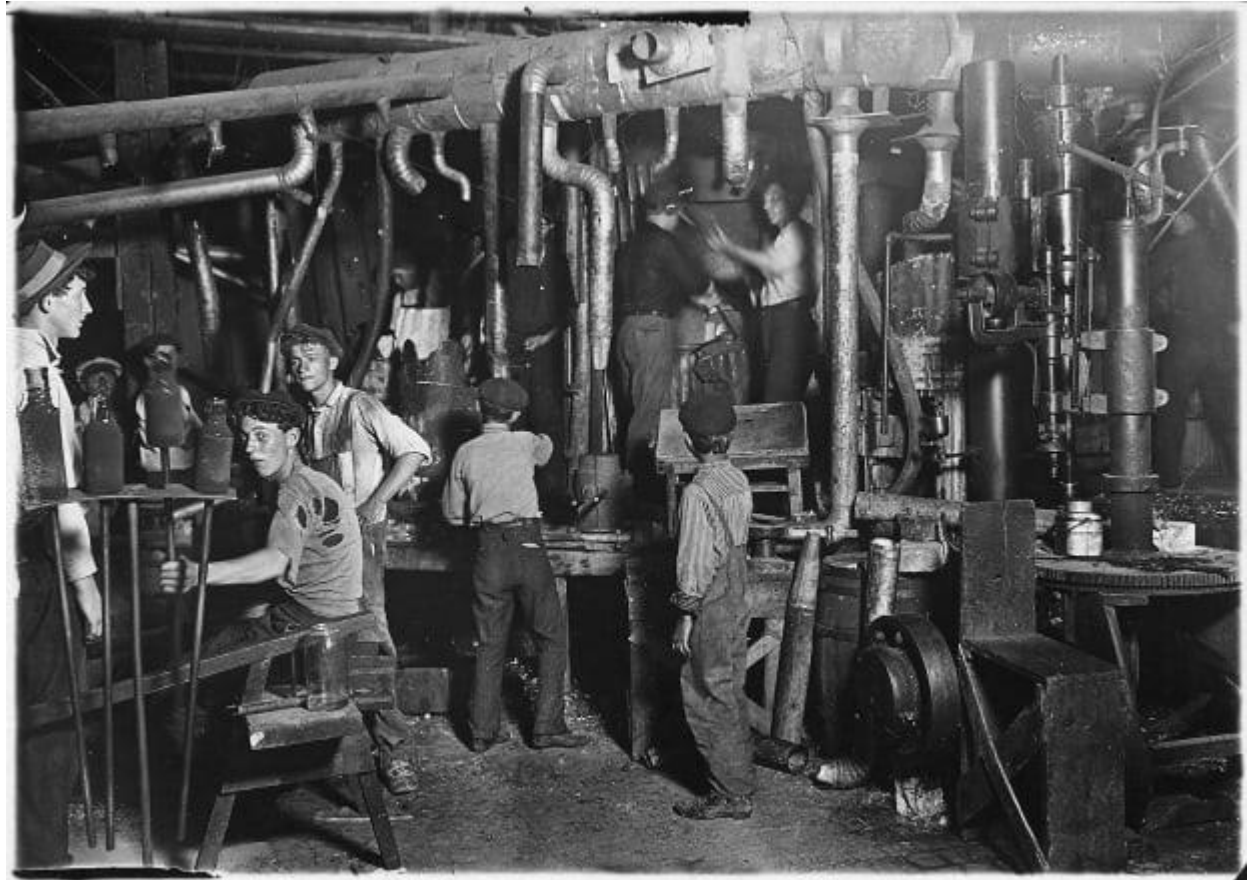
- Income gap divided society into two categories
 - Proletariat – poor factory workers
 - Bourgeoisie – factory owners

- Encouraged proletariat to seize means of production and share wealth equally
- Socialism would replace capitalism, move to communism, class distinctions would end

- C. In industrialized states, many workers organized themselves in labor unions in an attempt to improve working conditions, limit hours, and gain higher wages.

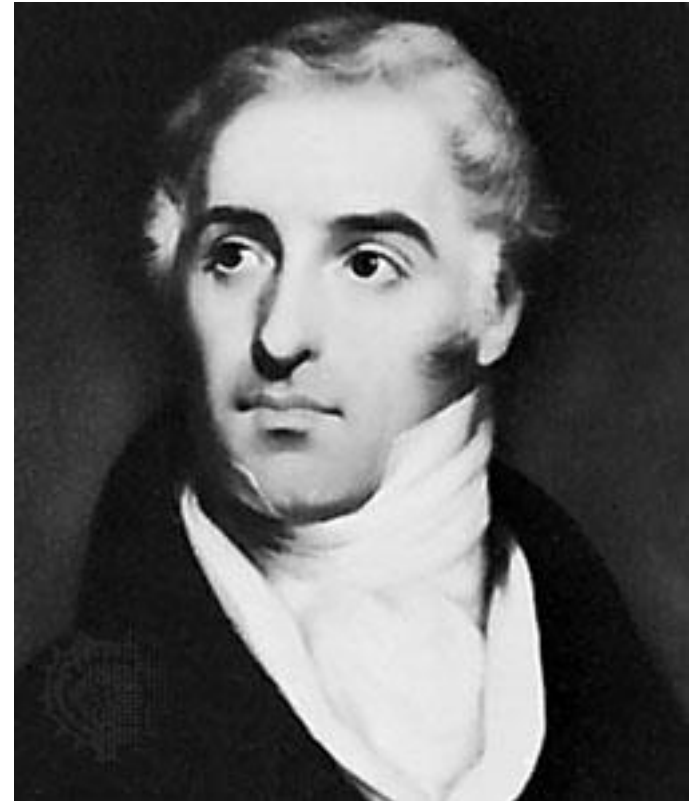
Factory Work

- Long hours, dangerous conditions
- Little pay
- Child labor



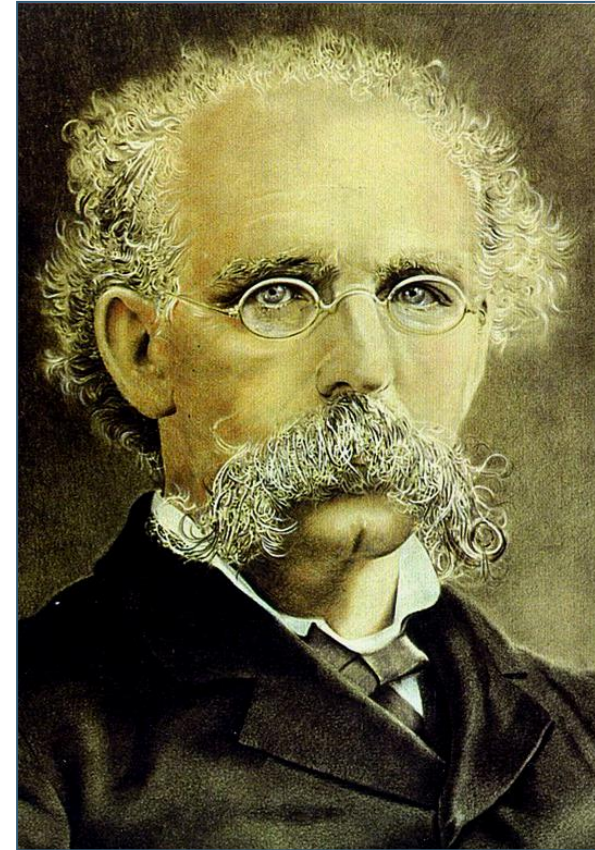
Awareness of Factory Problems

- Sadler Report (1833)
 - Study by British Parliament
 - Exposed conditions to public



Labor Unions

- Knights of Labor (1869)
 - formed by Terrance Powderly
 - economic and social reform
 - safety, end of child labor
 - fought through arbitration, not violence

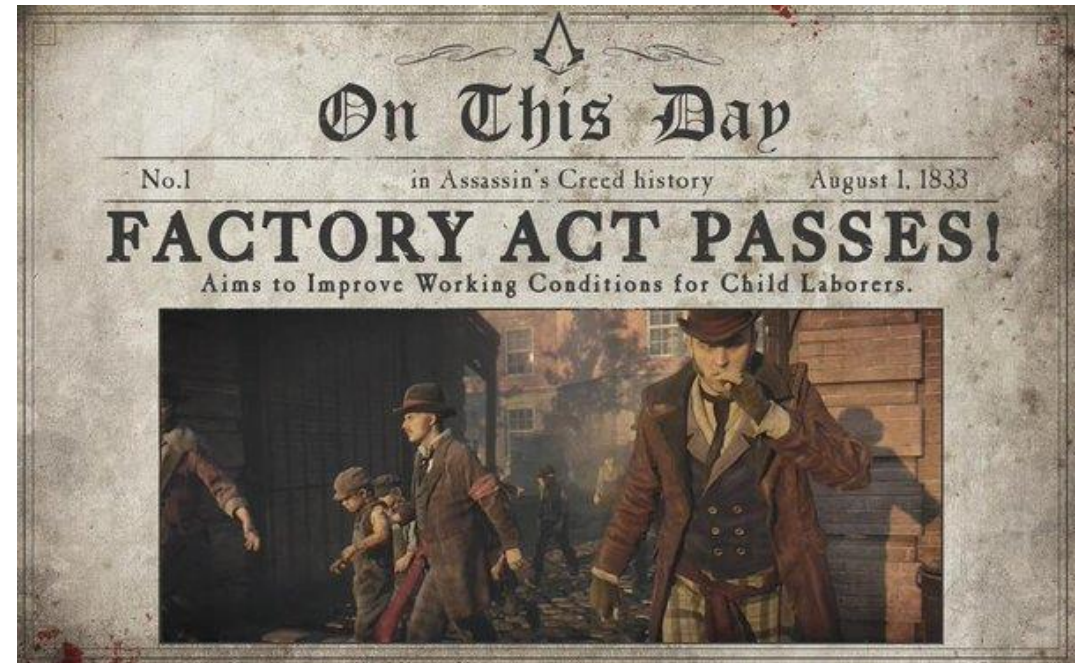


- American Federation of Labor (1886)
- formed by Samuel Gompers
 - closed shop
 - all workers in union industry had to belong
 - walk out and boycott



Legislation

- Factory Act (1833)
 - children under 11 could not be employed in textile mills
 - age 11-13 – no more than 48 hours per week
 - age 13-18 – no more than 69 hours per week
 - under 13 – two hours of school a day



- D. In response to the expansion of industrializing states, the Ottoman Empire and Qing Dynasty sought to reform and modernize their economies and militaries.

Ottoman Response

- Tanzimat Reforms (Mehmud II)
 - Eliminate corruption in government
 - Secular schools
- Ottoman Reform Edict
 - Equality for all men regardless of religion, ethnicity



- Opposition to Tanzimat
 - Young Turks – exiles in France
 - Did not think Tanzimat went far enough
 - Secularization of state
 - Universal suffrage



Qing Response

- Self-strengthening Movement
 - Advance military tech, manufacturing

