"Mass Society in an Age of Progress, 1871-1894"

Chapter 23 Reading Guide *Western Civilization - 10th Ed. - Spielvogel*

**Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**MAJOR THEMES / BIG QUESTIONS: (as you work through the chapter, bear these questions in mind)**

* How did industrialization spread through Germany and most of western Europe in the late nineteenth century? How did this affect both the politics of the period and the people of those countries? (SP-5, PP-6, PP-13, PP-15, IS-5)
* What reforms did governments make to better the lives of workers both in the factories and in their homes? (PP-1, PP-3, PP-4, SP-10)
* How did consumerism, brought about by the Second Industrial Revolution, affect the lives of middle-class and working people? (PP-4, PP-6, IS-4)
* How did mass political movements work to bring about change in the workplace and in society? (PP-8, PP-15, IS-7)
* How did the beliefs of anarchists and evolutionary socialists differ from earlier forms of socialism? (OS-8, OS-9, OS-10, SP-4, SP-7, SP-12, IS-5)
* What were the gender roles for men and women mandated by the “cult of domesticity”? (OS-4, IS-2, IS-3, IS-4, IS-6, IS-9)
* How did bourgeois and working-class families use their increased leisure time? (IS-5, IS-7)
* To what extent did the old political and social order persist in eastern Europe and Russia? (PP-3, IS-10)

1.) Read the blue section on pages 686-7. What did “mass society” mean for the lower classes? Why is the era referred to as “mass society”? What kinds of differences distinguish this period from the early part of the 19th century?

**23.1 The Growth of Industrial Prosperity**

2.) Describe some of the new industrial frontiers of the “Second Industrial Revolution,” how they came into production, what they were used for, and why they were considered revolutionary.

Steel:

Chemicals:

Electricity:

Internal Combustion Engine:

3.) Why did Europeans refocus their efforts on European markets rather than foreign markets in the later 19th century? What kinds of economic and consumer changes took place in Britain and Germany during this time?

4.) Why was there a brief reaction against free trade in this time? What are “protectionist” economic measures and “cartels” and what were they meant to achieve?

5.) Meanwhile, factories became larger during this time. Where was this most evident and what kinds of effects did larger factories have?

6.) What role did economic recessions play from 1873-95? Why is this important to note?

7.) Why did Germany eclipse Britain as the new industrial leader of Europe? (hint, this is a multitude of reasons)

8.) What two realms, or zones, developed in Europe and which countries constituted each zone? Why did this trend emerge?

9.) Why did grain prices plummet in this time and what economic consequences did this have?

10.) How did Japan industrialize during the late 19th century and how was it either similar or different to European industry?

11.) Spielvogel argues that economic developments of the late nineteenth century fostered a true world economy. What does he point to as being evidence of this development?

12.) Why were working class groups so interested in keeping women in the household? What kind of pitiful jobs were women in the home reduced to performing?

13.) What kinds of white-collar jobs became available to women in the era of mass society? Why did these kinds of jobs grow in number during this era?

14.) Why did prostitution remain a grim viable alternative to the lower and middle class job opportunities?

15.) Who were the “Shrieking Sisters” and what did they fight to repeal? Why?

16.) It became increasingly common for trade unions and labor unions to use Marxist ideals to advocate for reforms to living and working conditions during the age of mass society. How did these political developments differ between Germany and France?

Germany:

France:

17.) How did Marxist socialist ideas evolve by the late 19th century? What was “revisionism” and how was it different from Marx’s original ideas? How did Eduard Bernstein’s ideas contribute to this evolution of thought?

18.) Why were Marx and Engels wrong about nationalism? How did nationalism become a threat to initiating successful socialist movements?

19.) Compare and contrast the developments of trade unions in Britain, France, and Germany. Why did trade unions fail to develop as quickly in Continental Europe?

20.) What role did anarchism have in Europe, what led to their emergence, and what role did Michael Bakunin have in this movement? What happened to him?

**23.2 The Emergence of a Mass Society**

21.) Describe the population trends of the period of 1850-1910. What were the several underlying factors of this change?

22.) What increasing role did emigration play in the European continent in the late 19th century? Where were people leaving? Where were people going? What were the common nationalities, ethnicities, or demographics of people were most commonly migrating? (hint: examine the text and closely look at the data on the chart on page 703)

23.) The trend of urbanization only continued to escalate throughout the 19th century. What changes were urban landscapes witnessing during the last two to three decades of the 19th century in…

…living conditions

…clean water and sewage systems

…public parks

…housing needs

24.) What kinds of redesigns were made to cities and urban areas during this time?

25.) In the chart below, provide information on the breakdown of the European social structure.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Social Class** | **% of Population** | **Sub-Groups (who made up the entire class)** | **Description of features of life** |
| Upper |  |  |  |
| Middle |  |  |  |
| Lower |  |  |  |

26.) What was the “Woman Question” debate all about? What were the ideal universal attributes of female gender roles of the 19th century versus the reality?

27.) Why were birth rates dropping so significantly in this era? (hint, it is more than one reason)

28.) List some ways that middle class families of the late 19th century were relatively privileged compared to the majority of working class folks.

29.) How did child-rearing change during the late 19th century?

30.) How were young boys raised in this time? What was the emphasis of their childhood meant to create?

31.) Spielvogel says middle-class wives were caught in a no-win situation. What did he mean by this?

32.) How was the childhood of kids in the working class either similar to or different from the kids in the middle class?

33.) What is mass education and why did it emerge alongside the extension of the franchise to new groups of people?

34.) Comparison: How was education in the late 19th and early 20th centuries different from education in the late 18ths and early 19th centuries?

35.) What was the connection between mass politik and industrialization?

36.) How did indoctrination of nationalistic values take an importance in early education and why did state-funded schools implement such measures?

37.) How were educational experiences different for boys and girls during the age of mass society?

38.) Why were teachers most often females when compulsory education became more common?

39.) How did literacy rates differ between Western Europe and Eastern and Southern Europe? What kind of major changes did having an adult literate population have on social behaviors?

40.) What is Mass Leisure and how was it different from traditional understanding of leisure in the pre-industrial era?

41.) How did new technologies and business practices affect changes in leisure time? List several examples.

42.) Why were team sports such an important part of the proliferation of mass leisure?

43.) How were sports different from in previous times? What kinds of gender roles emerged as being attached to sports?

44.) One of the major differences of this era is “mass consumption,” or “consumer culture,” what do these terms refer to and how are they different from the previous era characterized by production. What remnants of innovations in this era still exist in our culture today?

**23.3 The Nation State**

45.) What did the Reform Acts (of 1867 and 1884) ensure in Britain? Why were these landmark legislative policies?

46.) What did paying members of Parliament accomplish? When was this measure enacted?

47.) How did Ireland continue to struggle in the wake of British reforms? What was the Irish Question? How did the British attempt to solve this in the late 19th century?

48.) What did the government of France look like after the fall of Napoleon III in 1871? What was the Paris Commune? How exactly did it end?

49.) What were some long term effects of the violent end of the Paris Commune?

50.) What was the governmental structure of the Third Republic and how long did it last? What was the importance of the Chamber of Deputies?

51.) Who was George Boulanger and what is best remembered for achieving (or failing to achieve)?

52.) Briefly summarize the political developments that occurred in Spain during this time and compare them to the changes in Britain and France

53.) Why was nationalism more subdued in Italy after unification? What made the Italian government rather conservative and divisive?

54.) Although officially unified as the German Empire, how did Germany remain divided after 1871?

55.) In what ways did Germany remain very conservative in its political structure after unification?

56.) What was Kulturkampf? How did Bismarck’s attitudes shift from being supportive of the liberals to being highly critical of the Social Democratic Party? How did he attempt to weaken the socialist cause in Germany?

57.) What kinds of problems continued to plague Austria-Hungary after the establishment of the Ausgleich? What role did language play in this conflict?

58.) What were the forces that held the dual monarchy together?

59.) What was Russification? How did others respond to it?

60.) How did Tsar Alexander III rule over Russia from 1881-1894? How was his rule different from Alexander II and what effect did it have on how his son Nicholas ruled rom 1894-1917?

**DISCUSSION QUESTIONS FOR THE PRIMARY SOURCES (BOXED DOCUMENTS)**

1. “The Department Store and the Beginnings of Mass Consumerism”: What does this document tell us about the growth of a new mass consumerism? What were the roots or the causes of the mass consumerism of the nineteenth century? Who were these new consumers and how had their habits of buying and selling changed over time? What were the broader socioeconomic repercussions of nineteenth century changes in the sites and the scale of European retail trade? (page 689)

2. “Prostitution in London” Page 694, questions in box.

3. “The Voice of Evolutionary Socialism: Eduard Bernstein”: Based on the contents of this document, define “evolutionary socialism.” Why does Bernstein reject the revolutionary socialism of The Communist Manifesto? What broader forces in nineteenth-century European society came together to promote this type of political thinking? Who had the more accurate vision of the future development of society? Marx? Bernstein? Neither? Why? (page 796)

4. “The Housing Venture of Octavia Hill”: Discuss the housing venture of Octavia Hill. What did she hope to achieve? Was she successful? Why and/or why not? What does this document tell you about the new ambitions and civic responsibilities of private philanthropists in modern European urban society? Is this type of venture common among philanthropists today? Why or why not? (page 701)

5. Opposing Viewpoints: Advice to Women. Page 704-5 questions in box.

6. “The Fight Song: Sports in the English Public School”: Why did organized sports become a central feature of England’s public (private) schools? What does it say about middle- and upper-middle class educational ideals? What does it say about nineteenth century society? How would the singing of such songs and the virtues they express work to shape boys' conceptions of “proper” male behavior, masculine values, and masculinity itself? (page 711)

7. “Bismarck and the Welfare of the Workers”: What arguments does Bismarck advance for social welfare legislation? How can (and did) Bismarck benefit politically from these moves toward state protection of workers' socioeconomic interests? Was Bismarck merely bidding for votes? Why or why not? To what broader forces in nineteenth-century European social and political life is Bismarck responding through the formulation of these policies? (page 715)

**Key Vocabulary and ID Terms**

1. Guglielmo Marconi
2. Gottlieb Daimler
3. cartels
4. Second Industrial Revolution
5. Contagious Diseases Acts
6. Social Democratic Party
7. Jean Jaures
8. May Day
9. Marxist “revisionism”
10. Eduard Bernstein
11. Michael Bakunin and anarchism
12. Public Health Act of 1875
13. plutocrats
14. Consuelo Vanderbilt
15. Lord Tennyson’s The Princess
16. “yellow press”
17. Reform Act of 1884
18. Irish Home Rule
19. France’s Third Republic
20. the Commune
21. General Georges Boulanger
22. Spanish-American War
23. the Reichstadt
24. Kulturkampf
25. Bismarck’s welfare legislation
26. William II
27. Magyarization
28. Alexander III and Nicholas II
29. Russification