

In combination with powerful search technologies, *Gale Primary Sources* brings the thoughts, words, and actions of past centuries into the present. For nearly two decades, we have been preserving and extending access to scholarly research materials and content from prestigious source libraries through our ground-breaking digitisation program.

To advance research even further, the data from these archives can be explored in new ways using *Gale Digital Scholar Lab*, a cloud-based digital scholarship platform developed in close partnership with leaders across the digital humanities.

CREATE CONTENT SETS

The Gale Digital Scholar Lab gives users the ability to create custom content sets containing as many as 10,000 documents. Users can search across their library's Gale Primary Sources holdings and seamlessly select documents to be added to their custom content set.

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Users can analyse and interrogate the data with the text analysis and visualisation tools built into the Lab. Digital humanities analysis methods include: Named Entity Recognition, Topic Modelling, Parts of Speech, and more.

MANAGE AND SHARE

Users' content sets remain saved in the Gale Digital Scholar Lab allowing them to manage their research for long term projects. Users can publish their outputs with confidence retaining all intellectual property rights and are free to share analysis outputs.

The Making of the Modern World archive is available within the Lab, providing a new lens to explore these unique documents, and empowering researchers to generate world-altering conclusions and outcomes.

If *The Making of the Modern World: Part II, 1851-1914* will be a valuable resource to you, you will be interested in our other archives, especially:

The Making of the Modern World: Part I, 1450-1850

The Making of the Modern World: Part I, 1450-1850 offers new ways of understanding the expansion of world trade, the Industrial Revolution, and the development of modern capitalism, supporting research in variety of disciplines. It's the most comprehensive collection in existence for the study of early economic, political, business, and social history.

Part I follows the development of the modern western world through the lens of trade and wealth. With full-text search capabilities on an abundance of rare books and primary source materials, this resource provides unparalleled access to more than 61,000 books and 466 serials – more than 12 million pages in all – many of which are the only known copy of the work in the world.

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The Making of the Modern World: Part III, 1890-1945

The Making of the Modern World: Part III, 1890-1945 takes *The Making of the Modern World* series deeper into the twentieth century, covering the key events that have influenced the modern world. This collection largely comprises monographs and periodicals from the prestigious Senate House and Goldsmiths' Libraries, offering transnational coverage of political economy, trade, finance, industry, business, labour, and related subjects in almost 1 million pages of primary sources.

Meeting the demand for more twentieth-century content, the works included are pivotal to scholars of European and world history, allowing fresh analysis of the First World War, the 'Great Depression', and the Second World War. This collection is of particular value to anyone with an interest in early twentieth century history, political science, philosophy, business and economic law, and women's studies.

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Don't miss out on this comprehensive digital primary source collection. Learn more about the programme at gale.com/momw2

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Gale Primary Sources

Start at the source.

The Making of the Modern World: Part II, 1851-1914

Images are from various sources within *The Making of the Modern World: Part I, The Goldsmiths'-Kress Collection, 1450-1850*



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DELVE INTO THE ORIGINS OF MODERN SOCIETY

INDUSTRIALISATION AND MODERNISATION: A CONTESTED PATH TO PROGRESS

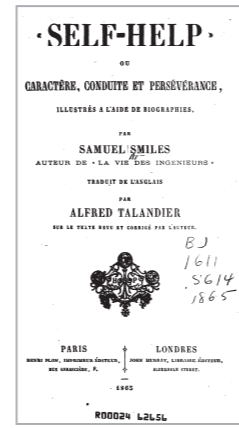
Those born in the opening years of the twentieth century would scarcely have recognised life in the 1850s – the era of their grandparents. Such is the pace of change covered by *The Making of the Modern World: Part II, 1851-1914*. European imperialism prompted western domination, technological advances transformed work and home life, and capitalism became a stronger economic force. Yet conflict was never far away, making this period far from one of unchecked progress. Devastating wars reflected fierce territorial disputes, workers joined unions to fight for their rights against increasingly dominant corporations, and women advocated their role in the public sphere.

With almost 5,000 titles providing **1.2 million pages** of fully-searchable primary sources, Part II is therefore a crucial resource in understanding the origins of modern society. Drawn from holdings at the **University of Kansas**, **Hiroshima University of Economics**, the **Seligman Library at Columbia University**, and **Goldsmiths' Library of Economic Literature at the University of London**, this collection boasts an extensive array of materials. From monographs and reports to speeches and surveys, there are countless treasures waiting to be uncovered.

Like *Part I*, *Part II's* main subject focus is Economic History, but its scope goes well beyond to cover Social History, Business, Politics and International Relations, Science and Technology, and Women's Studies, bringing *The Making of the Modern World* series into the twentieth century and the eve of war.

WHY IS THIS ARCHIVE IMPORTANT?

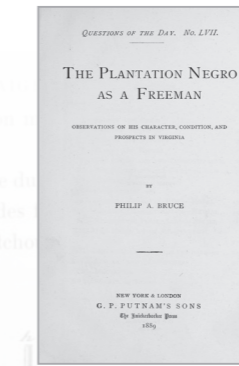
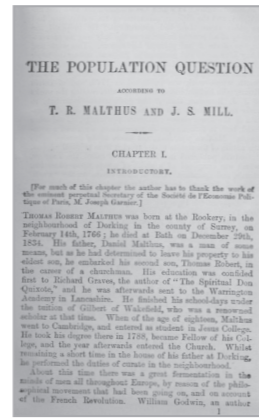
- It presents an in-depth picture of the social, political, and economic forces that defined an era typified by rapid technological change and societal conflict.
- It allows users to make broad evaluations and specific analyses, pairing quantitative statistical records with micro-level insights from lesser-known figures for a rounded interpretation.
- It enables 24/7 access to a wide range of material, putting thousands of pages of primary sources at users' fingertips – wherever and whenever they need them.



A BALANCED VIEW

Uncover the debates underlying many of the overarching changes of the period:

- **The development of social classes:** Class politics was by the mid-nineteenth century a familiar part of the political debate. Less established was the three-tiered hierarchy between upper, middle, and lower; the development of a burgeoning middle class added another voice to the political melting pot. Popular English writer Samuel Smiles embraced the idea of social mobility, claiming that all could better themselves with the necessary application. For Smiles, self-help and thrift were two of the fundamental characteristics of 'good character', and too often lacking among the poor.
- **Thomas Malthus's theory of population:** The 'population question' was hotly contested among intellectuals in developed nations throughout the period. Perhaps the greatest influencer was radical economic theorist Thomas Malthus. According to his theory, population multiplied geometrically and food arithmetically; therefore, whenever the food supply increased, population would grow rapidly to eliminate the abundance. Unchecked, populations would grow uncontrollably and cause 'overpopulation'. His theory was controversial; a fertile source of debate.



A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

Trace the flow of ideas between nations during this pivotal era in world history using the large number of translations in the collection. Around 50% of the collection comprises rare titles written in French, German, Italian, Dutch, and other non-English languages, giving users a comprehensive international perspective.

Explore sources from, among others:

• France

Although heavily defeated in the Franco-Prussian War, France had shown a radical alternative government by setting up the Paris Commune in 1871. Unlike the UK and USA, workers' unions were an accepted part of the system, giving employees unprecedented levels of electoral power.

Influential figures in Part II: Anne Robert Jacques Turgot; Daniel Halevy; Pierre Kropotkin; Gustave de Molinari; Maurice Block

• Germany

A growing economic and military force, illustrated by victory in the Franco-Prussian War. Germany dominated industrial output during this time, along with the UK and USA. Like France, German government was more tolerant towards workers' unions than the UK and USA.

Influential figures in Part II: Lorenz von Stein; Emile Berliner; Anton Menger; Felix Abraham; Richard Hildebrand

• The USA

A nation in transition following the devastating American Civil War. The US government embraced the concept of empire and championed laissez-faire economics. It produced many of the first industrial heavyweights in an era of monopoly power for large corporations.

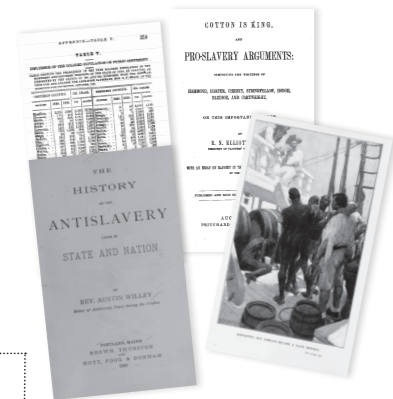
Influential figures in Part II: Ida Tarbell; the Rothschild family; William Graham Sumner; Edwin R. A. Seligman; Edward P. Moxey

A DIVERSE RANGE OF CONTENT:

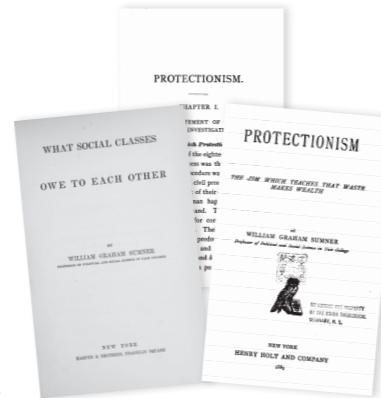
Biographies | Speeches | Periodicals | Surveys | Year Books | Maps

THE TRANSITION TO THE MODERN ERA

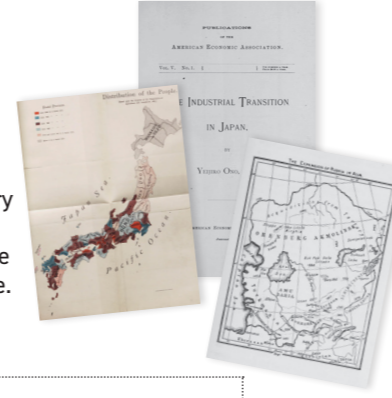
1865
The Thirteenth Amendment legally ends slavery in the USA. It remained a fiercely debated subject though.



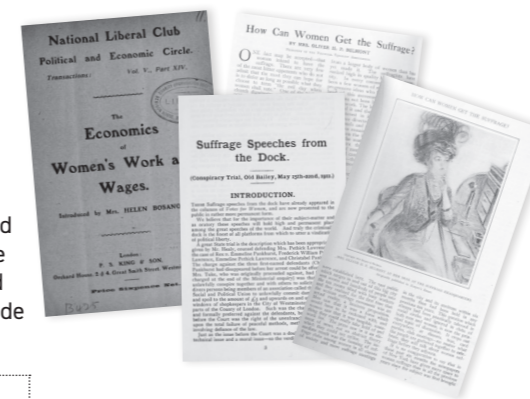
1883
Yale professor William Graham Sumner publishes his influential work 'What Social Classes Owe to Each Other' in the USA. Sumner supported the idea of social Darwinism, arguing that wealth measured worth, and governments should not interfere with its creation.



1904
The Russo-Japanese War begins due largely to competing imperial ambitions in Asia. Japanese victory reflects the power of industrialised warfare against an old empire.



1907
The campaign for universal suffrage in the UK gathers pace with the NUWSS 'mud march'; the first large procession of its kind during a pivotal decade for women.



1851

1860

1870

1880

1890

1900

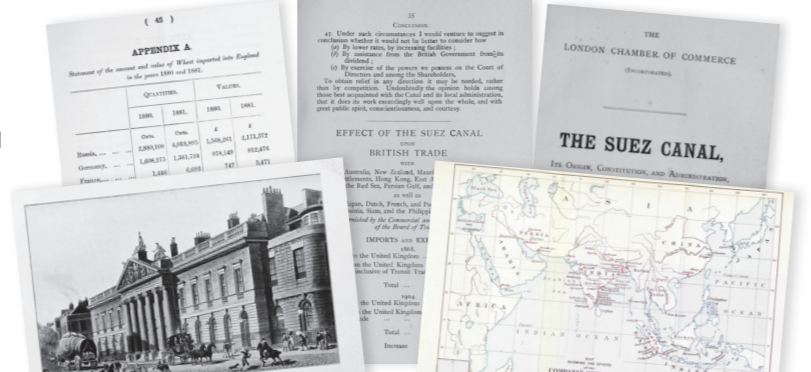
1910

1914

1856
Henry Bessemer's steel converter built, greatly reducing the time and cost of steel manufacturing.



1869
The Suez Canal is officially opened, providing a much quicker route from Europe to South and East Asia, and creating tantalising new trading opportunities for European nations.



1894
Sidney and Beatrice Webb's hugely influential 'History of Trade Unionism' is published in London. The Webbs were pioneers of social and economic reform as early members of the socialist Fabian Society.

