

Chapter 11 Section 2 Notes

The Emergence of Mass Society

I. The New Urban Environment

- A. With the emergence of a _____ society, housing and public _____ in the cities were two areas of great _____.
- B. With few jobs available in the _____, people from rural areas _____ to cities to find work in the _____.
1. As a result, more and more _____ lived in cities.
 2. In industrialized nations, cities grew _____.
 - a. Between 1800 and 1900, the population in _____ grew from 960,000 to 6,500,000.
- C. On the advice of reformers, city governments created boards of _____ to improve housing quality.
1. City building inspectors were authorized to inspect dwellings for public health _____.
 - a. New buildings were required to have running _____ and internal drainage systems.
- D. Clean water and an effective _____ system were critical to public health.
1. A system of dams and _____ stored the water.
 - a. _____ and tunnels then carried water from the countryside to the _____.
 2. Gas and _____ heaters made regular hot _____ possible.
 3. Cities built _____ pipes that carried raw sewage far from the city for disposal.
 - a. _____, Germany featured the slogan "from the toilet to the river in half an hour."

II. Social Structure of Mass Society

- A. At the top of European society stood a _____ elite.
1. 5 percent of the population, but _____ to _____ percent of the wealth.
- B. The _____ class consisted of several groups at varying _____ and social levels.
1. The upper-middle class was a middle group that included _____, doctors, members of the civil service, business managers, engineers, _____, accountants, and _____.
 2. Beneath this solid and comfortable middle group was a lower-middle class of small _____, traders, and prosperous _____.
- C. The Second Industrial Revolution produced a new group of _____ workers between the lower-middle class and the lower classes.
1. Included _____, bookkeepers, telephone _____, department store salespeople, and _____.
- D. The European middle classes believed in hard work, which was open to _____ and guaranteed _____ results.
1. _____ books became bestsellers among the middle classes.
- E. Below the middle classes on the _____ scale were the working classes or lower classes.
1. Made up almost _____ percent of the European _____.
 2. Included landholding _____, farm laborers, and _____.
- F. After 1870, urban _____ began to live more _____.
1. _____ created better living conditions in _____.
 - a. A rise in wages, along with a decline in many consumer costs.
 - b. Due to _____, workers had won the _____-hour workday with a Saturday afternoon off.

III. Women's Experiences

- A. During much of the nineteenth century, working-class groups maintained the belief that _____ should remain at home to bear and _____ children and should not be allowed in the industrial _____.
- B. The Second Industrial Revolution opened the door to new jobs for _____.

1. There were not enough _____ to fill the relatively low-paid, white-collar jobs being created.
 - a. Women were hired as _____, typists, secretaries, and _____.
- C. Government services also created job opportunities for _____.
 1. Women took jobs in _____, health, and social services.
- D. As the chief family wage _____, men worked outside the _____.
 1. _____ were left to care for the family.
 2. Marriage remained almost the only _____ and available career for most women.
- E. Between 1890 and 1914, family _____ among the working class began to change.
 1. Higher-paying jobs in heavy industry and _____ in the standard of living made it possible for working-class families to depend on the income of husbands _____.
 2. By the early _____ century, some working-class mothers could _____ to stay at home.
 - a. Purchased new consumer _____ such as; _____ machines and cast-iron stoves.
- F. Modern _____, or the movement for women's rights, had its beginnings during the Enlightenment.
 1. At this time, some women advocated _____ for women based on the doctrine of _____ rights.
- G. Some middle- and upper-middle-class women fought for and gained access to _____.
 1. Although training to become doctors was largely closed to women, some entered the medical field by becoming _____.
 - a. Florence _____ and _____ Barton transformed nursing into a profession.
- H. By the 1840s and 1850s, the movement for _____ rights expanded as women called for equal _____ rights.
 1. They believed that _____, the right to vote, was the key to improving their overall _____.
- I. Before 1914, women had the right to vote in only a few nations, such as _____ and Finland, along with some _____ states.

IV. Education and Leisure

- A. _____ was a product of the mass society of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.
 1. Between 1870 and 1914, most Western governments began to finance a system of _____ education.
 2. Boys and girls between the ages of ___ and ___ were required to attend these schools.
- B. The chief motive for public education was _____.
 1. Giving more people the _____ to vote created a need for better-educated _____.
 2. Primary schools instilled _____.
- C. Compulsory _____ education created a demand for teachers, and most of them were _____.
- D. The Second Industrial Revolution allowed people to pursue new forms of _____.
 1. Evening hours, weekends, and a week or _____ in the summer—to indulge in _____ activities.
 - a. _____ parks, dance halls, and organized team _____ became enjoyable ways for people to _____ their leisure hours.