Daily Life in the Late 1800s

Main Idea

During the late 1800s, cities grew and changed, while education, leisure time activities, and the arts reflected those changing times.
Cities Grow and Change

Signs of changes during the Industrial Age

• New activities like reading by electric light and riding bicycles
• Many changes took place in the cities
  – Throughout 1800s much of Europe and the U.S. experienced *urbanization*, growth in the proportion of people living in towns and cities
  – Not only did cities grow, underwent transformation
Life in the Industrial Age

Section 3

Cities Grow and Change

The Industrial City

- Before Industrial Age most cities served trade, political, military, religious functions
- In industrial city, new functions arose centered around manufacturing, distributing goods
- Industrial city needed factories, workforce, reliable transportation, warehouses, stores, offices

Industrial Cities

- Lowell, Massachusetts, one of first industrial cities. Textiles
- Textile factories there employed young women from surrounding countryside
- Chicago’s meat-packing industries lured workers there
- Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, attracted workers to the steel industry
Life in the Industrial Age

Lively, fast-paced cities
- Constant stream of pedestrians, electric streetcars, horse-drawn carriages all competed for space on streets
- Merchants shouted prices from doorways
- Construction crews constantly at work on banks, office buildings, homes

Health concerns
- Health of many residents suffered due to high population density
- Smoky air from coal running steam engines and warming homes
- London had problem with smoke combined with fog, term smog coined
- 1873 smog episode caused 268 deaths
Life in the Industrial Age

Section 3

Cities Grow and Change

Migration to Cities

- People kept moving to cities in late 1800s despite unhealthy conditions
- Wanted jobs, also to escape hunger, political oppression or discrimination
- Many moved from native countries to cities in different lands
- Many Europeans sailed to Latin America, Australia, other places
- United States attracted the most people  PUSH/PULL IMMIGRATION
- 12 million immigrated to U.S. between 1870 and 1900
- Came from Ireland, England, Germany, Italy, Russia, China
- Most lived in miserable, crowded conditions when they first arrived

America

Cities of Immigrants

- 42 percent of New Yorkers foreign-born in 1890
- Immigrants also poured into Boston, Chicago, San Francisco
- Newcomers gradually created their own unique neighborhoods
Cities Grow and Change

The Livable City

• Reforms eased squalid conditions, improvements made in infrastructure
• Cities modernized their water and wastewater systems
• Sanitation and overall health improved as a result

Electricity

• Made homemaking more convenient
• Vacuum cleaners, refrigerators, electric stoves became available

Working and Living Space Scarce

• Constructing taller buildings became a solution. Skyscraper begins.
• Architect Jenney designed first multi-story skyscraper, Chicago 1883
• Four years later, high speed elevator perfected and skyscrapers could grow
Cities Grow and Change

**Congestion on Streets**
- Underground railway systems helped relieve crowding
- World’s first subway line opened, London 1863
- Budapest opened subway in 1896 so residents could get to a city park easily

**Green Spaces**
- City planners made effort to preserve green spaces in cities
- Gave working people places for healthy recreation
- As cities became more congested, their boundaries expanded

**Suburbs**
- People moved out of cities to new areas that were less crowded
- Public transportation like streetcars and ferries helped suburbs grow
- Later suburbs developed along rail and bus lines
Life in the Industrial Age

Section 3

Education, Leisure, and Arts

With the growth of cities in the 1800s, new educational opportunities developed. In addition, new sports, other leisure activities, and changes in the arts world affected society.

**Education**

- Industrialization created need for more educated workforce
- Military leaders wanted officers who knew more about the world

**Support**

- People supported public education to develop informed, patriotic citizens
- Governments passed laws requiring education for all children

**Not All Equal**

- Lower class children in school only as long as law required. WHY?
- Vocational and technical training schools offered opportunities for working class
Education, Leisure, and Arts

Education lagged behind for girls as it did for the lower classes

• Some countries did not require girls go beyond elementary school grades
• Few girls in high schools took science and math
• Few colleges allowed women to enroll
• Some educators thought women should have more opportunities, founded colleges just for women
With a more educated populace, more cities began printing newspapers.

**Expanded Coverage**
- Included not only current events, but arts and sciences
- Weekly installments of stories to keep readers coming back
- Political cartoons poked fun at public figures
- Newspapers had specific viewpoints
- Readers could find one which identified with their views

**New Technology**
- Innovations, linotype and electric press
- Improved newspaper printing process
- Reporting of foreign affairs improved with telegraph
- Journalism profession began to grow
Life in the Industrial Age

Education, Leisure, and Arts

Leisure time
- More time to play, watch sports
- British football, American football, rugby developed
- Baseball became popular during Civil War

Cultural activities
- New concert halls and theaters built by governments
- More orchestras, bands, choral groups evolved
- Public funding lowered ticket prices

Railroads
- Growth meant sports fans could travel to see teams play
- Allowed more families to enjoy range of activities
- Traveled to vacation spots

Art
- Moved from private homes
- Museums made great works available to all
- Public libraries also opened
INCREASE IN LEISURE ACTIVITIES

CAUSES

- Higher incomes, more free time
- Public transportation to recreational areas
- Public funding of cultural activities

EFFECTS

- Time for sports: soccer, rugby, football, baseball
- More people enjoying vacation spots and resorts
- More opportunities to hear music, enjoy art
Life in the Industrial Age

Changes in the Arts

With all the discoveries, inventions and new ideas of the 1800s, it is no wonder that the world of arts underwent change as well. Artists, writers, and musicians developed new styles in response to what was going on around them.

**Literary and Artistic Change**
- **Romanticism**, with emphasis on intuition and feeling
- Reaction to early abuses of Industrial Revolution
- Love of nature, deep emotions, value of individual, affection for past, importance of imagination

**Romantics of the Time**
- **William Wordsworth**, expressed romantic spirit in poetry
- **Ludwig von Beethoven’s** music celebrated human freedom
  Theodore Gericault, romantic painter with scenes of suffering heroes

In the mid-1800s, a movement known as **realism** developed in reaction to romanticism.
Changes in the Arts

Realism

- Revealed the details of everyday life, no matter how unpleasant
- Charles Dickens wrote about struggles of London’s poor
- Pollution, exploitation, miseries of industrialization were other themes

Other Voices

- Russian writer Leo Tolstoy showed war as chaotic, horrible in War and Peace
- Norwegian Henrik Ibsen revealed unfair treatment of women, A Doll’s House

Realism in Art

- Painters turned to realism as reaction against romanticism
- Painted ordinary working people as they really lived
- Many paintings show lower classes possessing quiet dignity
Changes in the Arts

A new way of looking at the world

• 1860s, group of French painters introduced impressionism

• Wanted to capture impression of a scene using light, vivid color, motion

• Did not want to show all realistic details
**New Ideas of the Industrial Age**

### Technology
- Faraday and electrical power
- Swan, Edison, and the lightbulb
- Bessemer process
- Expansion of railroads
- Steamships
- Benz, Daimler, Ford, and cars
- Wright Brothers and the airplane
- Morse and the telegraph
- Bell and the telephone
- Marconi and the radio
- Edison and the phonograph

### Science and Medicine
- Darwin and evolution
- Dalton and atomic theory
- Mendeleyev and periodic table
- Curies and radioactivity
- Einstein’s theories
- Pasteur’s fight against disease
- Anesthetics and antiseptics
- Pavlov, Freud, and the mind
- Advances in archaeology
- Anthropology and sociology

### Daily Life
- Growth of industrial cities
- Migration to cities
- Improvements in utilities
- Skyscrapers, subways, parks
- Growth of suburbs
- More education and newspapers
- Sports, other uses of leisure time
- Public museums and libraries
- Romanticism
- Realism
- Impressionism

### Key Events of the Industrial Age

**1803** - John Dalton develops modern atomic theory.  
**1830** - Railroad links Manchester and Liverpool.  
**1831** - Michael Faraday discovers connection between magnetism and electricity.  
**1835** - Charles Darwin’s *Beagle* diary describes discoveries made about animals on voyage.  
**1842** - Crawford W. Long performs surgery using ether as anesthetic.  
**1844** - Samuel Morse sends telegram.  
**1871** - Dmitri Mendeleyev’s periodic table reveals patterns among elements.  
**1873** - London smog kills 268 people.  
**1876** - Bell and Watson invent the telephone.  
**1881** - Booker T. Washington opens school.  
**1883** - First skyscraper is built in Chicago.  
**1885** - Carl Benz builds three-wheeled vehicle.  
**1891** - Trans-Siberian Railroad construction starts.  
**1893** - Sigmund Freud publishes first paper on use of hypnotism.  
**1898** - Curies discover polonium and radium.  
**1900** - Paris Exhibition displays power of electricity.  
**1903** - Wright Brothers fly at Kitty Hawk.  
**1908** - Henry Ford announces the Model T.