Class and Social Relationships in Industrial Societies

I. Corporatist to Class Societies
II. Class Society in Europe
III. Working Class Social Experience
Social Transformations of World Industrialism

- Urbanization-Labor and life moves from rural to urban settings. Beginning in Europe 18th century and then worldwide.
- Farm work to factory work. Large factories produce more and more goods.
- Industrial workers live in specified urban areas.
- Increasing differentiation based on “class” position and relationship to other classes. Working class, middle class, elite.
- In colonies, industrial class relationships superimposed on racial and ethnic relationships.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Corporatist Society</th>
<th>Class Society</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Society divided by status and land.</td>
<td>1. Society divided by capital and occupation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Social relationships based on birth status and customs.</td>
<td>3. Social relationships based on markets and labor.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
REPRESENTATION OF SOCIAL HIERARCHY:
PRE-MODERN SOCIAL PYRAMID

- King
- Nobility & Clergy
- Aristocracy
- Merchant/Skilled
- Unskilled Laborers
- Peasants
Representation of Social Order in Industrial Society

- Aristocracy
- Bourgeoisie (Middle Classes)
- Skilled Workers
- Proleteriat (Unskilled Working Classes)
Middle-Class Society
Discipline of Time: Regulation of Work in Factories