

III. The First Industrial Society

A. There was a massive increase in output as industrialization took hold in Britain.

1. Rapid development of railroad systems
2. Much of the dramatic increase was in _____, _____, and _____
- *3. Agriculture became less important by comparison (in 1891, agriculture generated only 8% of British national income)
- *4. Vast transformation of daily life
 - a. It was a traumatic process for many
 - b. Different people were affected in different ways

B. The British Aristocracy

1. Landowning aristocrats had little material loss in the Industrial Revolution
2. But the aristocracy _____, because urban wealth became more important
 - a. Many _____, _____, and _____ were enriched
 - b. Aristocrats had declining political clout
 - c. By 1900, businessmen led the major political parties
- *3. Titled nobles retained great social prestige and personal wealth
 - a. Many found an outlet in Britain's colonial possessions

C. The Middle Classes

1. The middle classes had the most obvious gains from industrialization
2. Upper middle class: some _____ bought into aristocratic life
3. Middle class: large numbers of smaller businessmen and professionals
 - a. Politically liberal
 - b. Stood for thrift, hard work, rigid morals, and cleanliness
 - c. Samuel Smiles, *Self-Help* (1859): _____
 - d. _____
4. Lower middle class: service sector workers (clerks, secretaries, etc.)
 - a. by 1900, they were around 20 percent of Britain's population
 - b. employment opportunities for women as well as men

D. The Laboring Classes

1. In the nineteenth century, about 70 percent of Britons were workers
2. Laboring classes suffered most/benefited least from industrialization
3. Rapid urbanization
 - a. by 1851, a majority of Britain's population was urban
 - b. by 1900, London was the largest city in the world (6 million)

4. _____ urban conditions
 - a. vast overcrowding
 - b. inadequate _____ and _____
 - c. epidemics
 - d. few public services or open spaces
 - e. little contact between the rich and the poor
5. Industrial factories offered a very different work environment
 - a. long hours, low wages, and child labor were typical for the poor
 - b. what was new, _____ and _____ of work, _____ supervision, discipline
 - c. industrial work was insecure
 - d. many girls and young women worked

E. Social Protest among the Laboring Classes

1. “friendly societies,” especially of artisans, for self-help were common
2. other skilled artisans sometimes wrecked machinery and burned mills
3. some joined political movements, aimed to enfranchise working-class men
4. trade unions were legalized in 1824
 - a. growing numbers of factory workers joined them
 - b. fought for better wages and working conditions
 - c. at first, upper classes _____ them
5. socialist ideas spread gradually
 - a. Karl Marx (1818–1883) laid out a full ideology of socialism

Predicted:

Revolution would lead to the inevitable collapse of industrial capitalism and result in a _____
 - b. socialist ideas were attractive among more radical trade unionists and some middle-class intellectuals in the late 19th century
6. British working-class movement remained moderate
 - a. material conditions for workers improved in second half of the century
 - b. capitalists and impoverished working class didn’t polarize because of the large middle and lower middle class
 - c.
7. But immense inequalities remained
8. By 1900, Britain was in economic decline relative to newly industrialized states like _____ and the _____