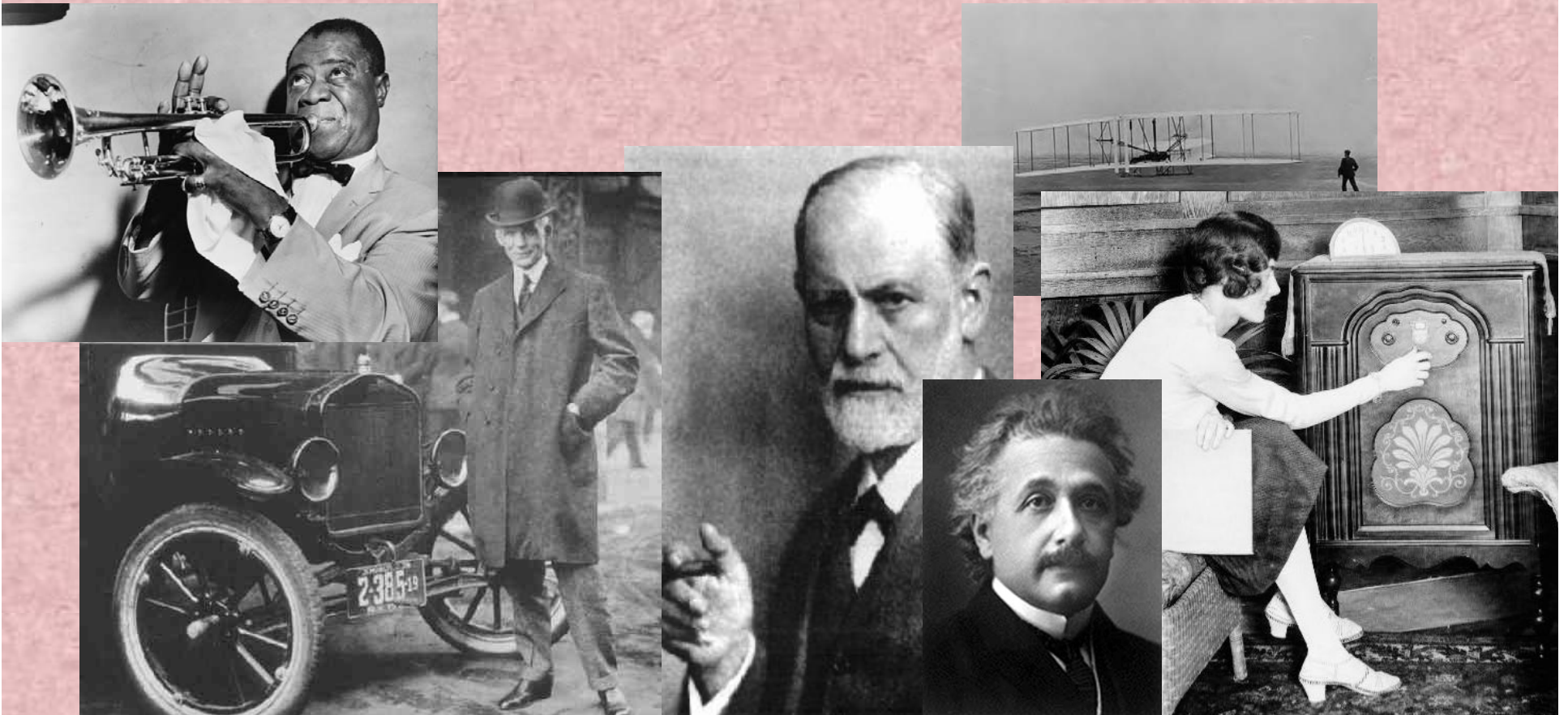


# Changes in the Industrialized World

TOWARD A GLOBAL COMMUNITY (1900 – PRESENT)



- Toward the end of WWI a flu outbreak struck, distressing every corner of the planet and affected 500 million people. (Some historians believe the epicenter of outbreak was a military hospital in France. Some think the virus was harbored in birds, and mutated to pigs that were kept near the battlefield). The **great influenza epidemic of 1918-1919** killed 20 million people around the world.



- Despite the deaths caused by the war and the flu, sentiment in the West was optimistic and hopeful in the early 1920s.

- At the start of the 20<sup>th</sup> century the former “Industrial Revolution” had morphed into a new era of constant technological innovation – new inventions replaced old ones, and dependency on new technology came about.
- At first electricity was just used for lighting, but by the 1920s manufacturing companies regularly offered products (ex: washing machines, sewing machines, hot plates, etc.) that could be plugged in.



- In the U.S. & in Europe women's magazines began to have advertisements showcasing these new items. Often, they could be bought on "credit" or through an "installment plan." (Unfortunately, this easy credit will be a contributing factor to the Great Depression).

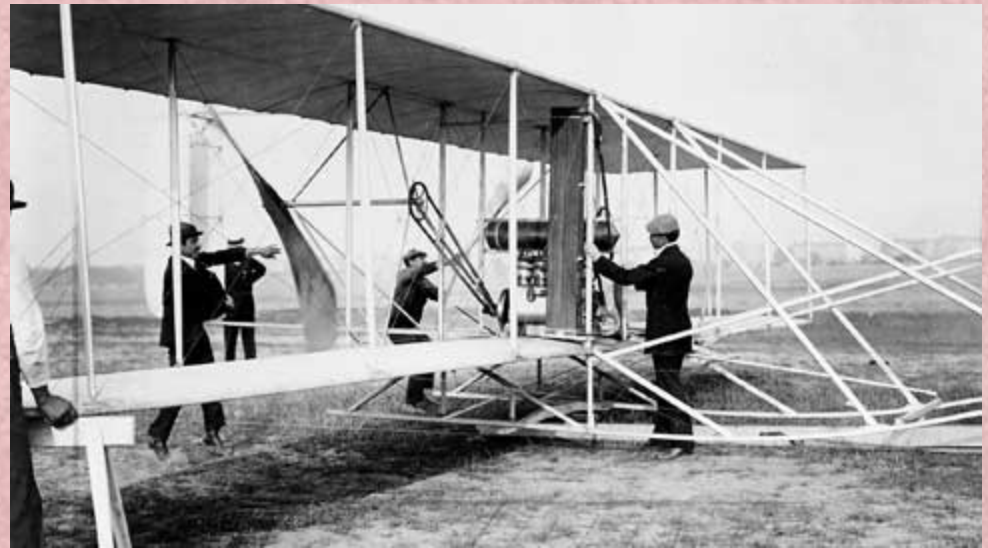
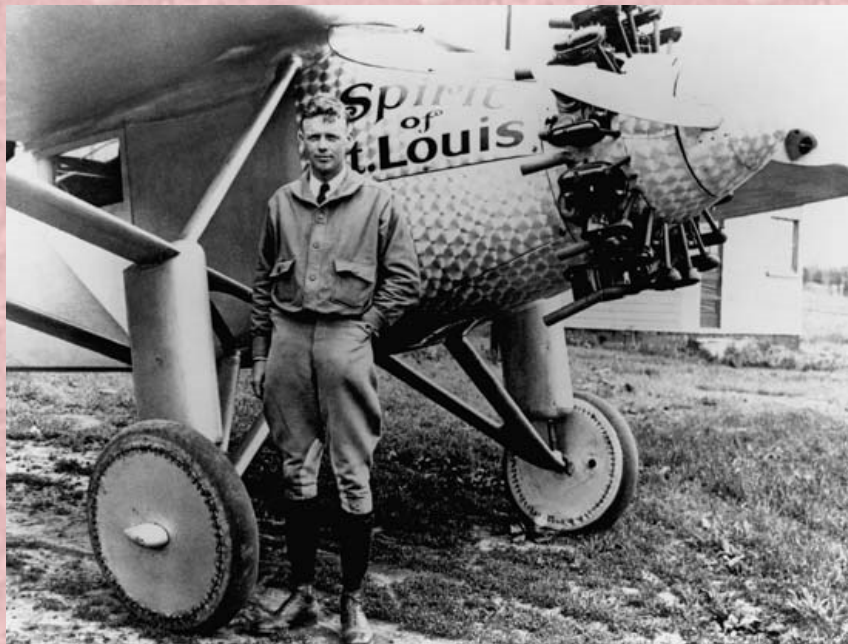


- Women as a whole in the industrialized world found more freedoms throughout the 1920s.
  - Women's suffrage came about
  - Cultural taboos disappeared (women approached men, smoked in public)
  - Some participated in temperance movements & efforts to bring social reform

- The radio and the “motion picture” became part of popular culture in America and in Europe.



- The invention of the airplane by the Americans Wilbur & Orville Wright in 1903 became a major fascination.
  - Airplanes were used in WWI, but on the scale that they'll be used in WWII
  - Americans Amelia Earhart and Charles Lindberg became aviation heroes / celebrities for their flying



- The number of automobiles greatly increased because of Henry Ford's assembly line.
- As a result, people were able to live further away from the city and yet still work there. This brought "suburban sprawl."
- However, the influx of these new inventions did not equate to a larger working class, new machines were able to replace the jobs low skill workers use to do.



1929 Business Coupe

- American cities themselves became taller with the advent of skyscrapers (made possible because of steel & elevators). European cities often restricted building heights as a way of protecting architectural heritage.
- The 86 story Empire State Building was completed in 1932.



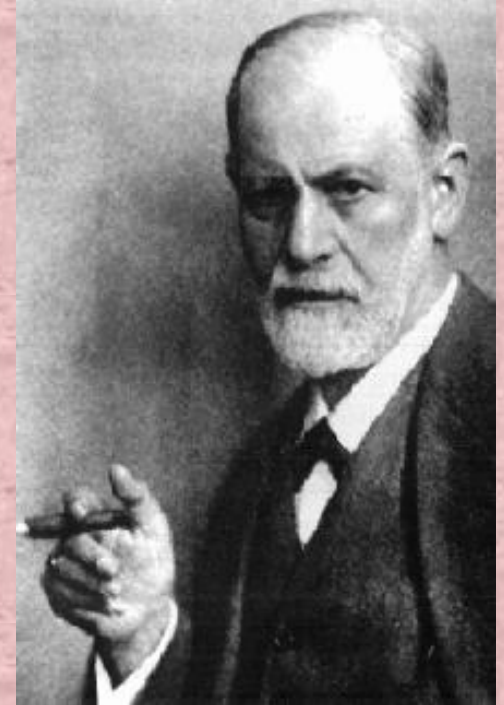
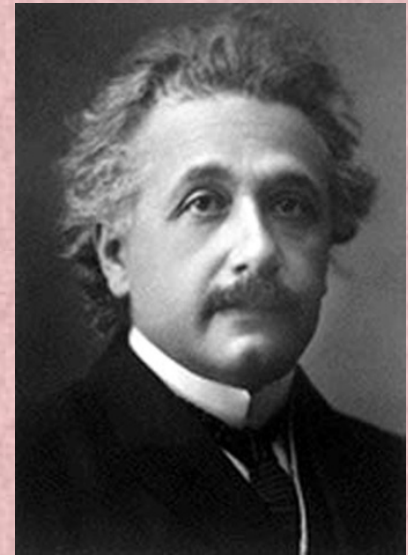


- Worker & consumer safety improved during the first few decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (compared to the conditions of the Industrial Revolution) because of government action (ex: American Progressive Movement) and advancements in science (x-ray machines, better understanding of hygiene).
- Also, indoor plumbing became common in the industrialized world.



## *Scientists*

- Albert Einstein: German physicist developed the theory that time, space, and mass are relative to one another.
- Sigmund Freud: the father of psychology; he developed the technique of psychoanalysis for which people's repressed emotions could be revealed.



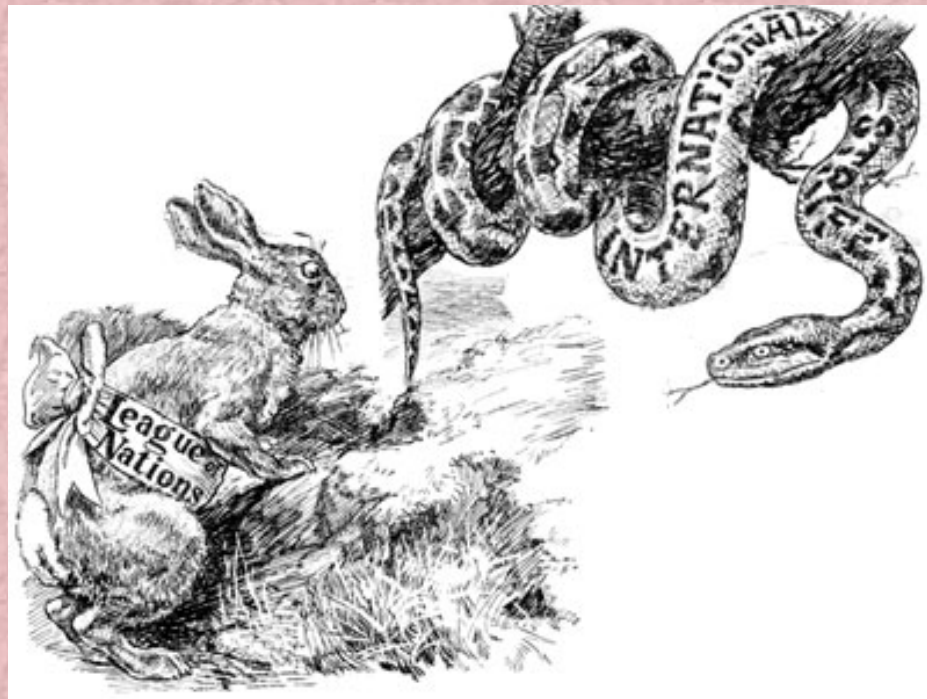
- In general, people in the industrialized world were enjoying the technological & social changes following WWI (like listening to Jazz music).



- However, amongst the peace of the interwar years (the years between WWI & WWII), underlying tension between industrialized nations remained hence why 1919-1939 is occasionally called the “Twenty Years Crisis.”
- For example, in 1923 Germany suspended paying its reparations and began printing large sums of money, which caused hyperinflation.



- Germany did join the League of Nations, but without U.S. involvement most industrialized nations thought the organization would simply fail.
- Many countries were unhappy with the Treaty of Versailles, for instance Italy felt cheated out of territory.

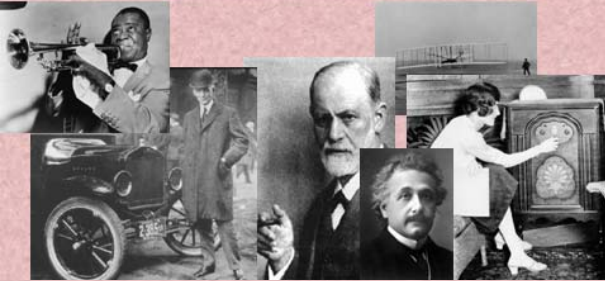


- The U.S. was now viewed as a serious political player on the world stage, and while the Europeans were rebuilding their war torn economies, the 1920s was a time of economic boom in America. *What could possibly go wrong?*



## Changes in the Industrialized World

TOWARD A GLOBAL COMMUNITY (1900 – PRESENT)



*in a . . .*



- Generally speaking life got better for people in the Industrialized world following WWI during the 1920s.
  - Women found more freedom and political power
  - availability of new consumer goods
  - radios, motion pictures, jazz, airplanes, & automobiles fascinated people
  - Worker and consumer safety improved
- Nevertheless the time between 1919 – 1939 was also the Twenty Years Crisis because things remained unsettled after WWI. Germany suffered from hyperinflation, the League of Nations was ineffective, and the forces of nationalism remained.