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| Name: Period: Chapter 21 Life in the Industrial Age 1800-1914 |
| Section 1: The industrial Revolution Spreads |
|  > |
| I. New Industrial Powers Emerge |
|  > |
|  > |
|  A) Nations Race to Industrialize |
|  > |
|  > |
| KT Dominate: |
|  B) Uneven Development |
|  > |
|  > |
|  C) Effects of Industrialization |
|  > |
|  > |
|  > |
| II. Technology Sparks Industrial Growth |
|  > |
|  A) Steel Production and the Bessemer Process |
|  > |
| KT Henry Bessemer: |
|  > |
|  B) Innovations in Chemistry |
|  > |
| KT Alfred Nobel: |
|  > |
|  C) Electric Power Replaces Steam |
|  > |
| KT Michael Faraday: |
| KT Dynamo: |
|  > |
| KT Thomas Edison: |
|  D) New Methods of Production |
|  > |
| KT Interchangeable parts: |
|  > |
| KT Assembly line: |

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| III. Transportation and Communication Advances |
|  > |
|  A) The Automobile Age Begins |
|  > |
|  > |
|  B) Airplanes Take Flight |
|  > |
| KT Orville and Wilbur Wright: |
|  > |
|  C) Rapid Communication |
|  > |
|  > |
| KT Guglielmo Marconi |
| IV. Business Takes a New Direction |
|  > |
|  A) Rise of Big Business |
|  > |
| KT Stock: |
| KT Corperations: |
|  B) Move Toward Monopolies |
|  > |
|  > |
|  C) Move Toward Regulation |
|  > |
|  > |
| Section 2: The Rise of the Cities |
|  > |
| I. Medicine Contributes to the Population Exposion |
|  > |
|  A) The Fight Against Disease |
|  > |
| KT Germ theory: |
| KT Louis Pasteur |
|  > |
| KT Robert Koch |
|  > |
|  B) Hospital Care Improves |
|  > |
|  > |
|  > |
| KT Florence Nightengale: |
|  > |
| KT Joseph Lister |
| II. City Life Changes |
|  > |
|  A) City Landscapes Change |
|  > |
|  > |
| KT Urban Renewal |
|  > |
|  B) Sidewalks, Sewers, and Skyscrapers |
|  > |
|  > |
|  > |
|  C) Slum Conditions |
|  > |
|  > |
|  D) The Lure of the City |
|  > |
|  > |
| III. The Working Class Advances |
|  > |
|  A) Labor Unions Begin to Grow |
|  > |
| KT Mutual-aid Societies |
|  > |
|  > |
|  > |
|  B) standard of Living Rises |
|  > |
|  > |
| KT Standard of Living: |
| Section 3: Changing Attitudes and Values |
|  > |
| I. A New Social Order Arises |
|  > |
|  A) Three Social Classes Emerge |
|  > |
|  > |
|  > |
|  B) Middle Class Tastes and Values |
|  > |
|  > |
|  C) The Ideal Home |
|  > |
|  > |
| KT Cult of Domesticity: |
|  > |
| II. Women Work for Rights |
|  > |
| KT Temperance Movement |
|  > |
|  A) Early Voices |
|  > |
| KT Elizabeth Cady Stanton: |
|  > |
|  B) The Suffrage Movement |
|  > |
| KT Women’s Suffrage |
|  > |
| KT Sojourner Truth |
|  > |
| III. Growth of Public Education |
|  > |
|  A) Public Education Improves |
|  > |
|  > |
|  > |
|  B) Higher Education Expands |
|  > |
|  > |
| IV. Science Takes New Directions |
|  > |
|  A) Atomic Theory Develops |
|  > |
| KT John Dalton |
| KT Speculate: |
|  B) Debating the Earths Age |
|  > |
|  > |
|  C) Darwin’s Theory of Natural Selection |
|  > |
| KT Charles Darwin: |
|  > |
|  D) Social Darwinism and Racism |
|  > |
|  > |
| KT Racism: |
| V. Religion in an Urban Age |
|  > |
|  > |
| KT Social Gospel: |
| Section 4: Arts in the Industrial Age |
|  > |
| KT William Words Worth: |
| KT William Blake: |
| I. The Romantic Revolt Against Reason |
|  > |
| KT Romanticism  |
|  A) The Romantic Hero |
|  > |
| KT Lord Byron |
|  > |
|  B) Inspired by the Past |
|  > |
| KT Victor Hugo: |
|  > |
|  C) Ludwig van Beethoven |
|  > |
|  D) Romanticism Arts |
|  > |
|  > |
| II The Call to Realism |
|  > |
| KT Realism: |
|  A) Novels Depict Grim Reality |
|  > |
| KT Charles Dickens (He wrote the movie *A Tasle of Two Cities*): |
|  > |
|  B) Realism in Drama |
|  > |
|  C) Arts Reject Romantic Ideas |
|  > |
| KT Emphasis: |
| KT Gustave Courbet: |
| III The Visual Arts Take New Direction |
|  > |
| KT Louis Daguerre: |
|  > |
|  A) The Impressionist |
|  > |
| KT Impressionism: |
|  > |
| KT Claude Monet |
|  > |
|  B) The Postimpressionist  |
|  > |
| KT Vincent van Gogh |
| KT Intense: |
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