

Industrial Revolution:

- Steel
- Electricity
 - Volta – battery
 - Edison
- Engines
 - Steam engine
 - Internal combustion engine
- Machinery
 - Small machinery
 - Sewing machines/ small business
- Consumerism
 - Edison – phonograph
 - Department store
- nationalism

Population doubles

- fewer children
- lower infant mortality
- medical advances
 - Pasteur
- Inoculations

Consequences

- devaluation of known skills
- easily replaceable workers
- difference in perspective (10 minute loss)
- potential “norms” determined by science
- birth of incorporation –stocks

International trade – Nationalism & imperialism

Marx & Engels

The Communist Manifesto

- progression over time toward communism
- workers own their labor
- capitalists exploit them
- proletariat will rise up
- socialism
- communism
 - elimination of the proletariat & elimination of classes altogether
 - no private property
 - no wages
 - all associations voluntary

Public education system – literate populace

Middle to close of 19th century was perhaps the greatest upheaval since the fall of the Roman empire.

It brought in a new view of society and revived ancient conflicts –

- the individual vs. society
- basis of morality (Darwin)
- question of reality and its viability
- the connection between art and reality