

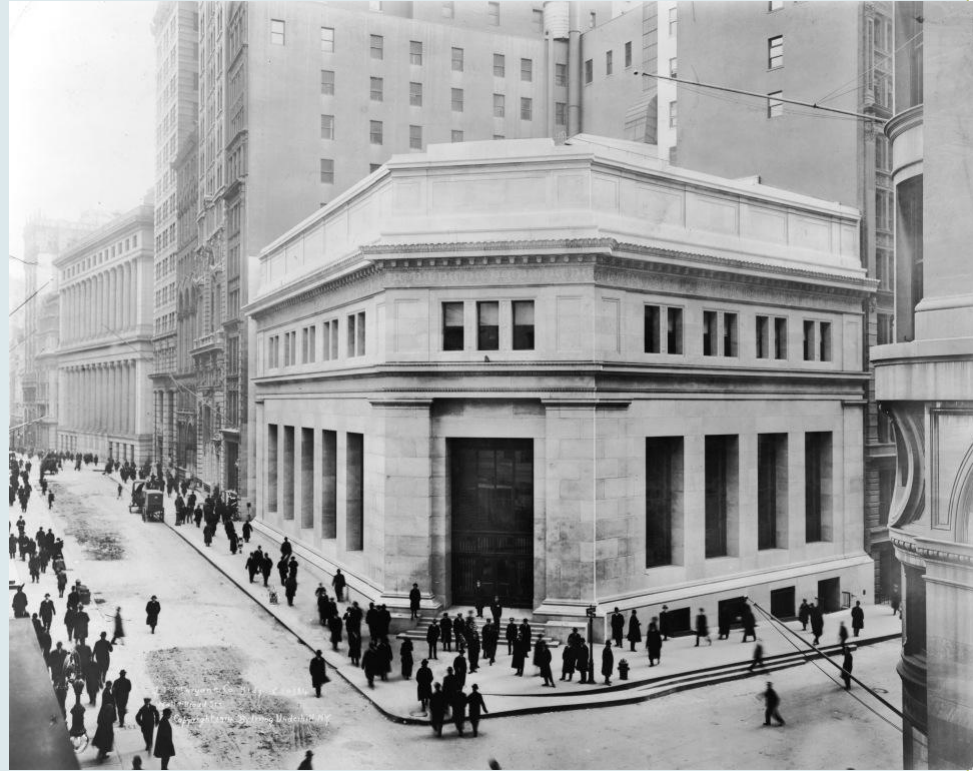
# Second Industrial Revolution



- 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

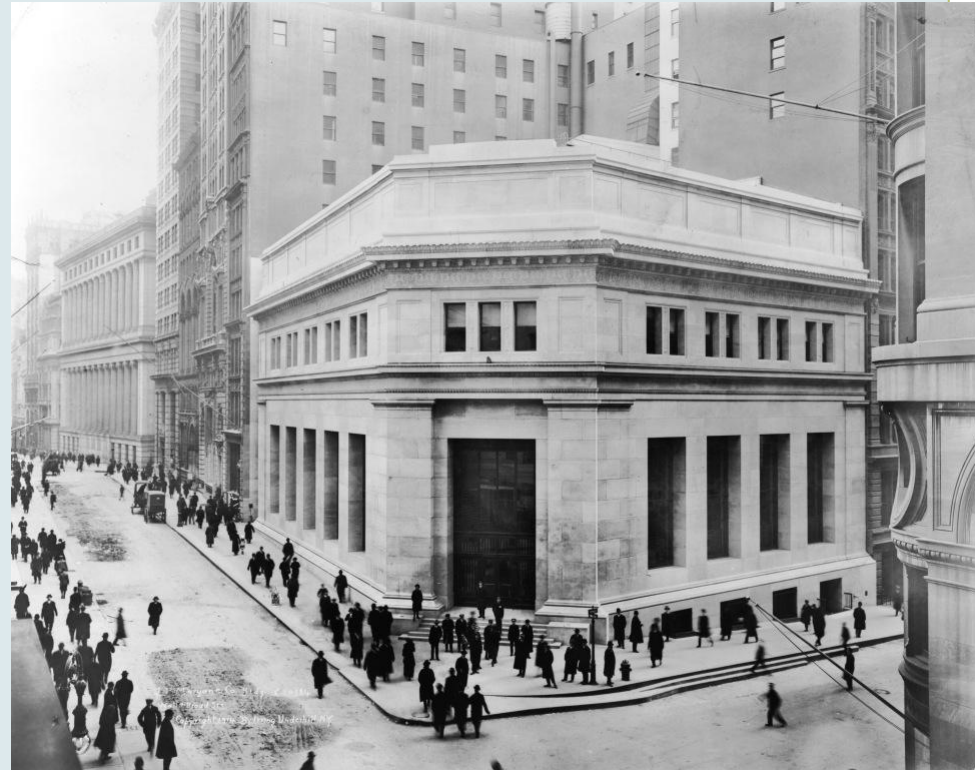
# Banking & Financial Advancements

- Banking and financial systems evolved to meet needs of new industrialization
- **Banks** 1<sup>st</sup> 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 raises money & spread risk to more people





# Banking & Financial Advancements



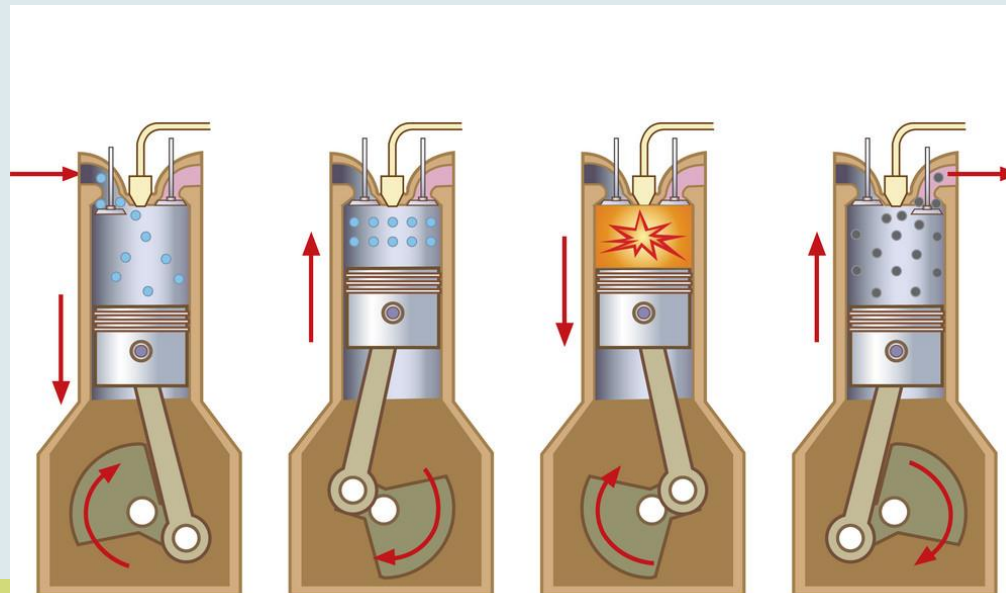
- Many countries adopted gold standard
  - Currency defined by value in gold
- Made trade easier and strengthened currency value



# OIL



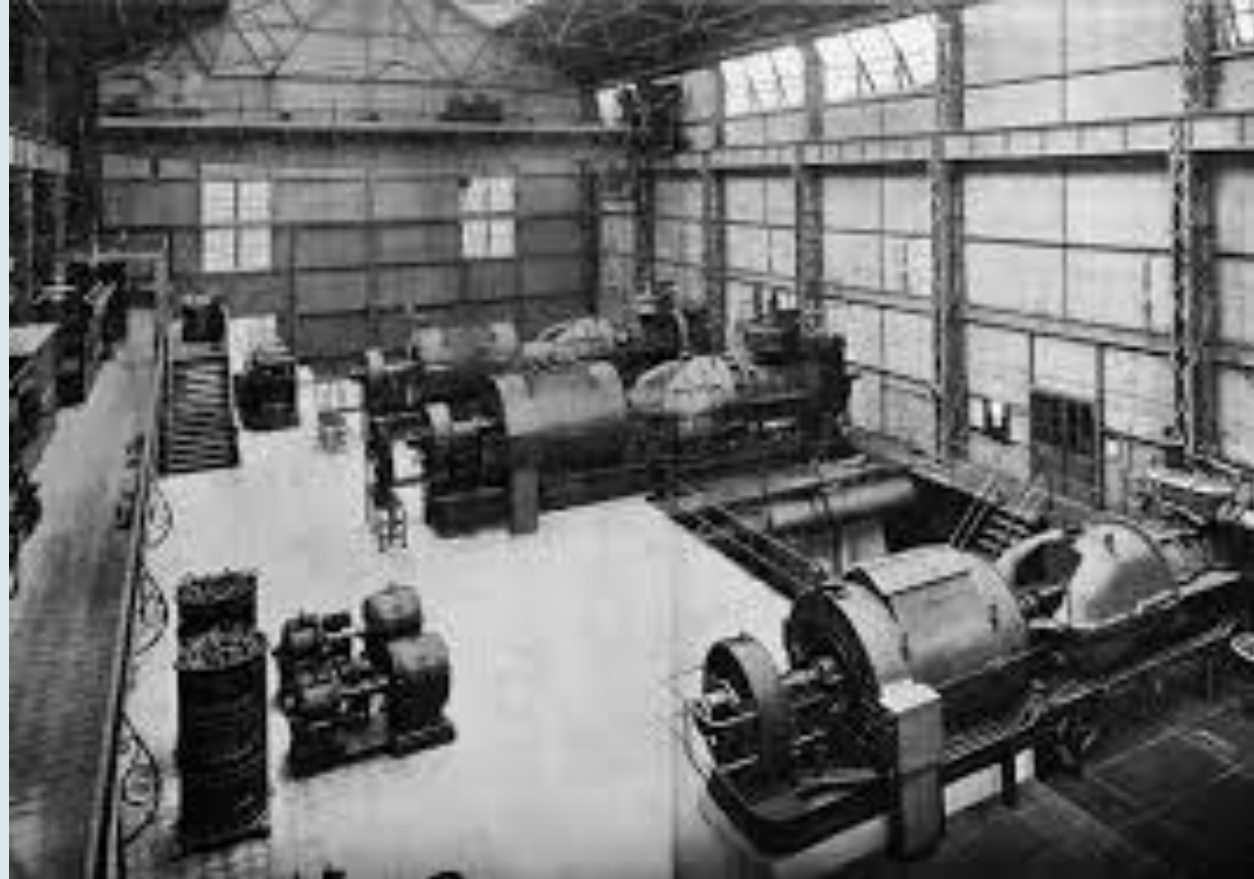
- Oil began to replace coals as commonly used sources of energy
- It was used to fuel combustion engine, which is more powerful than the steam engine



# 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



- 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



- Chemicals began to be used in producing items
  - Used to make dyes, fertilizers, plastics, medicine, ect

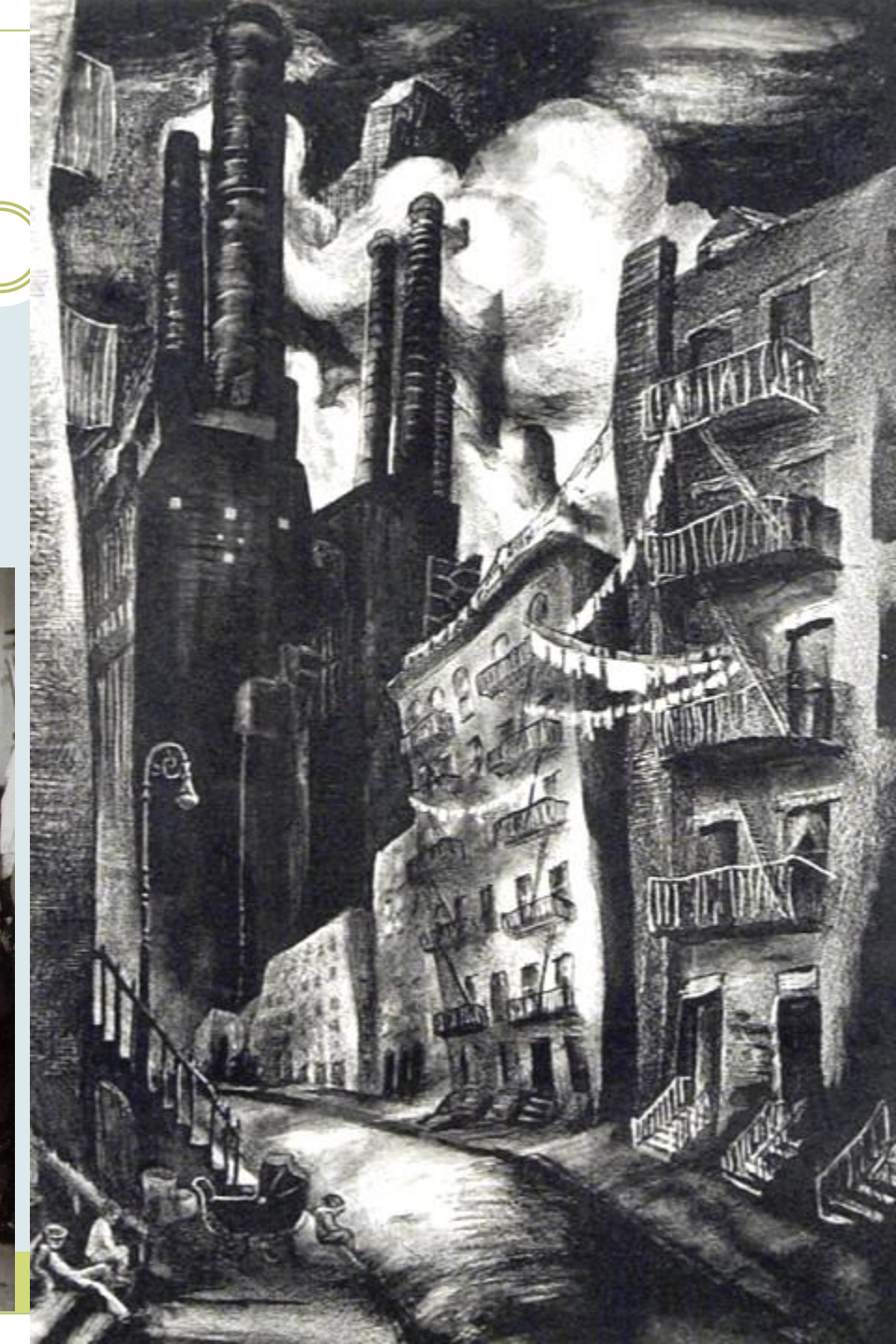




# CHEMICALS



- Fertilizers were used to increase the production of crops/agricultural goods
- Chemical dyes allowed for clothing textiles to mass produced in a wider variety of colors & styles



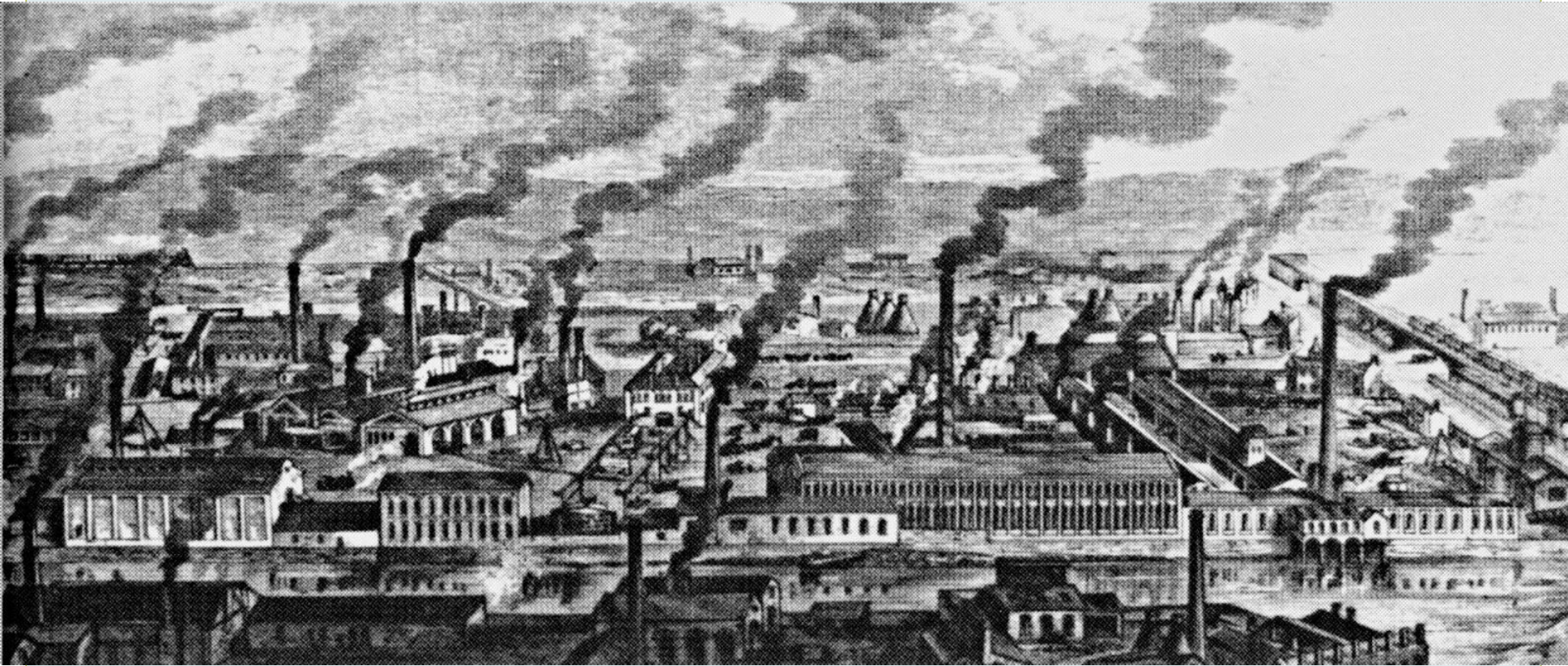
# INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION CITIES



- 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





# INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION CITIES

F U N.—October 18, 1866.



DEATH'S DISPENSARY.

OPEN TO THE POOR, GRATIS, BY PERMISSION OF THE PARISH.







# 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





# HYDE PARK IN LONDON

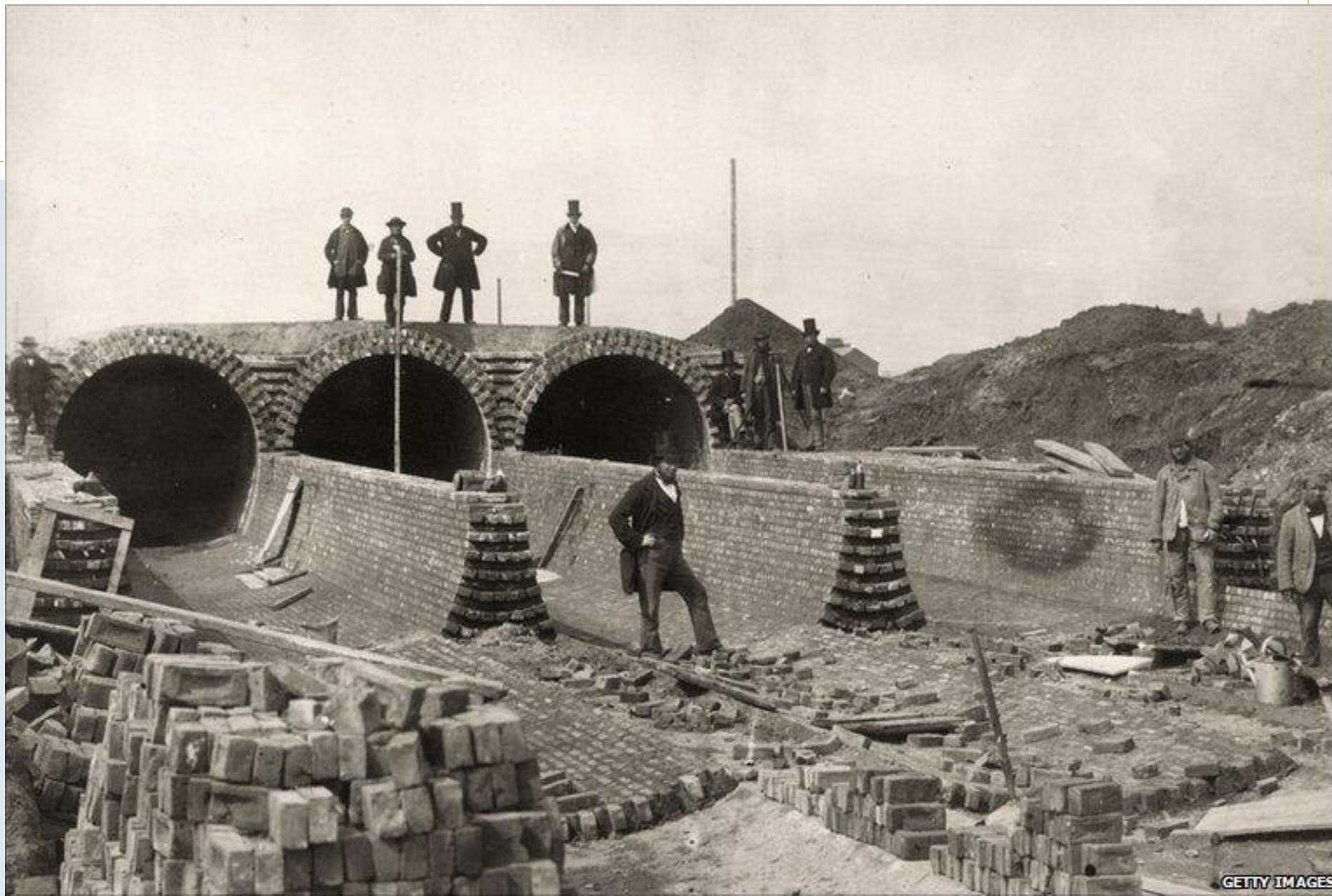


# INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION CITIES



- Government Organizations were developed to:
  - Inspect buildings for safe construction & cleanliness
  - Build COVERED sewage systems
  - Provide clean drinking water to housing





# INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION CITIES

- 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



# 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



- 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

# DAILY LIFE OF INDUSTRIAL WORKING CLASS



- 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

# DAILY LIFE OF INDUSTRIAL WORKING CLASS



- Areas that became Industrialized developed in CONSUMER ECONOMY
- Important items available to average consumers included:
  - Textiles, Clothing, bedding, ect
  - Furniture, Rugs, Mirrors
  - Clocks
  - Basic house appliances such as:
    - Brooms, pots/pans, dishes, eating utensils



# DAILY LIFE OF INDUSTRIAL WORKING CLASS

Pl. 21

Sofa.



London, Published Sept. 2<sup>d</sup> 1787, by L. & J. Taylor, N<sup>o</sup> 56. High Holborn.



# DAILY LIFE OF INDUSTRIAL WORKING CLASS

## Misses' Long Garments.



For Description and Prices see page 22. No. 607. No. 608.

## Misses' and Children's Cloaks.



For Description and Prices see page 22.



# DAILY LIFE OF INDUSTRIAL WORKING CLASS





# DAILY LIFE OF INDUSTRIAL WORKING CLASS



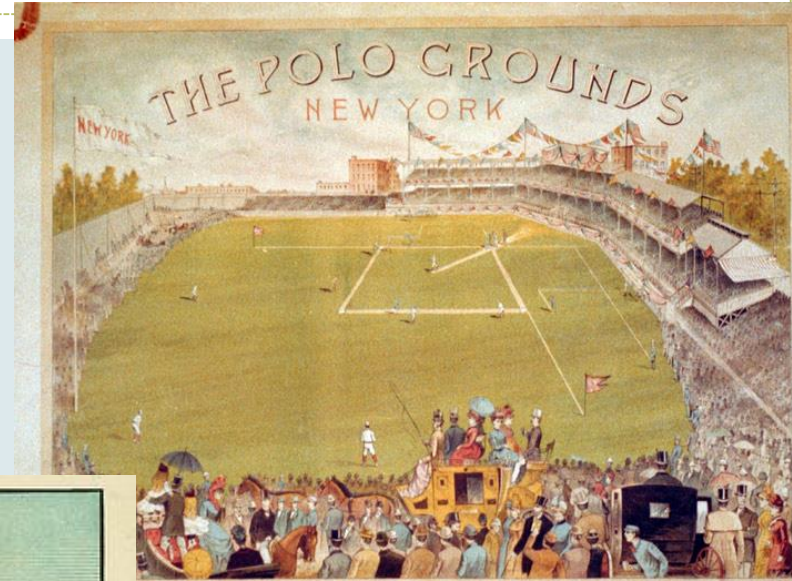
- For people working in factories leisure/personal time and work time became very distinct
- At the factory you worked and really only worked
- Factory workers had more free time and access to activities outside of work
  - Once you left work you were done with work

# DAILY LIFE OF INDUSTRIAL WORKING CLASS



- 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 become more focused on working class people

# Baseball!



SEASON OF 1867.  
**GAMES OF THE NEW YORK BALL CLUB FOR THE LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP.**

18, 20,	with Philadelphia,	June 8, 10, 11,	with Washington,	Aug. 22, 23,	with Pittsburg,
6, 7,	- Boston,	- 13, 14, 15,	- Philadelphia,	- 25, 26, 27,	- Chicago,
10, 11,	- Washington,	July 7, 8, 9,	- Detroit,	- 29, 30, 31,	- Indianapolis,
17, 18,	- Philadelphia,	- 11, 12, 13,	- Pittsburg,	Sept. 1, 2, 3,	- Detroit,
19, 21, 24,	- Indianapolis,	- 15, 16, 18,	- Chicago,	- 5, 6, 7,	- Washington,
1, 27, 28,	- Detroit,	- 19, 20, 21,	- Indianapolis,	- 28, 27, 28,	- Boston,
A. M. & P. M. 21,	- Chicago,	- 22, 25, 26,	- Boston,	Oct. 5, 6, 8,	- Philadelphia

Von der Ahe — St. Louis, Missouri.



# Football(Soccer)



# Amusement Parks





# THEATER & VUADVILLE





# Chicken Fight!

