

TOPIC 5.8: REACTIONS TO THE INDUSTRIAL ECONOMY

1

Learning Obj. 1

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

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

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Utilitarianism

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



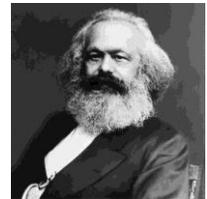
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- B. Discontent with established power structures encouraged the development of various ideologies, including those of Karl Marx, and the ideas of socialism and capitalism.

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Karl Marx

- Wanted to completely replace capitalism



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Communist Manifesto

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

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

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

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Factory Work

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



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Awareness of Factory Problems

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



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Labor Unions

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



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



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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



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

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Ottoman Response

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



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



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Qing Response

- Self-strengthening Movement
 - Advance military tech, manufacturing



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