

13.4

Changing Ways of Life and Thought

As a Young Historian, I will be able to...

- **Identify what values shaped the new social order.**
- **Describe how the role of women changed in the Industrial Revolution.**
- **Explain the impact of education, new scientific ideas, and religion.**
- **Analyze how romanticism, realism, and impressionism reflected the culture of the Industrial Age.**

New Social Order

New upper class emerged in Europe made up of nobility & wealthy families

The growing middle class enjoyed a wide range of material goods.

Lower middle class were made up of teachers, shop owners, & clerks

Industrial workers & peasants were at the base of society making up 30% of population

Values

New values such as how to dress, throw a party, write letters, & how long to mourn those who died

Children were expected to be “seen but not heard” & servants were needed for some families

Husband went & worked while the wife stayed home to raise children or watch servants

Cult of domesticity- Idealized women & the home to be the perfect homestead

Struggle for Women's Rights

Women across Europe & the U.S. sought for fairness in marriage, divorce, & property laws

Temperance Movement- Campaign to limit or ban the use of alcoholic beverages

Leaders thought alcohol threatened family life & would create more efficient workers

Women couldn't vote, & a husband owned all their property & materials

Campaigns

Women began to fight for middle class rights for all women

Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, & Susan B. Anthony fought for the abolition of slavery

Soon, some women gained some rights to go to university or became inventors with no recognition

In the late 1800s some women could control their own property

Suffrage

Women's Suffrage- women's right to vote

Some people believed that women were “too emotional” to vote or needed to be protected

Sojourner Truth- African American suffragist who fought for women's rights AND African American rights

By 1920 women in Britain & the U.S. could vote

Public Education

Reformers persuaded many governments to set up public schools & require education for all children

At first children only attended school when not needed on the farm or helping in parents shops

Teachers began to go to higher education to earn degrees to better teach children

College & Universities allowed middle-class citizens to earn the skills for more advanced jobs

New Directions in Science

John Dalton- Developed modern atomic theory & discovered the atom that made up all things

New discoveries allowed people to conclude the earth's age & where “man” came from

Charles Darwin- Wrote the *Origin of the Species* & theorized that living things evolve over time

Social Darwinism- Belief that natural selection applied to humans into more “fit” categories

Racism- The unscientific belief that one racial group is superior to the other

Religion

Churches & synagogues were still important in society & communities

Social Gospel- Movement that urged Christians into social service

Believed they needed to fight for changes in healthcare, housing, & education

The Salvation Army came from this.

Romantics Turn from Reason

Romanticism- emphasized imagination, freedom, & emotion in art

William Wordsworth- Poet who experimented with new forms & focused on common people, subjects like peace & the sunset

Lord Byron- Began the notion of writing about heroes who felt out of step with society

Other works of the time such as *Faust*, & *Jane Eyre*

Romantics Turn from Reason

Writers tried to combine history, legend, & folklore
Into written works

Victor Hugo- Writer of *The Hunchback of Notre Dame* & **Alexandre Dumas**- *The Three Musketeers*

Ludwig Van Beethoven- used a wide range of instruments to convey large universal emotions into composed music

Painters sought to convey the power & beauty of nature

Artists Represent Real Life

Realism- An attempt to represent the world as it was without heightened sentiment in art

Charles Dickens- Author of *Oliver Twist* & *A Christmas Story* showed problems in society

Plays were written to address social issues such as Henrik Ibsen's *A Dolls House*

Gustave Courbet- Focused on ordinary people to show the working class people

New Directions in Visual Arts

Louis Daguerre- Invented the new form of visual art known as photography

Impressionism- Art style that sought to capture the first fleeting impression made by a scene or object on a person eye

Claude Monet- experiment with brushing without mixing to create illusions of complete images

Vincent Van Gogh- Tried to create art that made a dream-like quality to everything he made such as his famous self portraits