Study Guide

Chapter 23: Society in an Age of Progress

For each of the statements below, write a short paragraph. Each paragraph should be 3-5 sentences long.

- a. Rewrite the statement in your own words, borrowing only key words or phrases
- b. Give at least one example (e.g., person, event) that supports the statement, providing specific detail about the example
- c. Explain how your example supports your statement.

Concept: During the Second Industrial Revolution (c. 1870–1914), more areas of Europe experienced industrial activity, and industrial processes increased in scale and complexity.

New technologies and means of communication and transportation — including railroads — resulted in more fully integrated natio economies, a higher level of urbanization, and a truly global economic network.	nal
Volatile business cycles in the last quarter of the 19th century led corporations and governments to try to manage the market through monopolies, banking practices, and tariffs.	1

Concept: Industrialization promoted the development of new classes in the industrial regions of Europe.

3. In industrialized areas of Europe (i.e., western and northern Europe), socioeconomic changes created divisions of labor that led to the development of self-conscious classes, such as the proletariat and the bourgeoisie.	
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4. In some of the less industrialized areas of Europe, the dominance of agricultural elites persisted into the 20th century.	
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Concept: Europe experienced rapid population growth and urbanization, leading to social dislocations.

5.	Along with better harvests caused in part by the commercialization of agriculture, industrialization promoted population growth, longer life expectancy, and lowered infant mortality.
6.	With migration from rural to urban areas in industrialized regions, cities experienced overcrowding, while affected rural areas suffered declines in available labor as well as weakened communities.

Concept: Over time, the Industrial Revolution altered the family structure and relations for bourgeois and working-class families. 7. Bourgeois families become forward on the purpose family and the "cult of democripity" with distinct conductors for more and women.			
7. Bourgeois families became focused on the nuclear family and the "cult of domesticity," with distinct gender roles for men and women.			
8. By the end of the century, wages and the quality of life for the working class improved because of laws restricting the labor of children and women, social welfare programs, improved diet, and the use of birth control.			

ソ.	Leisure time centered increasingly on the family or small groups, concurrent with the development of activities and spaces to use that time.
	ncept: A heightened consumerism developed as a result of the Second Industrial
	Evolution. Industrialization and mass marketing increased both the production and demand for a new range of consumer goods — including clothing, processed foods, and labor-saving devices — and created more leisure opportunities.
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	ods of transportation and other inn hanced the quality of life.	novations created new industries, impro			
Concept: Because of the persistence of primitive agricultural practices and land-owning patterns, some areas of Europe lagged in industrialization, while facing famine, debt, and land shortages.					
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