Second Industrial Revolution

- Name given to the major advancement in science, technology and speed of production that occurred 1870-1914

- These advancement made the production of industrial goods MUCH more scientific
Banking & Financial Advancements

- Banking and financial systems evolved to meet needs of new industrialization.

- **Banks** 1st and most important purpose was to provide place for money to be deposited/stored.
Banking & Financial Advancements

- Banks provided loans to individuals/companies to:
  - Open/build new factories
  - Invest in New Technologies
  - Participate in Global/long distance trade

- Banks make money on collecting interest on loans
Banking & Financial Advancements

- Stock markets = companies able to raise money & spread risk to more people
Banking & Financial Advancements

- Many countries adopted gold standard
  - Currency defined by value in gold
- Made trade easier and strengthened currency value
Oil began to replace coals as commonly used sources of energy.

It was used to fuel combustion engine, which is more powerful than the steam engine.
OIL

- Used to:
- Light factories 24 hours a day
- Power factory machines
- Spread the use of communication technology such as telegraph
OIL

- Led to the development of new forms of transportation like the automobile
Steel production replaced iron production.

Steel is a lighter, more flexible, rust-resistant metal than iron.

Steel is also stronger than iron.
STEEL

- Used to build:
  - Larger buildings and skyscrapers
  - Longer and bigger Bridges
  - Industrial machines
  - Railroads/Locomotives
Chemicals began to be used in producing items

- Used to make dyes, fertilizers, plastics, medicine, etc.
Fertilizers were used to increase the production of crops/agricultural goods.

Chemical dyes allowed for clothing textiles to be mass produced in a wider variety of colors & styles.
These cities had little to no sewage and there was very little access clean water.

Human and industrial waste contaminated water.

Contaminated waters supplies spread disease such as:

- Cholera
- Typhoid
- Typhus
INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION CITIES
In most countries government organizations were created to regulate/make laws that:

- Limit waste and pollution from factories
- Required maintaining/construction of parks and green space
- Established basic living conditions requirements in apartments & slums
  - Such as access to some sort of running water and toilet/sanitation facilities
    - The standards were still very low and apartment buildings with 25+ residents could only have one toilet
NEW YORK’S CENTRAL PARK
Government Organizations were developed to:

- Inspect buildings for safe construction & cleanliness
- Build COVERED sewage systems
- Provide clean drinking water to housing
New jobs were created by city governments to help clean up cities such as:

- Street Sweepers
- Garbagemen
LABOR UNIONS

- Workers began to complain and demand better working conditions
- Labor unions created to pressure business owners to improve working conditions and wages
- Not around until 1924 when trade unions were legalized
LABOR UNIONS
LABOR UNIONS

- No craft division - all must stick together
- The women fight shoulder to shoulder with the men...
- Young workers, old workers... we all... fight together
LABOR UNIONS

- Workers would go on strike to try to get changes they wanted
- Being on strike would take money away from their employers
- Unions would threaten strikes to try to get better working conditions
LABOR UNIONS

- Workers knew they were stronger as a group than by themselves.

- Union leaders would represent workers and negotiate with employers for better working conditions for workers.

- Called Collective Bargaining.
Labor unions succeeded in helping pass laws outlawing child labor and improve safety conditions.

Labor unions also helped earn minimum wages and shorter work days and work weeks for many factory workers.
Factories produced goods directly intended to be used/bought by average people
- Called Consumer goods

The average price of items decreased significantly, while the amount/variety of goods increased due to Mass production

Though Industrial Working class were generally poor they made regular money/wages in factory jobs
Areas that became Industrialized developed in CONSUMER ECONOMY

Important items available to average consumers included:

- Textiles, Clothing, bedding, etc.
- Furniture, Rugs, Mirrors
- Clocks
- Basic house appliances such as:
  - Brooms, pots/pans, dishes, eating utensils
Sofa.

London, Published 30th 1st 1787 by J. Taylor, 3rd St. High Holborn.
DAILY LIFE OF INDUSTRIAL WORKING CLASS

Misses’ Long Garments.

Misses’ and Children’s Cloaks.

For Description and Prices see page 92.
DAILY LIFE OF INDUSTRIAL WORKING CLASS
DAILY LIFE OF INDUSTRIAL WORKING CLASS

- For people working in factories leisure/personal time and work time became very distinct

- At the factory you worked and really only worked

- Factory workers had more free time and access to activities outside of work
  - Once you left work you were done with work
The evenings and eventually SOME of the weekend was your time to read (if you could), go to a pub/bar, go to a show, etc.

This is when recreation and professional sports began to be more common for working class people.

Entertainment such as theater, books, and newspapers became more focused on working class people.
Baseball!
Football (Soccer)
Amusement Parks
Chicken Fight!