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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.

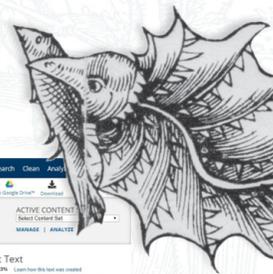
ANALYSE CONTENT SETS

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 III, 1890-1945* 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 II, 1851-1914

The Making of the Modern World: Part II, 1851-1914 takes *The Making of Modern World* series to the end of the nineteenth century. Consisting mainly of monographs, reports, correspondence, speeches, and surveys, this collection covers social, economic, and business history, as well as political science, technology, industrialization, and the birth of the modern corporation.

The Making of the Modern World: Part II: 1851-1914 traces the development of nations socially, politically, and economically during a time of rapid industrial change. The breadth and depth of the collection makes it an essential resource for researchers wanting to explore nineteenth-century banking history and economic systems, political and social reform, and the period of European dominance brought about by imperialism.

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Don't miss out on this comprehensive digital primary source collection. Learn more about the programme at gale.com/momw3

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Gale Primary Sources

Start at the source.

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

Images are from various sources within *The Making of the Modern World: Part III*



DICTATORSHIPS, DEPRESSION, AND DEMOCRACY: THE QUEST FOR DOMINATION

TWENTIETH-CENTURY TROUBLES

A time of cataclysmic global change, the first half of the twentieth century saw landmark events shake the foundations of the modern world, with lasting consequences that many still feel today. In just over three decades, two world wars, the 'Great Depression', and the rise and fall of three notorious dictatorships had destabilised everyday life for millions of ordinary people. *The Making of the Modern World: Part III, 1890-1945* allows new interpretations of the social, political, and economic dynamics of this pivotal era to be made.

Part III adds a wealth of new material to Gale's flagship world history series, overlapping *Part II* without duplication to extend the collection deeper into the twentieth century. With almost one million pages of fully-searchable, often rare primary sources, users can explore the changing dynamics of the world at a critical point in recent history, filling an important gap in research.

Sourced from the world-renowned Senate House Library at the University of London, *Part III* consists of over five thousand monographs and periodicals, with ten different languages represented. This makes *Part III* a truly transnational resource, of particular value to anyone with an interest in early twentieth century history, political science, philosophy, business and economic law, and women's studies.

WHY IS THIS ARCHIVE IMPORTANT?

- It offers 24/7 access to almost one million pages of never-before-digitised primary sources, allowing new interpretations and connections to be made.
- It is home to broad overviews and more personal insights, enabling users to investigate the social and political transformations unleashed by the economy – through the eyes of those who lived through it.
- It provides a global perspective, with a significant number of sources from Germany and France.

ADD BREADTH AND DEPTH TO IMPORTANT TOPICS

The Making of the Modern World: Part III, 1890-1945 is a multidisciplinary resource, covering a wide range of topics including:

- Expansion of communism and capitalism
- Immigration and its economic impact
- Women's labour organisations
- Temperance movements
- State regulation of production and trade



A ROUNDED INTERPRETATION

Become immersed in the hotly debated issues that simmered beneath the surface throughout the period:

Public concern for the unrestricted power of big business

The unprecedented rapid growth of large corporations at the end of the nineteenth century was not always a cause for celebration. In every industrial country, there were concerns about what would happen if businesses were allowed to grow uncontested. Could they control political systems? Or even launch nations into war? Critics called for stricter government regulation, while business leaders argued for freedom to pursue profits.

55 YEARS: THREE DICTATORSHIPS, TWO WORLD WARS & ONE GLOBAL FINANCIAL CRISIS

1890 **1895** Arguably the most hotly debated economic topic of the era, the West's reliance on the Gold Standard became a firm issue for discussion in the mid-1890s. The main alternative offered by opponents was 'bimetallism' (using both gold and silver to support the value of money).

1900 **1902** In Britain, the first attempt to deliver post by balloon takes place with great fanfare. Ballooning was still synonymous with innovation as many sought to use them for commercial means.

1912 Railways (or 'railroads' if you were from the other side of the Atlantic) were a continuing source of fascination in the early twentieth century. The use of electric locomotives only increased this obsession, although railway nationalisation was another source of debate in Britain.

1920 Britain and France impose strict financial obligations upon Germany at the Treaty of Versailles. This ensured currency issues took precedent in international monetary discussions throughout the next decade.

1925 A period of relative prosperity for many, the 1920s saw contrasting reactions. Some criticised a world economy dominated by Europe and the USA, while others embraced big business and glorified industrialists as heroes.

1930 **1935** The Great Depression undermined faith in an unregulated economy. Economists in the 1930s debated the efficacy of a planned economy – until the onset of the Second World War prompted participating governments to take control of their economy.

1940 **1945** The Great Depression undermined faith in an unregulated economy. Economists in the 1930s debated the efficacy of a planned economy – until the onset of the Second World War prompted participating governments to take control of their economy.

Book covers shown: 'The Bimetallist League and the Gold Standard', 'The Gold Standard', 'Reflections of a Financier', 'Political Myths and Economic Realities', 'Railways of Thirty Nations', 'Moderns Currency and the Regulation of its Value', 'Appendix on Gold Reserves', 'What Railway Nationalisation Would Mean', 'Kenya: White Man's Country?', 'The Colonial Empire'.

The rise and fall of fascism and communism

In the years following the First World War, the world's political structure changed dramatically. Each of the competing nations sought stability amidst the chaos, as several of the traditional empires collapsed. Out of the uncertainty arose two fresh political doctrines: fascism and communism. The Soviet Union embodied the former under Joseph Stalin, while Benito Mussolini brought fascist government to Italy in 1922. For the leaders of liberal democracies, these governments provided a stark contrast to their own way of ruling. While they may have brought a strict sense of discipline, neither offered lasting peace or stability.

The interconnectedness of the world economy

The 1929 stock market crash illustrated for the first time just how interdependent the world economy was. The collapse of the New York Stock Exchange had destabilised the financial structure of every major nation, leading many governments to introduce high protective tariffs. But this often only made things worse, as liberal democracies proved unsure how best to deal with the fallout. The result was a decade of economic uncertainty and political instability, as the world lurched through global depression towards another destructive world war.

DIVERSE VOICES

Discover the inner workings of the period with a broad range of perspectives – from policymakers to policy shapers:

Policymakers

Key sources in *Part III*:

- Benito Mussolini: *The Political and Social Doctrine of Fascism* (1933) and *The Corporate State* (1936)
- The Labour Research Department: *Food and the Workers: Social Murder* (1934) and *Standards of Starvation* (1936)

Political organisations

Key sources in *Part III*:

- The Fabian Society: *The Workers' Political Programme* (1891), *A New Reform Bill* (1931) and *Government and Industry* (1944)
- The Union of Democratic Control: *The Secret International* (1934)

Women

Key sources in *Part III*:

- Emmeline Lawrence: *Votes for Women* (1907-1911)
- Miss B. L. Hutchins: *The Working Life of Women* (1911)
- Adelaide M. Anderson: *Women in the Factory* (1922)
- Margaret Cole: *The Rate for the Job* (1946)

Economists

Key sources in *Part III*:

- John Maynard Keynes: *The End of Laissez-faire* (1927) and *The World's Economics Crisis and the Way of Escape* (1932)
- Charles Booth: *Life and Labour of the People in London* (complete series 1892-1902) and *Old Age Pensions and the Aged Poor: a Proposal* (1906)

A VARIETY OF MATERIAL TYPES:

Biographies | Speeches | Pamphlets | Surveys | Textbooks | Maps