

## Chapter Twenty Two Terms

### **Separate Spheres:**

The idea of separate spheres for men and women began to develop along with the Industrial Revolution in the early nineteenth century. Separate spheres emerged in the factories after family units stopped working directly with each other. Women found themselves with fewer opportunities than their husbands, who became a family's primary wage earner. Women were expected to concentrate on duties around the home, such as unpaid housework, childcare, and craftwork. They were less likely to work full-time and more likely to do putting-out handicrafts. Those who had to work due to the dire conditions of their families were subject to low-paying dead-end jobs. Thus, women after this point tended to work in and around the home if they could afford to do so while men brought home their earnings. Separate spheres are important because they reflected the secondary status of females in the industrial society and still have a lasting effect on women in today's world.

### **Crystal Palace:**

The Crystal Palace was a cast-iron and plate-glass building created in the mid-1800s in London by Sir Joseph Paxton for Prince Albert and was used to house the Great Exhibition of 1851. At the exhibition over 990,000 square feet was used to showcase technology and inventions created during the Industrial Revolution. The building was rebuilt after the exhibition and stood until it was destroyed in a fire in 1936. The Crystal Palace was important because it was a sign that England was leading the way during this time and also inspired other nations. The Crystal Palace was, essentially, a showpiece to the world.

### **Spinning Jenny:**

The spinning jenny was invented in the late eighteenth century by Englishman James Hargreaves. It reduced the work needed to produce yarn and allowed for faster production rates. The amount of factories in Britain increased as this productivity grew, giving more opportunities to the working class. The higher production and increase in factories not only led to more jobs but it also made products and goods affordable to the lower classes. The spinning jenny is important because it increased productivity and the availability of products and led to more factories. It was a symbol of the Industrial Revolution and allowed Britain to lead the way of said revolution.

### **Robert Owen:**

Robert Owen was a Welsh social reformer who helped found utopian socialism and the cooperative movement. In the mid-1800s he came to America and founded the utopian society New Harmony. He had originally agreed with the classic liberal and utilitarian Jeremy Bentham. Bentham believed that free markets would free the workers from the power of the capitalists. Owen, on the other hand, had a more socialist perspective and also had a belief that character was formed by things out of one's control and that man was irresponsible. These beliefs were prevalent in his *A New View of Society* and *Essays on the Principle of the Formation of the Human Character*. He also was part of the Chartist Movement and wished for reform. Owen was key in the passing of the Factory Act of 1833 and also advocated for a planned economy. Robert Owen is important because of his ideas of utopian socialism and his push for reform in the Chartist Movement.

### **James Watt:**

James Watt was a Scottish inventor and engineer during the late eighteenth century. He is known for improving the Newcomen steam engine and greatly contributing to the British Industrial Revolution. Watt tried to commercialize his invention with some difficulty until he teamed up with Matthew Boulton and became more successful. He created more inventions and also is known for developing the horsepower and the watt was also named after him. James Watt is important because, through his perfecting of the Newcomen steam engine, factories were able to be moved away from rural areas with access to water and into the cities. This led to more opportunities for those living in cities.

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**Friedrich Engels:**

Friedrich Engels was a social scientist and one of the founders of Marxist theory in Germany in the mid-nineteenth century. He co-authored *The Communist Manifesto* with Karl Marx and thus was a large contributor to the ideas of Marxist socialism and modern communism. Some of his most famous works include *The Condition of the Working Class in England*, *Socialism: Utopian and Scientific*, and *The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State*. Like Marx, Engels was influenced by Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel, whose writings could be seen tied to some of their ideas. Marx and Engels were critics of industrialization, believing that the proletariat was treated as appendages to the machines that were found in factories during the Industrial Age. Marx and Engels created a Communist League and stressed the issues brought on by a society with social classes. He believed, along with Marx, that the proletariat would rise up against those who owned the “means of production”, leading to a violent struggle and the possible dissolution of the state over time as the working class took control. He was against industrialization as well. After Marx’s death Engels finished later volumes of *Das Kapital* and also organized the Second International, a loose federation of the world’s socialist parties. Engels is important because of his association with Karl Marx and his writings, such as the *Communist Manifesto*, and for his pessimistic feelings toward industrialization.