

Chapter 5 Section 1

The Growth of Industrial Prosperity

Focus Questions #1

1. List three of the new innovations that led to the second industrial revolution. How did each one of these fuel production?
2. List at least three of the benefits created by the benefits of production.
3. What are some of the economic changes that occur?
4. What happens to Europe during this second wave of industrialization?

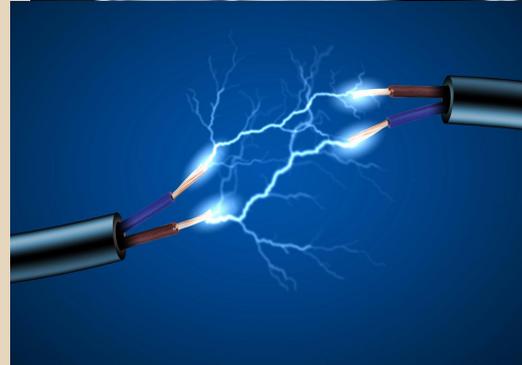
The Second Industrial Revolution

- The introduction of electricity, chemicals, and petroleum triggered the second industrial revolution.
- These new innovations were the key reasons for making economies even more productive than the first industrial revolution.



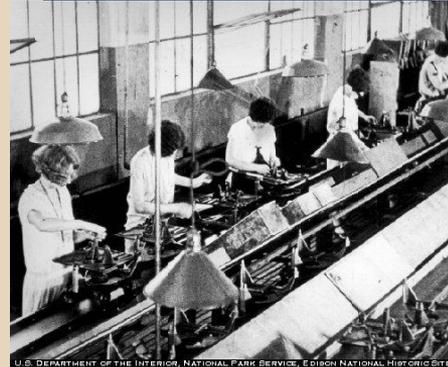
New Products

- Iron could be shaped and formed to be used for buildings, machines, weapons, engines, railways and ships.
- Electricity was a major new form of energy. It could be converted into heat, light, and motion. (Lightbulb)
- Alexander Bell; telephone
- G. Marconi; sent the first radio wave across the Atlantic.



Benefits of Production

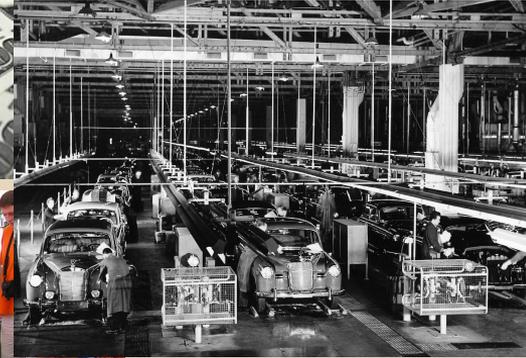
- New methods of transportation; airplanes, automobiles, and ocean liners.
- More efficient production with the development of the assembly line.
- Weapons for defense, guns, ships, and planes.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, © 2000 NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Economic Changes

- Production increases because of market demands.
- Wages increased.
- Manufactured goods become cheaper.
- Transportation cost reduced, reliable transportation provided new markets for business and new goods for consumers.
- New industries are created; department stores, electrical industry, and transportation industry expands.



Left out of Prosperity

- Europe is divided into two economic zones.
- Great Britain, Belgium, France, Netherlands, Germany, Northern Italy, and the western part of the Austro-Hungarian empire all benefited from the wave of industrialization.
- The parts of Southern Italy, Spain, Portugal, The Balkans, Russia, and most of the Austria-Hungary empire did not benefit from the prosperity of industrialization.



Left out of Prosperity

- These countries remained heavily dependent on agriculture and not industry.
- Many of these countries provided essential raw materials that fed mass production.
- The majority of these places provided a low standard of living for its people.
- The disparity between both zones eventually leads to social and political unrest that threatens the industrialized nations.

