

The Growth of Industrial Prosperity

Learning targets and Intentions of the Lesson

I WANT STUDENTS TO:

1. **KNOW** how the introduction of electricity, chemicals, and petroleum triggered the Second Industrial Revolution and the Rise of a World Economy
2. **UNDERSTAND** and explain the characteristics of Capitalism to include Adam Smith's theory of Supply and Demand.
3. Complete graphic organizers (**SKILL**) that describe how the transition to an industrial society created hardships for the working class and gave rise to socialist ideologies including Communism

DO NOW:

1. How have leisure time activities changed over the years?
2. What type of leisure activities do people engage in now? Fifty years ago? 100 Years ago?
3. How much time do students spend on leisure activities? How much time did people spend on leisure activities in the early 1900's?

THE GROWTH OF INDUSTRIAL PROSPERITY

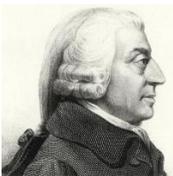
The Second Industrial Revolution (1870-1914)

-In the _____ Industrial Revolution, steel, chemicals, electricity, and petroleum led the way. —————> New methods for shaping _____ made it more useful than _____. —————> Steel could be used to produce smaller, faster, lighter _____.

Capitalism

- An economic system in which _____ make their goods and services available on a _____ market and seek to take advantage of market conditions to profit from their activities.

Adam Smith (1723-1790)



- Capitalism is the law of _____ and _____.
- Wrote an Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations in 1776 which argued the virtues of a _____.

Capitalist System

- If businessmen organize their affairs efficiently, they realize a _____.

- If they are inefficient, they incur _____ or maybe even lose their businesses.

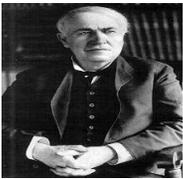
Electricity

- _____ could be easily converted into other forms of energy and could pass through space easily with use of wires.
- Electricity gave birth to a series of _____.
 - _____ - light bulb.
 - _____ Graham _____ - telephone 1876.
 - Guglielmo _____ - radio waves across Atlantic in 1901.

Other Inventions

- Oil and gasoline allowed for the internal _____ to come about.
- As a result _____ began using oil-fired engines.

Thomas Edison



- Thomas Edison patents over _____ inventions in research laboratory.
- Most notable: the _____ bulb and _____.



Alexander Graham Bell

- 1876, Alexander Graham Bell invents _____.



Ford Sparks the Automobile Industry



- In 1880s, _____ invent first automobile
- Henry Ford lowers cost with _____ - _____

The Wright Brothers Fly



- In 1903, Wright brothers develop first working _____.

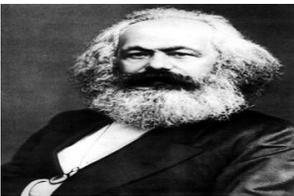
Europe Divided

- By 1900 Europe had _____ distinct economic zones
 - Advanced _____ Nations:
 - Great Britain, Belgium, France, The Netherlands, Germany, Northern Italy, and Austria.
 - _____ Nations:
 - Spain, Portugal, Most of Austria-Hungary, Russia, Balkan Nations, and Southern Italy.

Socialism

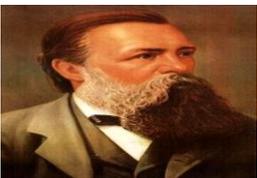
- The desire to improve _____ and _____ conditions for _____ workers led to creation of _____ political parties.
- _____ - German journalist proposes a radical socialism, Marxism
- _____ - German whose father owns a Manchester textile mill
 - Together they wrote *the Communist Manifesto in 1848*.

Marx Biography



- Born 1818 in Trier
- Jewish extraction
- Studied _____ and _____ in Berlin
- Married Jenny von Westphalen
- Earned his living (badly) as a _____
- Died 1883 in London having written only 3 of the planned 8 volumes of Das Kapital

Engels on Marx



- 'His real mission in life was to contribute, in one way or another, to the overthrow of _____ society and of the state institutions which it had brought into being...His name will endure through the ages, and so will his work.'

The Communist Manifesto

- Marx and Engels believed _____ is divided into warring classes
- Capitalism helps “haves,” the employers known as the _____.
- Hurts “have-nots,” the workers known as the _____.
- Marx, Engels predict the workers will _____ the owners.

The Future According to Marx

- Marx believes that capitalism will eventually _____ itself.
- Inequality would cause workers to _____, seize factories and mills.
- _____ - society where people own, share the means of production.
- Marx’s ideas later take root in _____, China, Cuba

Conflict Theory

- All societies are divided into two groups:
 - _____
 - _____
- Our society is capitalist.
 - Owners are _____
 - Workers are _____

Owners and Workers

- Owners _____ workers and live off the money which the workers earn
- Workers put up with this _____ because:
 - They are oppressed wage slaves and cannot fight the system
 - They are indoctrinated by ideology and religion into believing what they are told by the powerful.

What Happened?

- The biggest problem with Marxism is that the predicted _____ never occurred in the form he said it would.
- _____ are not poorer.
- _____ is not concentrated in the hands of a few rich people.
- Britain hasn’t has a _____ Revolution yet and is not likely to in the near future.

Marx In His Own Words – 1

‘History repeats itself, first as _____, second as _____.’

Marx In His Own Words – 2

‘In bourgeois society capital is independent and has _____, while the living person is _____ and has no individuality.’

Trade Unions

- _____ - associations formed by laborers to work for change.
- Unions _____ for better pay, conditions with employers
 - Sometimes they _____ - call a work stoppage – to pressure owners
- _____ workers are first to form unions
- Movement in Britain, _____ must fight for right to form unions.
- Union goals were higher _____, shorter _____, improved _____.