

## Chapter 1 : Late 19th-Century Art

*The 19th century was an era of rapidly accelerating scientific discovery and invention, with significant developments in the fields of mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, electricity, and metallurgy that laid the groundwork for the technological advances of the 20th century.*

The war swings decisively against the French Empire The Napoleonic Wars were a series of major conflicts from to pitting the French Empire and its allies, led by Napoleon I , against a fluctuating array of European powers formed into various coalitions , financed and usually led by the United Kingdom. The wars stemmed from the unresolved disputes associated with the French Revolution and its resultant conflict. Later efforts were less successful. In , the French invasion of Russia had massive French casualties, and was a turning point in the Napoleonic Wars. Later that year, he escaped exile and began the Hundred Days before finally being defeated at the Battle of Waterloo and exiled to Saint Helena , an island in the South Atlantic Ocean. The Concert of Europe attempted to preserve this settlement was established to preserve these borders, with limited impact. Latin American independence[ edit ] The Chilean Declaration of Independence on 18 February Most countries in Central America and South America obtained independence from colonial overlords during the 19th century. In , Haiti gained independence from France. In Mexico , the Mexican War of Independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican independence in Due to the Napoleonic Wars, the royal family of Portugal relocated to Brazil from , leading to Brazil having a separate monarchy from Portugal. After several rebellions, by the federation had dissolved into the independent countries of Guatemala , El Salvador , Honduras , Nicaragua , and Costa Rica. Revolutions of [ edit ] Liberal and nationalist pressure led to the European revolutions of The Revolutions of were a series of political upheavals throughout Europe in The revolutions were essentially democratic and liberal in nature, with the aim of removing the old monarchical structures and creating independent nation states. The first revolution began in January in Sicily. Over 50 countries were affected, but with no coordination or cooperation among their respective revolutionaries. According to Evans and von Strandmann , some of the major contributing factors were widespread dissatisfaction with political leadership, demands for more participation in government and democracy, demands for freedom of the press, other demands made by the working class, the upsurge of nationalism, and the regrouping of established government forces. The abolitionism movement achieved success in the 19th century. The Atlantic slave trade was abolished in , and by the end of the century, almost every government had banned slavery. The American Civil War took place from Eleven southern states seceded from the United States , largely over concerns related to slavery. Lincoln issued a preliminary [12] on September 22, warning that in all states still in rebellion Confederacy on January 1, , he would declare their slaves "then, thenceforward, and forever free. Five days after Robert E. In , the Great Bosnian uprising against Ottoman rule occurred. In , the Principality of Serbia became suzerain from the Ottoman Empire , and in , it passed a Constitution which defined its independence from the Ottoman Empire. In , Bulgarians instigate the April Uprising against Ottoman rule. Taiping Rebellion[ edit ] A scene of the Taiping Rebellion. The Taiping Rebellion was the bloodiest conflict of the 19th century, leading to the deaths of 20 million people. Its leader, Hong Xiuquan , declared himself the younger brother of Jesus Christ and developed a new Chinese religion known as the God Worshipping Society. After proclaiming the establishment of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom in , the Taiping army conquered a large part of China, capturing Nanjing in In , after the death of Hong Xiuquan, Qing forces recaptured Nanjing and ended the rebellion. Meiji Restoration[ edit ] Main article: Meiji Restoration During the Edo period , Japan largely pursued an isolationist foreign policy. Perry threatened the Japanese capital Edo with gunships, demanding that they agree to open trade. This led to the opening of trade relations between Japan and foreign countries, with the policy of Sakoku formally ended in Further reforms included the abolishment of the samurai class, rapid industrialization and modernization of government, closely following European models.

*In the late nineteenth and mid-twentieth century, the concept of One-nation conservatism associated with him, with its emphasis on obligations to all classes, was highly influential in Britain. Fyodor Dostoevsky.*

The establishment and its monopoly on the art world had still retained the ideals of the Renaissance: These "Impressionists" set out to capture a visual impression of a scene. They painted outside instead of in studios to observe the play of natural light and colors. They selected fleeting moments instead of historical or allegorical subjects. Impressionist works seem spontaneous rather than studied and calculated. Importance to 20th-century art: Seurat and Signac had developed a theory of "divisionism," involving unblended pigment and the phenomenon of retinal afterimage. They found a scientific basis for the intuitive discoveries of the Impressionists regarding light and luminosity. They realized that color is mixed in the eye, not on the pallet. Sometimes Neo-Impressionists extended their technique to the frame also. The piece is composed not really of round dots, but of minute brush-strokes, splashes of color applied with a technique Seurat called Divisionbrush strokesism. The canvas comes alive at the ideal distance: The piece inspired the Sondheim musical of the mids, Sunday in the Park with George. The school was a goal more than a style. Arts and Crafts artists and craftpersons wanted art to be affordable for all, and to break down the hierarchy elevating painting and sculpture above other, especially more functional, forms. Art should be beautiful and functional; it should be a lived experience not just something for the affluent. There was a preference for pre-capitalist and therefore medieval craftsmanship Morris joined his Pre-Raphaelite friends in this , an era seen as morally preferable too. Morris and others set up an anti-industrial firm, modeled on the medieval guild, where applied art objects were designed and crafted by the artists. Furniture, tapestry, stained glass, carpets, tiles, wallpaper all come out of this. The principles of this movement will be taken up by several 20th-century art movements. Art Nouveau emerged in many media, trying to erase the distinction between fine and applied arts and exploring the expressive possibilities of line, form, and color. The emphasis is on the line, whether undulating, representational, abstracted, or geometric -- often characterized by writhing plant forms and vines. Alphonso Mucha achieved instant Parisian celebrity with his poster for a Sarah Bernhardt play Gismonda. In Vienna, architects like Wagner, Hoffmann, and Olbrich, and artists such as Klimt gathered to promote the style through the Secessionist magazine Ver Sacrum. In Germany, the movement split between the decorative and streamlined design. In America architects like Sullivan and Wright were influenced by European ideas but conceived Art Nouveau in different terms, while designers like Tiffany enthusiastically embraced the movement. Proliferation and popularity was the downfall of Art Nouveau. Second-rate imitators saturated the market and Art Deco took over. Art in the Modern Era:

**Chapter 3 : Economic history of the United States - Wikipedia**

*Excerpt from The Later Nineteenth Century IN arranging the last volume Of this History of European Literature, it may not be improper to supply that part of a possible general preface which, for more reasons than one, could not be given in the first as it actually appeared.*

These values are still encouraged by most media print, television, etc. Sexuality Most doctors of the period believed that "true" women felt little or no sexual desire, and that only abnormal or "pathological" women felt strong sexual desire. Marriage was seen as the only proper locale for moderate sex. Same sex sexual relationships or frequent sex were seen as being unnatural and evil. William Acton who wrote in the s that the "majority of women happily for them are not very much troubled with sexual feelings of any kind. No nervous or feeble young man need, therefore, be deterred from marriage by an exaggerated notion of the duties required from him. The married woman has no wish to be treated on the footing of a mistress. Women were not supposed to have any real sexual contact before their marriage, especially if they were from the upper and middle-classes. Consequently, most women of these classes learned about sex from their husbands on their wedding nights. Additionally, the death rate for a woman delivering a child was 1 in in So sex for women could be psychologically traumatic. The sexual double standard still exists; men would have pre-marital sex with servants or prostitutes. Homosexuality, in England, was punishable by death from until , when a new law made it punishable by up to two years in prison. Fashion Fashion evolves to complement this view of sexuality and control. Women began to wear long skirts with layers of petticoats and then crinolines, which made it both difficult for woman to dress and undress by herself and time consuming. Fainting as a reaction to excitement or an "improper" situation is acceptable and frequent, as it denotes that a woman is truly a lady. Employment Lower-class women could be servants, domestic help, factory workers, prostitutes, etc. Middle- and upper-class women could help, in some cases, with a family business, but generally, the economy and the society dictated that women should work in the home, taking care of home and hearth. They could be educated and could study, as long as it did not interfere with their housework. Any serious or passionate study of any subject was seen as harmful to the family, unless that serious and passionate study dealt with a social or religious issue, or to the woman, herself. Physicians believed that if a woman became too scholarly, her uterus would become dysfunctional, possibly leading to madness. Even when women wrote and were popular, they were not well-received by the critical literary establishment. Nathaniel Hawthorne bemoaned the mass "of scribbling women" whose works the popular culture preferred to his "serious" and "literary" works.

Chapter 4 : W. W. Norton & Company | The Norton Anthology of Western Literature

*Late 19th-Century Groups & Organizations. Late Nineteenth Century, Georgia History: Overview. Late 19th-Century Events. Spanish-American War in Georgia.*

Bring fact-checked results to the top of your browser search. Revolution and the growth of industrial society, 1848–1914 Developments in 19th-century Europe are bounded by two great events. The French Revolution broke out in 1789, and its effects reverberated throughout much of Europe for many decades. World War I began in 1914. Its inception resulted from many trends in European society, culture, and diplomacy during the late 19th century. In between these boundaries—the one opening a new set of trends, the other bringing long-standing tensions to a head—much of modern Europe was defined. Europe during this year span was both united and deeply divided. A number of basic cultural trends, including new literary styles and the spread of science, ran through the entire continent. European states were increasingly locked in diplomatic interaction, culminating in continentwide alliance systems after 1871. At the same time, this was a century of growing nationalism, in which individual states jealously protected their identities and indeed established more rigorous border controls than ever before. Finally, the European continent was to an extent divided between two zones of differential development. Changes such as the Industrial Revolution and political liberalization spread first and fastest in western Europe—Britain, France, the Low Countries, Scandinavia, and, to an extent, Germany and Italy. Eastern and southern Europe, more rural at the outset of the period, changed more slowly and in somewhat different ways. Europe witnessed important common patterns and increasing interconnections, but these developments must be assessed in terms of nation-state divisions and, even more, of larger regional differences. Some trends, including the ongoing impact of the French Revolution, ran through virtually the entire 19th century. Other characteristics, however, had a shorter life span. Some historians prefer to divide 19th-century history into relatively small chunks. Thus, 1789–1848 is defined by the French Revolution and Napoleon; 1848–1871 forms a period of reaction and adjustment; 1871–1914 is dominated by a new round of revolution and the unifications of the German and Italian nations; and 1914–1918, an age of imperialism, is shaped by new kinds of political debate and the pressures that culminated in war. Overriding these important markers, however, a simpler division can also be useful. Between 1789 and 1848 Europe dealt with the forces of political revolution and the first impact of the Industrial Revolution. Between 1848 and 1914 a fuller industrial society emerged, including new forms of states and of diplomatic and military alignments. The mid-19th century, in either formulation, looms as a particularly important point of transition within the extended 19th century.

**Chapter 5 : World History Timeline: 19th Century Timeline ( to )**

*A general category for works created between and In Western Art, particularly in France, this period witnessed an incredible amount of artistic activity.*

Men whose brutal faces made me shiver, women from whom every grace of womanhood had departed; and oh! Donations were a necessity, since the institution received financial support wholly through private funds. Until the mid-nineteenth century, there were no facilities dedicated to the care of sick children in the United States. If they could not be cared for at home, children, like their parents, went to municipal almshouses, also known as poorhouses. Orphaned or abandoned babies often ended up in infant asylums, which had been patterned after similar British institutions where the mortality rate approached percent. By the s in the United States, special hospitals for children were becoming a necessity, since many of the newly founded general hospitals simply refused to admit them King, Many people during this era believed that immortality and poor character caused poverty. Since sickness and poverty often appeared together, providing spiritual guidance and moral uplift to the ill, in addition to offering food, clothing, and whatever other material provisions were needed, was supposed to help the poor rise above their condition and facilitate better health. Staff and trustees often discouraged or made it difficult for parents to visit their children, hoping that prolonged contact with staff would facilitate Americanization in immigrant children, and inculcate middle class behaviors and health practices among the native-born Brosco, ; Vogel, While there, in addition to their medical treatment and nursing, they are carefully taught cleanliness of habit, purity of thought and word, and as much regard is paid to their moral training as can be found in any cultivated family. Inventing Pediatric Medicine and Nursing Physician Abraham Jacobi, considered by most to be founder of modern pediatrics, offered the first medical lectures on the diseases of childhood in Until the Civil War, pediatrics was considered part of obstetrics in the United States. Before Jacobi, medical specialties centered on a particular organ or technology. Jacobi felt that pediatrics should have a broader, more conceptual, focus. His vision was that pediatricians should concern themselves with child health well beyond mere disease. He advocated for the involvement of doctors who treated children in all aspects of child health including infant feeding, child hygiene, and disease prevention in well children. The pediatrician, he argued, could also use his talents to facilitate the Americanization of immigrants. In , they formed a new organization, the American Pediatric Society, which helped to solidify pediatrics as a distinct branch of medicine. Jacobi served as the first president of both groups. Early pediatricians such as Jacobi wrote prolifically in new journals and textbooks that focused exclusively on childhood diseases. By , ten schools of medicine had full-time pediatricians Halpern, ; Meckel, ; Viner, Changing notions of disease causation synergized the development of pediatrics in the United States. In the s and s, Robert Koch, Louis Pasteur, Joseph Lister, and others forged the germ theory of disease causation. These changes altered the role of the hospital in American life Rosenberg, and reshaped pediatric nursing and medical care in the ensuing decades. By , the organisms responsible for typhoid, leprosy, malaria, tuberculosis, cholera, diphtheria, and a host of other conditions were identified. Illnessâ€”at least infectious illnessâ€”left the realm of morality and religion. An understanding of the bacterial origins of infectious diseases encouraged such advances as the use of surgical gloves and sterilization. When coupled with anesthesia, these interventions made pediatric surgery safer. Better surgical therapeutics helped make hospitals more medically oriented. The individuals who worked there deservedly prided themselves for providing a social safety net for the ill or abandoned child who needed care. Over time, the proportion of children admitted for social welfare reasons began to fall while the number of those suffering from chronic medical conditions or requiring surgery rose. More hospitals also began to accept children with infectious diseases for the first time. As the hospital began to admit sicker patients, hospital trustees and physicians understood that trained nurses were essential for children to benefit from the burgeoning diagnostic and therapeutic modalities. Though the first pediatric nursing textbook was not published until , articles addressing the needs of children appeared in nursing journals much earlier. Early publications highlighted such practices as infant feeding techniques and pediatric nursing procedures. The nursing of young children stands out as a division of our work needing

special study. We have no branch that is more important. Let us be willing to do anything which will accomplish the greatest good for the child, and honor our profession by becoming more and more efficient in our ability to care for sick children. Hospitals usually paid student nurses small allowances in addition to room and board, and in return these students worked, often largely unsupervised, on the wards caring for patients. The length of training was variable, ranging anywhere from eighteen months to three years. Once graduated, a few nurses assumed leadership positions in hospitals, but most sought private-duty positions in middle- and upper-class homes. The pay was poor and the hours irregular. Reverby, Over the course of the twentieth century, hospital care for sick children of all classes became more commonplace, especially as new technologies and advances such as antibiotics made it possible to save the lives of more children. When Jacob Riis, New York City police reporter turned social reformer, wrote his book, *How the Other Half Lives*, his descriptions of the poor, especially the children, appalled people: These reforms were needed because the United States was experiencing profound social and cultural changes wrought by industrialization, urbanization, economic growth, and population increase. Moreover, people poured into American cities from overseas. Many of these new immigrants, arriving mostly from Eastern and Southern Europe, were poor, spoke little or no English, and engaged in cultural practices foreign to earlier arrivals and the native-born. Masses of immigrants ended up in the ghettos of large cities where they faced even more awful conditions than did American migrants to the same urban areas. Living conditions were usually squalid, and immigrants often were forced to accept jobs so arduous or unsafe that native-born Americans shunned them. Their language and cultural practices were frequently objects of ridicule and suspicion. A family of seven in a one room apartment, Starr Centre Association of Philadelphia, c. Inadequate living conditions led to overcrowding, poor sanitation, disease, and increased crime. Cravens, Child-savers argued that children were impressionable, possessing the capacity to be uplifted, to rehabilitate their morally questionable parents and other family members, and to be easily Americanized if they were immigrants. Katz, As one prominent physician noted: Because of the writing and photography of reformers such as Riis, the plight of vulnerable children became more difficult to ignore in the late nineteenth century. Poor children and those orphaned or abandoned, were highly visible in cities. Children played in the streets, increasingly becoming victims of accidents. Contagious diseases and hunger were rampant. Poor maternal nutrition helped keep infant mortality high. In some New England industrial towns, the infant death rate was as high as 30 percent. Klaus, ; Meckel, A New York City nurse, Lillian Wald, pioneered the new nursing specialty of public health nursing, an important engine of child-saving. In , she and a colleague merged the concepts underlying district nursing and settlement houses by creating the nurse-managed Henry Street Settlement. Wald believed that bringing subsidized nursing care to the poor in their homes—care similar to that which the middle and upper classes could afford for themselves—both heightened the chances for its success and made treatment more humane. Wald also strove to improve the daily living experiences of children. Many Henry Street ventures focused on children health plays, train rides, summer camps, organized sports, music classes, playground for children to be outside. One night during my first month on the East Side, [which would have been ] sleepless because of the heat, I leaned out of the window and looked down on Rivington Street. Sitting on the curb directly under my window, with her feet in the gutter, was a woman, drooping from exhaustion, a baby at her breast. The fire-escapes, considered the most desirable sleeping-places, were crowded with the youngest and the oldest; children were asleep on the sidewalks, on the steps of the houses and in the empty push-carts. I looked at my watch. In , Wald convinced the Board of Education to hire a Henry Street nurse to work in the school system. New York City had begun having physicians inspect school children for acute or infectious diseases in . Wald argued that this practice was inhumane and arranged for Lina Rogers, a Henry Street Settlement nurse to provide follow-up and home care to children. Wald, They also worked through private agencies to secure such health benefits as pure milk for children and families. A visiting nurse oversees as mother bottlefeeds her infant while father and son look on, Visiting Nurse Society of Philadelphia, c. At the height of the s Depression, nurses again sprung into action, providing health care to children through the Child Health Recovery Program and later through the Social Security Act. Markel and Golden, The importance of nurses to the success of child health programs became clear again in the s through their participation in

Medicaid-funded programs and in the new infrastructure needed to support the legislation that guaranteed a quality education for all children, even those with mental and physical disabilities. Historical overview of health promotion for children and families in late 19th-and 20th century America. Children and families in health and illness. Child and community health in Philadelphia, Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Pennsylvania. Annual Report of the Board of Managers. Child-saving in the age of professionalism. A research guide and historical handbook. Pediatric nursing Its principles and practice. The care and feeding of infants and children. Trained Nurse and Hospital Review, 37, Untitled letter to the editor, Boston Evening Transcript. Medical dilemmas and developments, Child Health system, Health Affairs 26, The social dynamics of professionalism, University of California Press. American Journal of Nursing, 8, The tuberculosis problem as applied to the child. Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, , In the shadow of the poorhouse: A social history of welfare in the United States. Every child a lion: American public health reform and the prevention of infant mortality The Johns Hopkins University Press. Scutari Press Original work published in How the other half lives:

Chapter 6 : 19th century - Wikipedia

*Movements in Late Nineteenth Century Art Barbizon School Name: Refers to the village of Barbizon on the edge of the Fontainebleau forest, 30 miles southeast of Paris.*

The average life expectancy is around 40. A fictional "better-off" family will be described as drinking water that has a cow taste because it is taken from a brook from which cows drink. Dental care is poor. The family eats with wooden spoons. Candles are rarely used because they cost too much. The children sleep two to a bed on straw mattresses on the floor. How Prosperity Evolves, p. Parliament in Dublin is abolished. The Anglican Church is to be recognized as the official church in Ireland. No Catholics are to be allowed to hold public office. In Mesopotamia the Wahhabis capture the Shiite holy city of Karbala. In Arabia they capture Mecca. Brunet assures Toussaint that he will be perfectly safe with the French, whom he says are gentlemen. When Toussaint shows up for the meeting, the French take and ship him to France, to a prison near the Swiss border. Again they go to war against each other. Physicians are delighted that opium has been tamed. Morphine is lauded for its reliability and safety. In deference to public opinion the sentence is commuted to merely hanging and beheading. They are crushed militarily by the British, but unrest among the Irish will remain in Ireland through the rest of the century. He dislikes royalty and tears up the title page for his *Symfonia Buonaparte*, which will be known as his *Symphony No. 1*. He is looking towards an invasion of England. Napoleon orders his French and Spanish ships out of Cadiz to do battle with the British. The Holy Roman Empire, created in the 10th century, is formally dissolved, with Napoleon reorganizing much of it into his Confederation of the Rhine. Dessalines announces his plan to march with troops into the south, where he is not popular, and the south explodes in rebellion. His horse is shot from under him. He is pinned under his horse, he is shot in the head and his body hacked to pieces with machetes. Britain turns a presence on the coast of western Africa into a crown colony – Sierra Leone. The factory uses steam acquired from burning coal. The availability of coal is helping the British surpass the Dutch industrially. He defeats a combined Prussian and Russian force in February. Danzig surrenders to him. Alexander of Russia is annoyed with the British and agrees to meet with Napoleon. In August, Napoleon demands that Portugal join the trade boycott against the British and declare war on Britain. He makes the two of them prisoners in a comfortable setting and moves his brother Joseph from the Kingdom of Naples to the throne in Spain. An unusually barbarous war begins within Spain – with Napoleon as usual caring little about hearts and minds. Resistance to the French spreads to Portugal. The British land a force there to help the resistance. Armed uprisings occurred from Mexico to Argentina. Returning to the Hawaiian Islands from California and hoping for trade, Russians build a fort at Honolulu and try to establish themselves on the island of Kauai. They ignore Hawaiian customs and are driven out. The Austrians defeat him at the Battle of Aspern-Essling, and he loses his reputation for invincibility. The Austrians fail to follow up on their victory. Napoleon organizes an assault and defeats the Austrians. The Austrians make peace with Napoleon. These settlers rebel and declare independence from Spain. A revolution in transportation was about to begin and as an entrepreneur he would be a part of it. Kamehameha is now ruler of all of the Hawaiian Islands. In accordance with Hawaiian tradition he is considered divine and commoners prostrate themselves before him.

## Chapter 7 : Digital History

*Late 19th Century Illustration (detail) above: Walter Crane, Beauty and the Beast, In the second half of the 19th Century, printing technology in the United States was advancing to meet the needs of a population expanding from coast to coast.*

Preparing even a simple meal was a time and energy consuming chore. Prior to the twentieth century, cooking was performed on a coal or wood burning stove. Unlike an electric or a gas range, which can be turned on with the flick of a single switch, cast iron and steel stoves were exceptionally difficult to use. Ashes from an old fire had to be removed. Then, paper and kindling had to be set inside the stove, dampers and flues had to be carefully adjusted, and a fire lit. Any time the fire slackened, she had to adjust a flue or add more fuel. Throughout the day, the stove had to be continually fed with new supplies of coal or wood - an average of fifty pounds a day. At least twice a day, the ash box had to be emptied, a task which required a woman to gather ashes and cinders in a grate and then dump them into a pan below. Altogether, a housewife spent four hours every day sifting ashes, adjusting dampers, lighting fires, carrying coal or wood, and rubbing the stove with thick black wax to keep it from rusting. It was not enough for a housewife to know how to use a cast iron stove. She also had to know how to prepare unprocessed foods for consumption. Prior to the s, there were few factory prepared foods. Shoppers bought poultry that was still alive and then had to kill and pluck the birds. Fish had to have scales removed. Green coffee had to be roasted and ground. Loaves of sugar had to be pounded, flour sifted, nuts shelled, and raisins seeded. Cleaning was an even more arduous task than cooking. The soot and smoke from coal and wood burning stoves blackened walls and dirtied drapes and carpets. Gas and kerosene lamps left smelly deposits of black soot on furniture and curtains. Floors had to be scrubbed, rugs beaten, and windows washed. Housework in nineteenth century America was a full-time job. Gro Svendsen, a Norwegian immigrant, was astonished by how hard the typical American housewife had to work. As she wrote her parents in 1848: "Here the mistress of the house must do all the work that the cook, the maid and the housekeeper would do in an upper class family at home. Moreover, she must do her work as well as these three together do it in Norway. Before the end of the nineteenth century, when indoor plumbing became common, chores that involved the use of water were particularly demanding. Well-to-do urban families had piped water or a private cistern, but the overwhelming majority of American families got their water from a hydrant, a pump, a well, or a stream located some distance from their house. The mere job of bringing water into the house was exhausting. According to calculations made in 1880, a typical North Carolina housewife had to carry water from a pump or a well or a spring eight to ten times each day. Washing, boiling and rinsing a single load of laundry used about 50 gallons of water. Over the course of a year she walked miles toting water and carried over 36 tons of water. Homes without running water also lacked the simplest way to dispose of garbage: This meant that women had to remove dirty dishwater, kitchen slops, and, worst of all, the contents of chamberpots from their house by hand. Laundry was the household chore that nineteenth century housewives detested most. When she woke up the next morning, she had to scrub the laundry on a rough washboard and rub it with soap made from lye, which severely irritated her hands. Next, she placed the laundry in big vats of boiling water and stirred the clothes about with a long pole to prevent the clothes from developing yellow spots. Then she lifted the clothes out of the vats with a washstick, rinsed the clothes twice, once in plain water and once with bluing, wrung the clothes out and hung them out to dry. At this point, clothes would be pressed with heavy flatirons and collars would be stiffened with starch. The last years of the nineteenth century witnessed a revolution in the nature of housework. These included the electric iron, the electric vacuum cleaner, and the electric toaster. At the same time, the first processed and canned foods appeared. In the 1850s, H. Heinz introduced canned pickles and sauerkraut; in the 1860s, Frano-American Co. By the 1880s, the urban middle class enjoyed a myriad of new household conveniences, including hot and cold running water, gas stoves, automatic washing machines, refrigerators, and vacuum cleaners. Indeed, the typical full-time housewife today spends just as much time on housework as her grandmother or great-grandmother. In 1880, a typical housewife spent about 52 hours a week in housework. Half a century later, the average full-time

housewife devoted 55 hours to housework. A housewife today spends less time cooking and cleaning up after meals, but she spends just as much time as her ancestors on housecleaning and even more time on shopping, household management, laundry, and childcare. How can this be? The answer lies in a dramatic rise in the standards of cleanliness and childcare expected of a housewife. As early as the 1850s, this change was apparent to a writer in the Ladies Home Journal: Because we housewives of today have the tools to reach it, we dig every day after the dust that grandmother left to spring cataclysm. If few of us have nine children for a weekly bath, we have two or three for a daily immersion. Copyright Digital History

**Chapter 8 : Late 19th Century - Illustration History**

*Late-Nineteenth and Early-Century Pediatrics* In early , a concerned citizen using the name "Fireside" penned an impassioned letter to the editors of Boston's *Evening Transcript*. The paper published the heartfelt appeal to the citizens of Boston on behalf of the city's Children's Hospital on January

Colonial economy to s[ edit ] Shipping scene in Salem, Massachusetts, a shipping hub, in the s The colonial economy differed significantly from that of most other regions in that land and natural resources were abundant in America but labor was scarce. Population growth was responsible for over three-quarters of the economic growth of the British American colonies. The free white population had the highest standard of living in the world. Under the colonial system Britain put restrictions on the type of products that could be made in the colonies and put restrictions on trade outside the British Empire. Demographics[ edit ] Initial colonization of North America was extremely difficult and the great majority of settlers before died in their first year. Settlers had to depend on what they could hunt and gather plus what they brought with them and on uncertain shipments of food, tools and supplies until they could build shelters and forts, clear land and grow enough food and build gristmills, sawmills, iron works and blacksmith shops to be self-supporting. They also had to defend themselves against raids from hostile Indians. After population growth was very rapid due to high birth rates 8 children per family versus 4 in Europe and lower death rates than in Europe, and immigration. The death rate from diseases, especially malaria, was higher in the warm, humid southern colonies than in cold New England. The higher birth rate was due to better employment opportunities. Many young adults in Europe delayed marriage for financial reasons. Also there were many servants in Europe who were not permitted to marry. In , there were an estimated 13, black slaves. The economy[ edit ] The colonial economy of what would become the United States was pre-industrial, primarily characterized by subsistence farming. Farm households also were engaged in handicraft production, mostly for home consumption, but with some goods sold. The most important agricultural exports were raw and processed feed grains wheat, Indian corn, rice, bread and flour and tobacco. Dried and salted fish was also a significant export. Another export was potash , which was derived from hardwood ashes and was used as a fertilizer and for making soap and glass. The colonies depended on Britain for many finished goods, partly because laws prohibited making many types of finished goods in the colonies. These laws achieved the intended purpose of creating a trade surplus for Britain. The colonial balance trade in goods was heavily in favor of Britain; however, American shippers were able to offset roughly half of the goods trade deficit with revenues earned by shipping between ports within the British Empire. Wood in Britain was becoming scarce and coke was beginning to be substituted for charcoal; however, coke made inferior iron. Towns were located on or near the coasts or navigable inland waterways. Even on improved roads, which were rare during the colonial period, wagon transport was very expensive. Economical distance for transporting low value agricultural commodities to navigable waterways varied but was limited to something on the order of less than 25 miles. Except for slaves, standards of living were generally highâ€”higher, in fact, than in England itself. All the provinces and many towns as well, tried to foster economic growth by subsidizing projects that improved the infrastructure, such as roads, bridges, inns and ferries. They gave bounties and subsidies or monopolies to sawmills, grist mills, iron mills , pulling mills which treated cloth , salt works and glassworks. Most important, colonial legislatures set up a legal system that was conducive to business enterprise by resolving disputes, enforcing contracts, and protecting property rights. Hard work and entrepreneurship characterized the region, as the Puritans and Yankees endorsed the " Protestant Ethic ", which enjoined men to work hard as part of their divine calling. The rapidly growing population led to shortages of good farm land on which young families could establish themselves; one result was to delay marriage, and another was to move to new lands farther west. In the towns and cities, there was strong entrepreneurship, and a steady increase in the specialization of labor. Wages for men went up steadily before ; new occupations were opening for women, including weaving, teaching, and tailoring. The region bordered New France, and in the numerous wars the British poured money in to purchase supplies, build roads and pay colonial soldiers. The coastal ports began to specialize in fishing, international

trade and shipbuilding and after in whaling. Combined with growing urban markets for farm products, these factors allowed the economy to flourish despite the lack of technological innovation. The American Revolution cut off imports from Britain, and stimulated a manufacturing sector that made heavy use of the entrepreneurship and mechanical skills of the people. In the second half of the 18th century, difficulties arose from the shortage of good farmland, periodic money problems, and downward price pressures in the export market. In agriculture there was a shift from grain to animal products. He argues they grew from small villages to take major leadership roles in promoting trade, land speculation, immigration, and prosperity, and in disseminating the ideas of the Enlightenment, and new methods in medicine and technology. Furthermore, they sponsored a consumer taste for English amenities, developed a distinctly American educational system, and began systems for care of people meeting welfare. The cities were not remarkable by European standards, but they did display certain distinctly American characteristics, according to Bridenbaugh. There was no aristocracy or established church, there was no long tradition of powerful guilds. The colonial governments were much less powerful and intrusive than corresponding national governments in Europe. They experimented with new methods to raise revenue, build infrastructure, and solve urban problems. Contrasted to Europe, printers especially as newspaper editors had a much larger role in shaping public opinion, and lawyers moved easily back and forth between politics and their profession. Bridenbaugh argues that by the mid-century, the middle-class businessmen, professionals, and skilled artisans dominated the cities. He characterizes them as "sensible, shrewd, frugal, ostentatiously moral, generally honest," public spirited, and upwardly mobile, and argues their economic strivings led to "democratic yearnings" for political power. The colony of South Carolina was settled mainly by planters from the overpopulated sugar island colony of Barbados, who brought large numbers of African slaves from that island. In explaining the importance of the cities in shaping the American Revolution, Benjamin Carp compares the important role of waterfront workers, taverns, churches, kinship networks, and local politics. Nash emphasizes the role of the working class, and their distrust of their betters, in northern ports. He argues that working class artisans and skilled craftsmen made up a radical element in Philadelphia that took control of the city starting about 1763 and promoted a radical Democratic form of government during the revolution. They held power for a while, and used their control of the local militia to disseminate their ideology to the working class, and to stay in power until the businessmen staged a conservative counterrevolution. Spain clung to old style mercantilism, primarily concerned with enriching the Spanish government by accumulating gold and silver. The Dutch and particularly the British approach was more conducive to private business. Important features of the Navigation Acts are: Foreign vessels were excluded from carrying trade between ports within the British Empire Manufactured goods from Europe to the colonies had to pass through England Enumerated items, which included furs, ship masts, rice, indigo and tobacco, were only allowed to be exported to Great Britain. Although the Navigation Acts were enforced, they had a negligible effect on commerce and profitability of trade. On the eve of independence Britain was in the early stage of the Industrial Revolution, with cottage industries and workshops providing finished goods for export to the colonies. At that time, half of the wrought iron, beaver hats, cordage, nails, linen, silk, and printed cotton produced in Britain were consumed by the British American colonies. Adam Smith used the colonies as an example of the benefits of free enterprise. Some colonies, such as Virginia, were founded principally as business ventures. While the private sector financed the companies, the king also provided each project with a charter or grant conferring economic rights as well as political and judicial authority. The colonies did not show profits, however, and the disappointed English investors often turned over their colonial charters to the settlers. The political implications, although not realized at the time, were enormous. The colonists were left to build their own governments and their own economy. Taxation[ edit ] The colonial governments had few expenses and taxes were minimal. Although the colonies provided an export market for finished goods made in Britain or sourced by British merchants and shipped from Britain, the British incurred the expenses of providing protection against piracy by the British Navy and other military expenses. An early tax was the Molasses Act of 1763. In the 1760s the London government raised small sums by new taxes on the colonies. This occasioned an enormous uproar, from which historians date the origins of the American Revolution. The issue was not the amount of the taxes—they were quite small—but rather the

constitutional authority of Parliament versus the colonial assemblies to vote taxes. Historians have debated back and forth about the cost imposed by the Navigation Acts, which were less visible and rarely complained about. The Americans attempted resistance through boycotts of British manufactured items, but the British responded with a rejection of American rights and the Intolerable Acts of 1773. The cartoon represents the commercial status of the US during the Revolution. The American Revolution brought a dedication to unalienable rights to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness", which emphasize individual liberty and economic entrepreneurship, and simultaneously a commitment to the political values of liberalism and republicanism, which emphasize natural rights, equality under the law for all citizens, civic virtue and duty, and promotion of the general welfare. Congress and the American states had no end of difficulty financing the war. The British made the situation much worse by imposing a tight blockade on every American port, which cut off almost all imports and exports. One partial solution was to rely on volunteer support from militiamen, and donations from patriotic citizens. Another was to delay actual payments, pay soldiers and suppliers in depreciated currency, and promise it would be made good after the war. Indeed, in the soldiers and officers were given land grants to cover the wages they had earned but had not been paid during the war. Not until 1789, when Robert Morris was named Superintendent of Finance of the United States, did the national government have a strong leader in financial matters. Morris used a French loan in 1783 to set up the private Bank of North America to finance the war. This paper money would supposedly be redeemed for state taxes, but the holders were eventually paid off in 1791 at the rate of one cent on the dollar. By 1791, the paper money was "not worth a Continental", as people said, and a second issue of new currency was attempted. The second issue quickly became nearly worthless but it was redeemed by the new federal government in 1791 at cents on the dollar. In effect, the paper money was a hidden tax on the people, and indeed was the only method of taxation that was possible at the time. The skyrocketing inflation was a hardship on the few people who had fixed incomes but 90 percent of the people were farmers, and were not directly affected by that inflation. Debtors benefited by paying off their debts with depreciated paper. Starting in 1781, the Congress sought to raise money by loans from wealthy individuals, promising to redeem the bonds after the war. The bonds were in fact redeemed in 1791 at face value, but the scheme raised little money because Americans had little specie, and many of the rich merchants were supporters of the Crown. Starting in 1781, the French secretly supplied the Americans with money, gunpowder and munitions in order to weaken its arch enemy, Great Britain. When France officially entered the war in 1793, the subsidies continued, and the French government, as well as bankers in Paris and Amsterdam loaned large sums to the American war effort. These loans were repaid in full in the 1790s. But the states had no system of taxation either, and were little help. By 1791 Congress was making requisitions for specific supplies of corn, beef, pork and other necessities an inefficient system that kept the army barely alive. They lost their main role as oceanic ports, because of the blockade by the British Navy. Furthermore, the British occupied the cities, especially New York, and the others for briefer periods. During the occupations they were cut off from their hinterland trade and from overland communication.

## Chapter 9 : Women in the Nineteenth Century

*Inventors and Inventions from - the Second Half of the Nineteenth Century* BAEKELAND, L.H. Leo Hendrik Baekeland (November 14, - February 23, ) was a Belgian-born American chemist who invented Velox photographic paper ( ) and Bakelite ( ), an inexpensive, nonflammable, versatile, and very popular plastic.

Between the end of Reconstruction and the beginning of the Progressive era Texas hardly shared the ostentatious wealth that gave the period the title Gilded Age in America. Yet the state did reflect a mixture of changes common to the developing western frontier and the New South. Population, economic production, and cities expanded, while society and culture began to mature. Partially separate black and Hispanic communities emerged in the face of discrimination. Third parties challenged the political dominance of Democrats who struggled with issues of land policy, prohibition, and railroad regulation. New economic, social, and political organizations appeared as Texas joined other Americans in seeking more orderly approaches to major concerns. The population of Texas grew rapidly from 1,, in to 2,, by and reached 3,, in In addition to the natural growth of already resident population, a steady migration came from other states, primarily in the South. Immigration, especially from Mexico and Germany, contributed, foreign born to the population by the turn of the century. Most Texans lived and labored in rural areas. The expanding population spread westward to complete settlement of the state by establishing communities on the South Plains, in the Panhandle, and beyond the Pecos River. The Texas economy of the late nineteenth century experienced tremendous growth, mixed with serious problems and major changes. Agriculture continued to dominate the state economy, with a majority of Texans engaged in farming or ranching. Production of cotton, the primary crop grown for profit, leaped from, bales in to 2,, in "more than in any other state. In this context of growth, national depressions struck in the s and in the s to deepen the effect of other farm problems. Farm prices fluctuated through the period but declined overall. The value of Texas farms increased because they grew in size, but the value of land per acre fell in the s. These problems produced greater debts, more mortgaged farms, and a rise in the percentage of tenants from These concerns led farmers to join the Patrons of Husbandry, or Grange, which spread from the North across the South in the s. Texas membership peaked at about 40, in The organization promoted social gatherings, political lobbying, agricultural education, and cooperative buying and selling in a search for better prices. The alliance developed in Lampasas County during the late s and expanded to 50, supporters by Although it pursued goals similar to those of the Grange, the alliance grew to over, members and spread into other states. It emphasized cooperative business efforts based on credits instead of cash. Ranching, like farming, experienced impressive growth, as Texans drove more than three million cattle north to the railroads in Kansas between and, after the Indians had been forced from the plains and the buffalo almost destroyed. Major ranchers in West Texas joined those in South Texas in raising the largest herds in the nation, which grew from 4,, cattle and 3,, sheep in to 8,, cattle and 4,, sheep in Prices began to fall because supply outran demand, disease led to quarantines, harsh winters and drought killed animals, and new settlers began to fence the plains with barbed wire. Huge ranches, some supported by foreign investment, introduced improved breeds, but the total number of animals declined to 7,, cattle and 1,, sheep by The development of commercial farming and ranching received important stimulation from the growth of railroads. Spurred on by state land grants of over thirty million acres, railroads grew from 1, miles of track in to 9, in The new track, more than half of which was laid between and, crossed the state both east-west and north-south to provide faster and cheaper transportation for people and products. Yet in the s control by Jay Gould and Collis P. Huntington of most railroads in Texas led to reduced competition and uniform rates. Farmers and small businessmen began to complain of monopolies and trusts, and political debates and government regulations followed. Business and manufacturing also received an important boost from improved transportation. The Corsicana oilfield produced 65, barrels in and foreshadowed the twentieth-century economic development of Texas. To improve wages, hours, and working conditions the laborers in these industries began to join unions. The Knights of Labor attracted perhaps 30, members in the late s but declined after the Great Southwest Strike of railroad workers failed in Local craft union

representatives met in state conventions during the s, and some groups joined the American Federation of Labor. Between and the number of women in the work force increased from 58, to ,, an advance from 11 percent to 13 percent of all employed persons. Women in agriculture, domestic service, and teaching roles formed 95 percent of those working in but declined to 90 percent by as the number of dressmakers and saleswomen increased. Some economic growth proved short-sighted. Cattle replaced the buffalo on the plains, and hunting and fishing reduced several other species of wildlife. Lumbering steadily cut into the size of East Texas forests. In response the legislature inaugurated the office of state fish commissioner in and authorized the short-lived Texas Arbor Day and Forestry Association in The development of industries, primarily in urban areas, stimulated the growth of Texas towns in the late nineteenth century. The number of Texans living in urban centers towns with a population of more than 4, grew from , in to , in , an increase from 7. The patterns of urban growth shifted, however, as newer interior towns expanded more rapidly with advancing settlement. San Antonio grew from 20, in to 53, in , advancing from second largest to largest among the cities of the state as a result of South Texas railroads and cattle. Houston, a major rail center for East Texas agriculture, grew from third to second in size, as it more than doubled from 16, to 44, Dallas, the commercial center of North Texas, progressed from fifth to third with its growth from 10, to 42, The Gulf port of Galveston increased from 22, to 37, but fell from first to fourth in size. Fort Worth, with its 26, people in , replaced Austin among the five largest Texas towns, as it became a railroad shipping point for West Texas cattle. The emerging towns and cities also provided focal points for social and cultural developments. Religion influenced many aspects of life, with evangelical Protestants dominant in much of the state. In Baptists, with , members, and Methodists, with ,, led numerically. The 99, Catholics ranked third in the state and were most influential in South Texas. Disciples of Christ, Presbyterians, and Lutherans were the next most numerous Christian groups. Differences between religions emerged most clearly over the prohibition issue. Yet churches provided a degree of stability in a changing world. One major area of church activity continued to be support for education through several denominational colleges. These institutions received students from a public-education system that expanded from , students in to , in As a result literacy increased from That advance resulted in part from the establishment in of the office of state superintendent of instruction and school districts, which could tax to fund public education. Churches and schools also sponsored such social events as picnics and concerts. Fraternal organizations as well as local cultural and social clubs provided opportunities for relaxation. Recreation became more organized in urban areas, as baseball, circuses, and theaters joined hunting and horse racing. Artists and writers also contributed to the leisure enjoyments of Texans. Duval , as well as popular histories including *Indian Depredations in Texas* by J. The Texas State Historical Association was formed in and soon initiated a journal later entitled *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*. In novelist Mollie E. Moore Davisqv published *Under the Man-Fig*. Frank Reaughqv began to sketch West Texas landscapes and longhorn cattle in the s for oils and pastels that were displayed during as part of the Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Austin,qqv as well as pieces drawn from other sources. Texas music included analogues of Southern Anglo-American folk songs and religious spirituals and also reflected black, German, and Mexican influences. Cowboy trail songs grew in popularity. The two largest racial minorities in Texas, blacks and Hispanics, developed partially separate social communities during the late nineteenth century, partly because of Anglo-American discrimination, which produced segregation in some activities and lack of opportunity in others. The number of black Texans increased from , in to , in but declined from Most blacks labored as sharecroppers, but some herded cattle, and others worked on railroads, in lumber camps, on seaport docks, or as skilled craftsmen. A small but growing number acquired their own land or opened small businesses. Some urban workers joined local unions or the Knights of Labor, yet racial discrimination limited their opportunities. Black Texans formed their own churches, primarily Baptist and Methodist, to acquire leadership roles and control over their religious activities. They attended segregated public schools that generally received less funding than those for whites. Nevertheless, the black literacy level rose from Black Texans formed their own fraternal and social groups and continued to celebrate emancipation each June 19 Juneteenth with parades, picnics, and games. Sutton Griggs , a native of Texas, became one of the better known black novelists in the s, the same decade in which Scott Joplin of Texarkana moved north to

gain fame as a ragtime musician. Segregation existed in most railroads, ships, and theaters, and blacks faced exclusion from most hotels and restaurants. They also received uneven justice as exclusion from juries became common, and they fell victim to 81 percent of the lynchings reported for the s see LYNCHING. Hispanic Texans increased in number, partially through immigration, to , in The population of Mexican birth in Texas grew from 43, in to 71, in â€”about two-thirds of the Mexican-born population in the United States. Mexican Texans formed a majority in the region below San Antonio and along the Rio Grande, where they had some political power. They maintained their culture through Spanish-language newspapers , observance of Mexican holidays, and the formation of sociedades mutualistas mutual-aid societies. Some owned ranches or operated small businesses, though most herded cattle or sheep and did manual labor in towns or on railroads. The economic, social, and racial issues of late nineteenth-century Texas shaped state politics in conjunction with political parties. The Democratic party dominated Texas politics after Reconstruction, under leaders who generally had been Confederate soldiers or their sons. Party members were primarily Protestant, white usually Anglo farmers, as well as ranchers and businessmen. Perhaps half of the German Lutherans and Catholics also favored the party. The Democratic constituency was therefore more varied than in most Southern states. They generally supported low tariffs in national politics.