

# Welcome!

### Lecture 15: Brave New World

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### Industrialization and Class

• Upper class

1890: top 1% of American families owned 1/4 of the nation's wealth; top 10% owned 73%

• Middle class

1865-1890: middle class income rose 30%

Working class

1860-1890: wages rose 50%

skilled wages up 73% unskilled wages up 31%

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Industrialization and Work

• Industrialization changes the size and shape of the work force

- Autonomous labor replaced by directed labor
- Skilled labor declines, unskilled labor increases
- Working conditions

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Industrialization and Immigration

Factors stimulating immigration:

Push Factors
 economic conditions in Europe and Asia

Political conditions in Europe and Asia

technology of transportation

Immigration to America was part of a massive global migration during the Gilded Age.

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Industrialization and Immigration

Factors stimulating immigration (con't):

Pull Factors
jobs = freedom
"free" land
social mobility

Most immigrants to America did not intend to stay and returned to their home country or to another country.

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Industrialization and Immigration

Immigrant life in America:

the world of home and family
ethnic enclaves
mutual support organizations
language and culture/assimilation

Social mobility

- >modest but real
- varied among different immigrant groups
- higher levels for second generation