Chapter 21 Outline

**Life in the Industrial Age**  Page 659

-Other countries gain industry (U.S., Germany, France) due to a lot of natural

resources

-competition occurs between countries with industry

-unindustrialized countries fall behind

-new technology/inventions

-steel (from iron)

-dynamite

-electricity and light bulb (*Thomas Edison*)

-interchangeable parts – pieces that can be used in place of each other

-assembly line – workers add parts to a product while it moves along a

conveyor belt. Each worker has one piece that they are responsible

for.

-these make production faster and cheaper

-automobiles (*Henry Ford*)

-airplanes (*Wright Brothers*)

-telegraph (*Samuel Morse*) – sends messages over wires electronically,

morse code

-radio (*Guglielmo Marconi*) and telephone (*Alexander Graham Bell*)

-New business practices

-corporations – businesses owned by several people

-investors – people who provide money to businesses in hopes of making a

profit

-stock – tiny pieces of a business that investors can buy

Section 2 page 667 **The Rise of Cities**

Cleaning up

-*Louis Pasteur* – discovered that tiny organisms (bacteria) caused diseases

-made some vaccines

-pasteurization – way to remove bacteria from milk

-people realized that they needed to be clean to get rid of bacteria

-hospitals became sanitized and disinfected to help also

Other changes

-city streets paved and lighted

-police force for public protection/safety

-clean water supply

-sewage and sanitation systems

-*skyscrapers* built to save space

-entertainment/culture (sporting events, concerts, plays, libraries, museums)

Work reforms

-*unions* organized for worker’s rights/wages

-laws against child labor passed

-limiting of working hours

-better safety standards

Standard of living – the amount of quality and comfort that a person/family has in

life

-this increased for most people at this time

-more food (healthier too), cheaper goods (esp. clothes),

cleaner environment, better transportation, etc.

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Section 3 page 674 **Cultural Change**

-Temperance movement – limiting or getting rid of alcohol

-leads to *prohibit*ion

-Suffrage movement – trying to earn the right to vote for women

-public education becomes available to more and more families

(women and lower social classes too)

-more colleges/universities built also

Section 4 page 681 **Arts in the Industrial Age**

Romanticism – art that emphasizes imagination, freedom and emotion

-used simple language, intense feelings and positive view of nature

Realism – art that tried to show the world as it really was

*Louis Daguerre* – makes the first photographs (*daguerreotypes*)

Impressionism – tried to show emotion from one point in time