

CHAPTER 24 CULTURAL REVOLUTION

SECTION 1 NEW IDEAS

- New ideas
 - Less than 100 years western world transformed completely
 - Rural farming to city & industry
 - Many people working close together with mini cultural diffusion
 - Communication & transportation making world smaller and sharing of ideas
 - Capitalist ideas
 - Mercantilism rejected (government run business)
 - Idea of laissez-faire “let them alone” accepted
 - Less taxes & government control would allow competition
 - Adam Smith-the wealth of nations –1776
 - Described laissez-faire & national law of supply & demand
 - Without government influence, sellers & buyers act with self-interest
 - Self-interest of all would work out for the good
 - Competition bring best goods at lowest prices
 - Nice idea
 - Thomas Malthus-an essay on the principle of Population 1793
 - Dark picture of future because over population cause famine
 - Poverty & misery would be lot in life
 - David Ricardo-Iron law of Wages-influenced by Malthus
 - Rapid pop. Growth lead to competition for jobs
 - Malthus & Ricardo believe in Laissez-faire
 - Felt government should not help anyone (poor)
 - Poor to help themselves-work hard –save \$- less children
 - Because agriculture revolution enough food for pop.
 - Birth rates lowered & higher living standards in Western countries
 - Growing call for reform to help poor & working class
- A Better Society
 - late 1700s-early 1800s religious awakenings in Protestant Churches
 - evangelicalism-movement joined personal faith with social importance
 - some support complete laissez-faire
 - some feel government should help poor
 - William Wilberforce (parliament member), 1807 passed bill outlawing slave trade
 - Year of death 1833, parliament abolished slavery in Emp.
 - Lord Shaftesbury (parliament member)
 - Promoted laws to limit working hours for women and children
 - Parliament commissions set up to investigate working conditions
 - Passed laws to regulate child employment in factories
 - No women & children in underground mines
 - 10 hour day in textile factories for women and children

- Utilitarian Reformers
 - Believed society as a whole work for greatest happiness with greatest number
 - Jeremy Bentham, called for better laws, education for all, public health
 - John Stuartmill-distribute national wealth, equal rights for women
- Rise of Socialism
 - Some believe capitalism leading to oppression & death
 - Wanted production-capital, land, materials, factories, owned & controlled by gov.
 - Government distribute wealth equally to all
 - Robert Owens-Welsh manufacturer
 - One of several people who set up socialistic community
 - Believed competition caused society's problems
 - If cooperation replaced competition, life improve
 - 1800 bought textile mill in New Lanark , Scotland
 - redesigned it into a model industrial community
 - never completely turned over to employees
 - but improved working & living conditions
 - 1825 tried some in New Harmony, Indiana
 - Not work & much feuding so returned to G. B.
 - Karl Marx-son of German lawyer
 - Felt early socialists impractical & sought scientific basis for society
 - Held DR. in history & phil.
 - Moved to Paris from Prussia because trouble with his radical views
 - Met Fridrich Engel-son of factoryowner
 - Distraught over conditions wrote
 - The Condition of the Working class in English
 - Moved to England & devoted life to writing about economics
 - Engels (successful businessman) supported him
- Theories of Marx
 - Based ideas on teachings of G.W.F Hegel
 - Changing ideas are major force in history
 - As ideas clashed-new ones emerged
 - Produced new changes-conflicts-ideas
 - Felt history advances through conflict
 - Economics was major force for change
 - production of some sort was base of every social order
 - Laws-social system, customs, religious art developed along economic base of a society
 - Most important part of economic base was class division
 - Class that controlled production became ruling class
 - Only way to give up control is through revolution
 - "class struggle" pushed history forward
 - said Europe moved through 4 or 5 stages of economic life
 - primitive, people only produce what each need-no exploitation
 - next stages, workers exploited (slave, feudal, capitalist)

- with capitalism, working class (proletariat) revolt against middle class (bourgeoisie)
- proletariat build society where people own everything
 - no private property so classes vanish & government die
 - final stage (communism)
- Socialist Legacy
 - Revolution not happen
 - When writing book, wide class gap
 - By 1900 workers able to buy more goods & plight not as bad
 - Workers voted into office people to make good charges
 - Did not unite with workers of other nations
 - Democratic socialism developed
 - Government control of parts of production
 - Respected individual values & democratic system
 - Only country to have communism was Russia
- **SECTION 2 THE NEW SCIENCE**
 - New look at living things
 - 1600s cells discovered but not understood how they worked
 - 1838 German botanist Mathias Schleiden came up with cell theory
 - all living things made up of cells & grow & multiply which causes growth
 - Cell theory not explained diversity of life
 - Scientist proposed that plants & animals descended from common ancestors
 - Evolution- over millions of years
 - Jean-Baptiste de Lamarck studied fossils & current animals
 - Said parts grow larger or smaller depending on use (later disproved)
 - Influenced others
 - Charles Darwin-British naturalist went on a world voyage
 - Became curious about variety of life & why become extinct
 - Wrote On the Origin of Species
 - Said all life in competition to survive & change to better suit
 - Survivors reproduce pass on change (natural selection)
 - Wrote The Descent of Man
 - About human evolution
 - Sparked problems with church
 - Development of Genetics
 - 1860s Gregor Mendel (Austrian Monk)
 - wondered how traits passed down
 - experiment with different pea plants

- Medical Advances
 - Fighting disease
 - 1796 Edward Jenner- smallpox vaccine (one of worst killers)
 - 1850s Louis Pasteu discovered bacteria
 - proved they cause diseases & could be killed
 - Surgery (anesthetics)
 - 1840s ether
 - chloroform
 - infection still problem & many die
 - English surgeon Joseph Lister reseated
 - Found carbolic acid sterilized interments
- Breakthrough in Physics
 - John Dalton proved Atom theory
 - Setup system to represent different elements
 - Believed atom solid and dividable
 - 1895 Wilhelm Roentgen discovered X-rays
 - high E (energy) electromagnetic waves
 - travel through solids
 - 1898 Marie & Pierre Curie discovered radium & that it emits energy
 - died of cancer
 - Albert Einstein-theory of relativity

SOCIAL SCIENCES

- Sociology-science of human behavior in groups
- Psychology-science of human individual behavior
- One of first-Auguste Comte
 - Believed society operated by laws & scientific method apply
- Ivan Davlov-dogs-stimuli & response
 - Human actions unconscious but trainable
- Sigmund Freud-developed Psychoanalysis

SECTION 3 POPULAR CULTURE

- Improved living conditions
 - Early 1800s bread was no longer staple diet
 - Vegetable, meat, fish, potatoes most important & corn
 - Less disease & vitamin deficiency
 - Seeking better Life
 - many people become mobile because of railroad and steamships
 - most emigrated from Europe
 - looking for better jobs & working conditions
 - escaping oppressive government & religion
 - poor conditions on ship & many sick
 - in U.S. immigrants *screened* at Ellis Island
- From country to city
 - 1800s & 1900s people moving form rural to city for jobs

- living quarters bad, neighbors unfriendly
- many then decided to emigrate to other countries

- Growth of Cities
 - Movement of people to the cities-urbanization
 - Children increase family's income
 - More many earlier & have more children
 - Population growth increased faster than housing & sanitation keep up
 - Housing cold, unsanitary, damp, fires frequent
 - *Tenement* & dumbbell housing
- City Services
 - Sanitation most needed
 - Water treatment
 - With discovery of germs came innovations
 - Closed sewers & frequent garbage collection
 - Police & fire protection increase
- Planning Begins
 - City parks, zoos, landscaping, planting
- Leisure Time
 - Mostly for middle class
 - Papers advertise events
 - Concert halls & museums opened & libraries
 - Amusement parks & open parks for picnic
 - Sport events organized between cities
- Education
 - Public schools set up help spread nationalism
 - People have general feeling to improve lives
 - Large scale public education
 - Colleges & technical schools train middle class workers
 - Early 1800s most higher education for men only
- Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, Mary Lyon open 1st women college in Mass., 1837