• Vaccinations were beginning to be introduced
• Equality before the law introduced
• 1848: universal male suffrage
• France was the first in Europe to introduce this
• 1944: female votes

The Industrial Revolution

• Innovations in chemistry and machinery
• Enabled a new approach to work organisation
• Increase in productivity
• Machines beginning to make an impact on the countryside
• Brings people together to work
• Beginning of mass production
• Once spinning/weaving became automated, more people were required under one roof
• Has an effect on the way people relate to each other
• Also on social organisation
• Trade unions
• Transport is very important
• Not just transportation of people, but of goods
• And communications, such as letters
• 1837: telegraph invented
• 1850s: railways in Paris
• Migration from countryside to towns had begun well before
• Paris was becoming an industrial centre of France
• Uneven development of industry and economy
• France was an international leader in engineering
• But industry was relatively slow to advance
• Land in Northern France better as flat and fertile
• Production tended to be family based
• Catholic Church Vs Protestant Church
• Catholicism values family above all else
• State was interventionist
• Emerging working class prepared to engage in sabotage and to strike
• Influenced by cynicism
• State was reluctant to push too fast
• Partly because of size/influence of peasantry/farmers
• Farmers wanted to stay as they were
• Frequent health epidemics
• High infant mortality
• Appalling conditions in workplace
• Accidents, alcoholism, prostitution
• Class struggle was very clear
• A lot of revolt