

The second industrial revolution critical thinking examples

[History](#), [Revolution](#)



Part 1. After reading the Perry assignment, develop a set of categories ("new industries," "new inventions," "business organization," etc.) that cover the kinds of topics Perry discusses. Then, still using Perry, list under each category the relevant innovations.

Several innovations came through in the second half of the 19th century amongst which one may list the clothes mill which revolutionized industry and the clothes trade. There was also considerable innovation in the steel industry which was also very much revolutionized with new presses and steel mills as well as the way goods were transported through the construction of canals

Part 2. Describe a stereotypical European or American city in 1900 in terms of the physical features that reflect the developments of the previous half-century.

Manchester was a typical European city at that time with vast industrial output, a huge amount of immigrant workers in sub standard accommodation and a host of wealthy people who profited from the incredible increase in industrial power which permeated these sort of cities. The city's topography and streetscape was also changed accordingly and developed substantially into a close and rather straitjacketed format which eventually breached all sanitation laws. This sort of congestion persisted until the end of the First World war were conditions in such industrial cities were still at an abominable level.

Part 3. Perry (pp. 643) notes that, ". . . by the end of the nineteenth century, the Scientific and the Industrial Revolutions had finally joined forces." How

do the typical practices in the German chemical industry illustrate this?

The German chemical industry was undoubtedly one of the most advanced in Europe if not the world at that time. Inventions which dealt with explosives, machine guns and other lighting techniques such as halogen bulbs and electricity went hand in hand with industrial development as was the discovery of the gramophone which changed the way music was transmitted into households where the Germans were foremost amongst this discovery.

Works cited:

German Chemical Industries; Retrieved from: <http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/mod/baron-chem.html>.

Perry M; Western Civilisation Vol 2; New York, Houghton Mifflin Company, 2007, Print