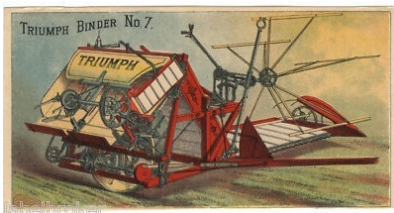


HIST ◀ INDUSTRIAL AGE ▶

CS1 ◀ A new economy : two industrial nations ▶

GUIDELINE:



Farming equipment.
Victorian advertising trade card.

Passing to manufactures, we find here the all-prominent fact to be the substitution of the factory for the domestic system, the consequence of the mechanical discoveries of the time.

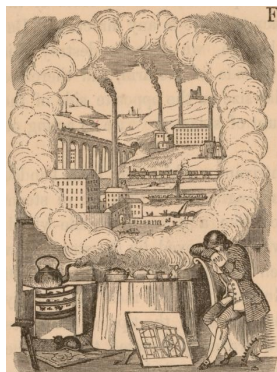
Four great inventions altered cotton manufacturing. [...] In fifteen years the cotton trade trebled; from 1788 to 1803 has been called its 'golden age'. [...] Meanwhile, the iron industry had been equally revolutionised [...]. In the eight years which followed 1788, the amount of iron manufactured nearly doubled.

A further growth of the factory system took place independent of machinery, and owed its origin to the expansion of trade, an expansion which was due to the great advance made at this time in the means of communication.

Arnold Toynbee, *Lectures on The Industrial Revolution in England*, 1864.

GUIDELINE:

An Allegory of Steam Power or James Watt's Dream.
William Johnson, *The imperial cyclopædia of machinery*, Glasgow, 1852.



In 1851 England had a monopoly of the manufacturing industries of the world. She produced more than she used, other nations almost produced nothing. The world had to buy from her; they could not buy anywhere else.

But British employers have neglected new processes and inventions; they relied on cheap labour rather than on efficient organisation. Consequently automatic machinery is more used in America than here. Up-to-date factories have enabled Americans, paying the highest wages in the world, to produce steel at a cost of three shillings per ton averaging 225 tons per working shift. Our mills cannot do this.

Consequently, since 1872 our export trade has grown by £22 million. In that time, USA export have grown by £110 million and German exports by £56 million.

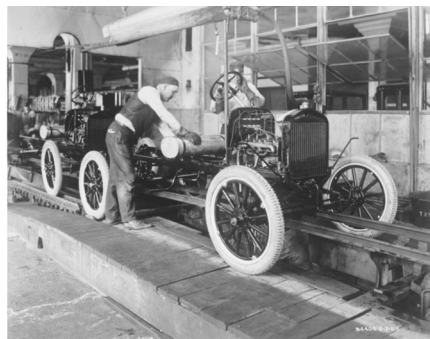
Joseph Chamberlain, speech to Parliament, 6 October 1903.

GUIDELINE:

Farmers abandoned small, worn-out farms in the East and developed new, larger, and more fertile farms in the Midwest and West. They invested not in labor but in technology, particularly improved plows, reapers, and threshers. With westward expansion onto the prairies, a single family with a reaper could increase production without large amounts of hired labor.

The expansion of agricultural lands led to what superficially seems a paradox: the more farmers there were—and the more productive farmers became—the smaller was agriculture's share of the economy. Farmers produced more than the country could consume with smaller and smaller percentages of its available labor. They exported the excess, and the children of farmers migrated to cities and towns.

Richard White, *The Rise of Industrial America, 1877-1900*, 2004.



Assembly.

Detroit Publishing Co., 1913, Library of Congress.

HIST ◀ INDUSTRIAL AGE ▶

CS2 ◀ New societies : two urban societies ▶

GUIDELINE:

	Population (in millions)			Percentage	
	Total	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
1801	8.9	3.1	5.8	34.8	65.2
1811	10.2	3.7	6.4	36.4	63.6
1821	12.0	4.7	7.3	39.2	60.8
1831	13.9	5.9	8.0	42.5	57.5
1841	15.9	7.3	8.6	45.9	54.1
1851	17.9	9.0	8.9	50.2	49.8
1861	20.1	11.0	9.1	54.6	45.4
1871	22.7	14.0	8.7	61.8	38.2
1881	26.0	17.6	8.3	67.9	32.1
1891	29.0	20.9	8.1	72.0	28.0
1901	32.5	25.1	7.5	77.0	23.0
1911	36.1	28.2	7.9	78.1	21.9

Urban and rural populations
in England and Wales, 1801-1911.

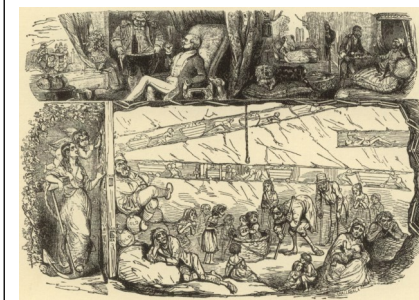
R. Lawton, *English Rural Communities*, London, 1973.

GUIDELINE:

The more successful and prosperous citizens of Middlesbrough have gradually moved their abodes towards the outskirts, and there have grown up round the town detached villas with gardens, forming agreeable semi-country abodes which will one day no doubt be surrounded by houses.

But towards the centre and the north, serried together out of the better quarters, there are hundreds of little streets with cheap, small, hastily erected, instantly occupied houses, in which lives a struggling, striving, crowded population of workmen and their families. It is a population recruited by the incessant influx of fresh workers who must live near their work. To live under healthy conditions is, unhappily, a side issue for the workman. The main object of his life is to be at work : that is the one absolute necessity.

Lady Florence Bell, *At the Works, a study of an English industrial town*, 1911.



Capital and Labour.

John Leech, *Punch Magazine*, May 1843.

GUIDELINE:

The Bradley Martin Ball held yesterday reproduced the splendour of Versailles in New York. New York millionaires spent several fortunes impersonating ancien régime royalty at a costume ball, parading their extravagant lifestyles. The power of wealth with its refinement and vulgarity was everywhere. Every one anticipated a disturbance, but the evening passed without any untoward incident.

The ball was a party, but also a paradox. Industrial titans view their wealth — a result of great industrial and technological changes — as proof that the country is on the right track. And indeed, Americans have skyscrapers, and even electric lights. Meanwhile, unemployed huddled in the streets outside and others in the city struggled to get by. In fact, most people labor in the shadow of poverty.

"The excesses of this age", *The New York Times*, February 11, 1897.



5 cents a spot in a New York tenement, 1889.

Jacob Riis, *How the Other Half Lives*, 1890.

HIST ◀ INDUSTRIAL AGE ▶

GUIDELINE:

Trades-Unions have taught workmen, by organization and self-help, to rely upon themselves. [...] English Trades-Unions resort to a constitutional agitation which involves no danger to the State; indeed, [...] their action averts violent industrial dislocations. The largest Unions have sanctioned the fewest strikes: the Amalgamated Engineers, who have 46,000 members, and branches in Canada and India, expended only six per cent of their income on strikes from 1867 to 1877. [...]

And beyond this, Trades-Unions have achieved positive successes for the cause of labour. Factory legislation has raised their sanitary environment and the condition of women and children by imposing a limit on the hours of work.

Arnold Toynbee, *Lectures on The Industrial Revolution in England*, 1864.

GUIDELINE:

I say, sir, that there are countries where the condition of the labouring-classes is such that they may safely elect members of the Legislature. [...] But, unhappily, the lower orders in England are in a state of great distress....

For the sake, therefore, of the whole society, for the sake of the labouring-classes themselves, I hold it that the right of suffrage should depend on a pecuniary qualification. I oppose universal suffrage, because I think that it would produce a destructive revolution. I support this measure [give the vote to the middle classes], because I am sure that it is our best security against a revolution.... That we may exclude those whom it is necessary to exclude, we must admit those whom it may be safe to admit....

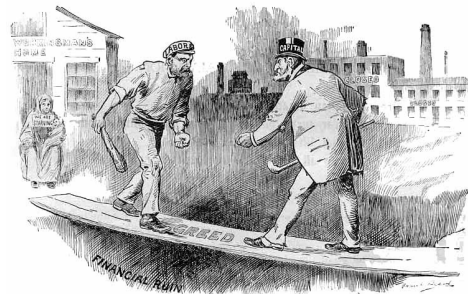
Speech, Lord Macaulay, On The Reform Bill of 1832, March 2, 1831.

GUIDELINE:

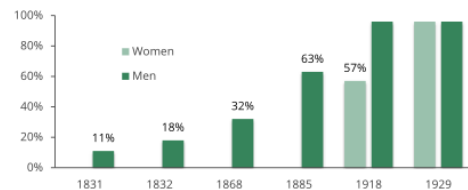
What Abraham Lincoln said of the United States is true of the colored people. They cannot remain half slave and half free. You must give them all or take all from them. Until this half-and-half condition is ended, there will be just ground of complaint and you will have an aggrieved class. [...]

Until the colored man's pathway to the American ballot box, North and South, shall be as smooth and as safe as the same is for the white citizen, this discussion will go on. [...] Until the trades-unions and the factories of the country shall cease to proscribe the colored man, this discussion will go on. Until the American people shall base respectability on character, and not color, this discussion will go on.

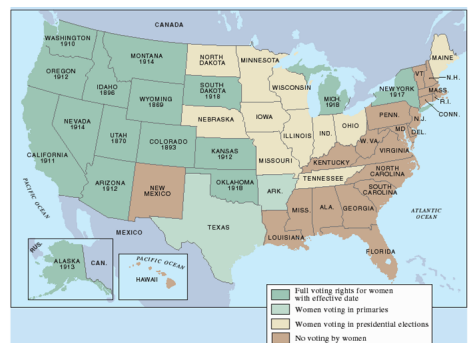
Address, Frederick Douglass, delivered in Washington, D.C., 16 April 1883.



A perilous situation. Cartoon, Frank Beard, *The Ram's Horn*, Chicago, April 10, 1897.



Population eligible to vote in UK elections. Sources : B.R. Mitchell, *British Historical Statistics*; Rawlings & Thrasher, *British Electoral Facts, 1832-2012*.



Women Suffrage before the Nineteenth Amendment in 1920

CS3 ◀ New societies : two fairer societies? ▶

HIST ◀ INDUSTRIAL AGE ▶

GUIDELINE:

EMIGRATION.
To Small Farmers, Mechanics & Laborers.

The precious years of your life are passing away, while you are waiting for a relief that may never come. The REAL REMEDY for your accumulated distress is in EMIGRATION. Embrace the present favorable opportunity of leaving a Land "where you live by taking the bread out of each other's mouths."

In South Australia, Western Australia, And NEW ZEALAND.

You can be rewarded for your Labor, and bring up your Families in comfort, "free from the gripping curse of Poverty,"—and may, by industry, in a few years become INDEPENDENT LANDHOLDERS.

FREE PASSAGES
Are offered to Persons of good Character, and every arrangement made conducive to your comfort while on the Voyage and after you Land.

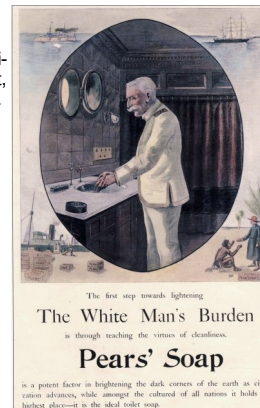
To the Clergy and Gentry, the Rich and the Intelligent— Feeling that Poverty and Idleness are the chief promoters of Crime, they should assist the Poor of their Neighbourhood in reaching these Countries. And all Englishmen are interested in the prosperity of Colonies which contribute so much to the Wealth and Grandeur of this Country.

Every Information may be obtained on application (personally or by letter) at the
EMIGRANT DEPOT, GROVE STREET, DEPTFORD, And 15, FISH STREET HILL, LONDON.

A British government notice, 24 February 1841.

GUIDELINE:

Pears Soap advertisement, 1890s.



GUIDELINE:

American factories are making more than the American people can use; American soil is producing more than they can consume. Fate has written our policy for us; we must get an ever increasing portion of foreign trade.

We shall establish trading-posts through out the world as distributing points for American products. Great colonies, flying our flag and trading with us will grow around our posts of trade. Our institutions will follow our flag on the wings of our commerce. And American law, American order, American civilization and the American flag will plant themselves on shores, previously bloody and primitive, but, by the agency of God, to be made beautiful and bright.

If [...] it means American empire, then let us meet that meaning with a mighty joy.

Albert J. Beveridge, April 27, 1898 from *The Meaning of the Times*, collected speeches, 1908.

CS4 ◀ New territories : two expanding peoples ▶



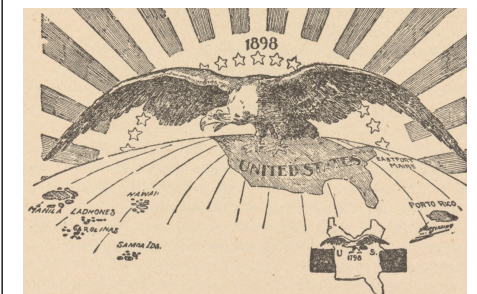
Emigrating. *Punch Magazine*, circa 1850.
Note. U.S. sign last line: "Good wages"

Although the new Imperialism has been bad business for the nation, it has been good business for certain classes and certain trades. [...]

With them stand the great manufacturers for export trade, who gain a living by supplying the real or artificial wants of the new countries we annex or open up. They compete in pushing textiles and hardware, engines, tools, machinery, spirits, guns, upon new markets. The making of railways, canals, and other public works, the establishment of factories, the development of mines, the improvement of agriculture in new countries, feeds a very firm imperialist faith in their owners.

The proportion of such trade is very small, but some of it is extremely influential and able to make a definite impression upon politics through Parliamentary representatives.

John Atkinson Hobson, *Imperialism: A Study*, 1902



Ten thousand miles from tip to tip.
Philadelphia Press, August 1898.