

Chapter 9-4 - Part 1

- Reforming the Industrial World
 - The Philosophers of Industrialization
 - Rise of Socialism
- Intro Question –
 - Does the government in the U.S. do a good job of regulating industry and protecting workers?

I) The Philosophers of Industrialization

- Industrialization created a gap between rich and poor.
 - **Business Owners** – Wanted gov't to stay out of economy.
 - **Reformers** – wanted gov't support to help spread wealth.
- **Laissez-faire** - French for “let do”
 - Allows owners of business to set working conditions without interference from gov't.
- **Adam Smith**, defended the idea of a free market economy in his book “**The Wealth of Nations**”
 - Claimed economic liberty guaranteed economic progress.

I) The Philosophers of Industrialization

- Economists Thomas **Malthus** and David **Ricardo**
 - supported Smith's basic ideas and believed that **natural laws govern economic life.**
- Created **Capitalism** - money is invested in business ventures to make profit.
- Laissez-faire thinkers such as Smith, Malthus, and Ricardo **opposed government efforts to help workers.**
 - They thought minimum wage or better working conditions would **upset the free market system.**

Pair/Share

- Should the government be in complete control of all businesses? Why/why not?



II) Rise of Socialism

- Some non-business owners felt that the government should intervene.
- Emergence of **Utilitarianism** - people should judge ideas, institutions, and actions on the basis of their usefulness for ALL people.
- John Stuart Mills led the utilitarian movement in the 1800's, calling into question unregulated capitalism.

Utilitarianism Problem - You Decide



II) Rise of Socialism - Reformers

- Robert Owen - founded a cooperative community in New Harmony, Indiana in 1825 in which people would live in perfect harmony or utopia.
- Still other reformers wanted a new kind of economic system called **socialism**, where the factors of production are controlled by the public for the welfare of all.
- Socialists argued that the **government should actively plan the economy**, which would help the workers who were at the mercy of greedy employers.

II) Rise of Socialism

- German **Karl Marx** introduced a radical type of socialism called **Marxism**.
- Marx and Fredrich **Engels** outlined this in the *Communist Manifesto*.
 - Argued that societies were divided into warring classes, the **middle class** “haves” (**bourgeoisie**) and the **working class** “have nots” (**proletariat**)
- They predicted the workers would overthrow the owners.
- Eventually there would be a period of cooperative living and education where workers would share the profits called **communism**.
 - Where private property would cease to exist and all goods and services would be shared equally.

- While Marxism did inspire communist revolutionaries such as Lenin, Mao Zedong, Ho Chi Min, and Fidel Castro, many of the predictions **have since proved wrong**.

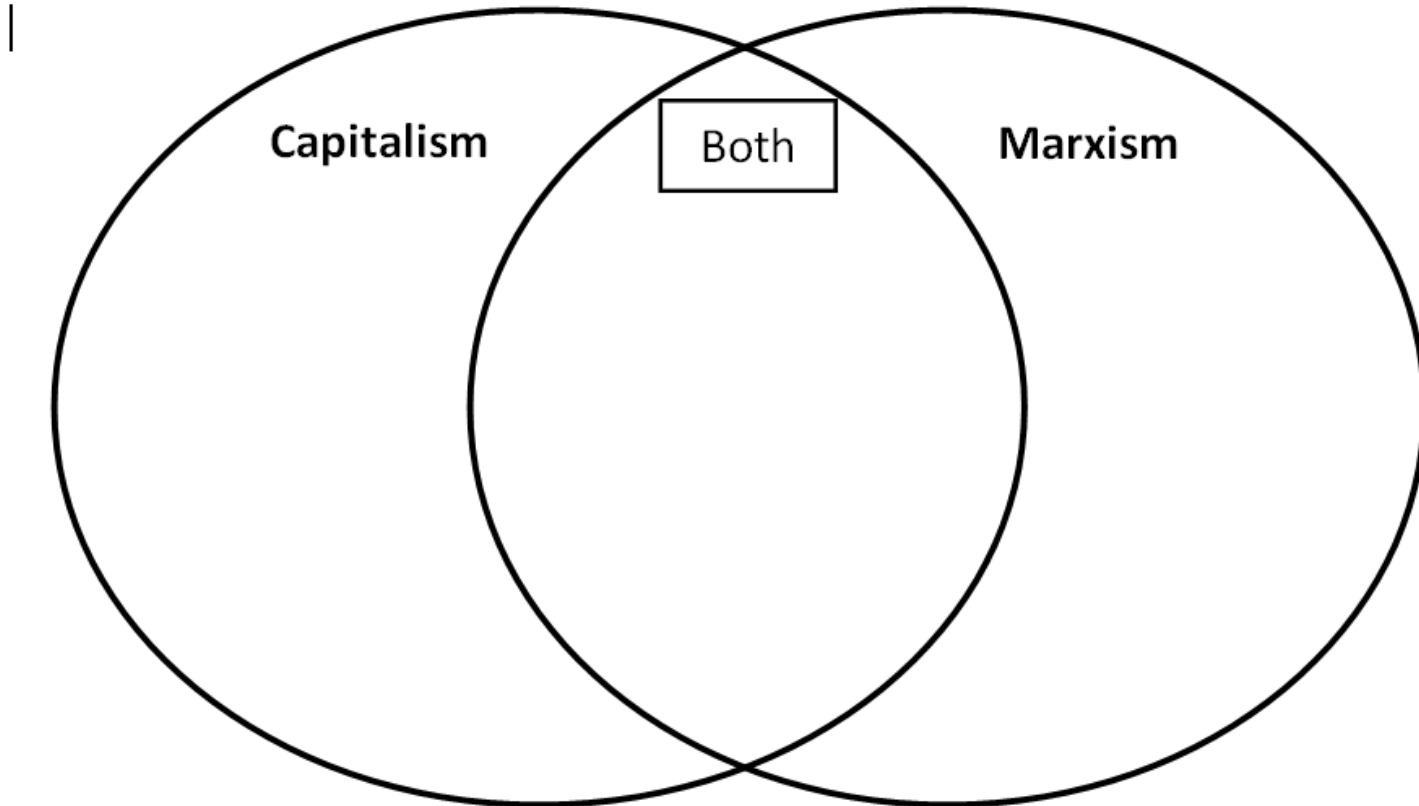
Pair/Share

- Why did these socialist/Marxist ideas all seem to fail?

Assignment 9.4 Part 1

- Use pages 300-304 to complete the following:

Compare Capitalism with Marxism



9.4 Part 2!

- Reforming the Industrial World
 - Labor Unions and Reform Laws
 - The Reform Movement Spreads
- Intro Question –
 - How can slavery be a threat to an economy?

III) Unionization and Legislative Reform

- Faced with long hours and dangerous working conditions, **working people became more active in politics by putting together associations called unions.**
- Unions engaged in **collective bargaining**, where they spoke for all the workers in a particular trade and negotiated with their employers.
- If factory owners refused their demands they could **strike**, or refuse to work.

Pair/Share -

- What do you think of union strikes?



III) Unionization and Legislative Reform

- The union movement had slow, painful growth in both the U.S. and Britain.
 - For years the government denied workers the right to form unions.
- New reform laws helped change this. Parliament passed **The Factory Act of 1833** - outlawed child labor for those under 10 years old and restricted the hours for older children.
- The **Ten Hours Act of 1847** limited the workday for both children and women.

IV) Other Reform Movements

- Workplace reform helped to inspire reforms to end slavery and fight for women's rights.
- William Wilberforce led the fight for abolition in Britain, which **finally abolished slavery in the empire in 1833** for both moral and economic reasons.
- Ending slavery took longer in **America, which did not abolish** it until after the Civil War in **1865**.
- **Brazil's huge enslaved population did not win freedom until 1888.**

IV) Other Reform Movements

- The Industrial revolution was a mixed bag for women; on one hand factory work offered higher wages than work done at home, **but women factory workers only made one-third the amount of men.**
- **The Women's rights movement** began in the United States as early as 1848, and women around the world formed an International Council for Women in 1888.
- Are women treated equally to men in today's society?
 - In the U.S.?
 - The World?

IV) Other Reform Movements

- Public education reform emerged and by 1850 many states in America and nations of western Europe offered free public schooling.
- Reformers also emphasized the goal of reforming prisoners rather than just punishment.
 - Which are we doing in today's prison system: Reforming or punishing?

Assignment 9.4 Part 2

Main Ideas:

1. Why did workers join together in unions?
2. What were the main problems faced by the unions during the 1800's? How did they overcome these problems?
3. How did women fight for change during the Industrial Revolution?