



1. Materialism

- Higher standard of living
- Increased consumption
- Sports attracted increased spectators and participants
- Increased numbers of women took part in bicycling and sports clubs
 - Started dressing in more comfortable clothing
- Cafes and Taverns
- Department stores
- Dance Halls and concert halls



- 2. Increased European Population
- 3. Growth of Cities & Urban Life
- 4. Migration from Europe
 - 1850-1940 🛘 60 million left Europe
 - Went to US, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Australia/N. Zeal.
- 5. "Second" Industrial Revolution
 - Steam | electricity
 - Internal combustion & diesel engines.
 - Cars, planes, submarines.



- 5. "Second" Industrial Revolution
 Britain [] "The World's Industrial
 Workshop"
 - Corporations | limited liability of investments.
 - Mass production.
- 6. Free Trade [esp. in England]
- 7. World Markets [Global Economy, Part II]
- 8. Advance of Democracy
 - Extension of the vote to the working class.



- 9. The Appeal of Socialism
 - By the 1880s, most socialist parties were Marxist [esp. Ger. & Fr.]
 - Not very successful in England.
- 10. Faith in Science Alone
 - Science at the core of industrialization.
 - Charles Darwin
 - Origin of Species [1859]
 - "survival of the fittest"



- 10. Faith in Science Alone [con't.]
 - "Social Darwinism" | Herbert Spenser
 - Newtonian Science turned on its head
 - Einstein [] "Theory of Relativity"

 [] nature & energy were separate & distinct.
 - Max Planck | Quantum Physics



- 10. Faith in Science Alone [con't.]
 - Professionalization of "new" sciences [anthropology, archeaology, etc.]
 - Psychology
 - □ Ivan Pavlov □ conditioned responses
 - Sigmund Freud | psychoanalysis
 - o The Interpretation of Dreams [1900]
 - The role of the unconscious [the id, ego, super ego].



- 13. Anti-Semitism
 - Dreyfus Affair
 - Theodore Herzl Der Judenstaat [The Jewish State], 1896
 - "Father of Modern Zionism"
- 14. Women's Movement
 - **Emmeline Pankhurst**
- 15. The "New" Imperialism
- 16. Militarism | glorification of war



17. Education

- State's role in education increased leading to further secularization of society
- By 1900 in England all children 5 to 12 were required to attend primary school
- Education was free
- French Ferry Laws required children ages 3-13 to attend primary schools
 - Effects? significant increase in literacy
 - Girls had less access to secondary education than boys but schools for girls increased