

CHAPTER TWO

THEORITICAL REVIEW

In this chapter consists of previous study and theoretical explanation which helpful to answer the research questions. There are five previous studies which are:

2.1 Previous Studies

2.1.1 “ Representation of British Society in Paintings of the British Industrial Revolution” by Elari Sepp (2019)

The background of the study is part of a research paper that should provide readers with background information for the research, and its purpose is to establish a framework for the research (Sepp, 2019). According to this guideline I try to review one of the thesis parts which is the background of the study since this part is very crucial to be concerning more in order to give interesting and relevant knowledge of introduction related to the main topic or the title of research to the readers, this review aims to get a better understanding before I write my own background of study in my research.

This thesis examines how the Industrial Revolution was perceived and presented in British art of the Industrial Revolution. This is done by analyzing selected paintings of the Industrial Revolution by painters who are considered to be among the most influential figures in British art, these being Joseph Wright of Derby, J.M.W. Turner and Ford Madox Brown. The three painters in question represent different stages of the Industrial Revolution, with Wright of Derby presenting its infancy, Turner presenting its peak, and Madox Brown presenting it is after-

effects. The analysis of their works is supplemented with historical perspectives of the Industrial Revolution by both historians and polemic writers and artists. The paintings chosen for analysis are selected according to their relevance to the Industrial Revolution, with their cultural significance being considered as well. The study is focused on social developments over the course of the Industrial Revolution, and so the ways in which the Industrial Revolution changed and shaped British society are key elements in the analysis. The historical perspectives maintain that while the Industrial Revolution brought advancements in industry and transportation, it also led to working people living destitute lives, and it also caused immense pollution in urban areas, thus causing an increase in death rate in Britain. The polemic views claim that the Industrial Revolution caused the decline of the British countryside and led to the negligence of natural beauty to facilitate the increase of factories. The people who worked in factories had very limited options in their life, as their managers largely had complete control over them, and could thus abuse their workforce to optimize production.

The analysis found that the advancements of the Industrial Revolution were initially viewed with optimistic inquisitiveness along with feelings of wariness owing to the uncertainties regarding the advancements which were yet to come (Ashton, 1968). Later on, the advancements became a regular part of life so that even wary observers adapted to them and altered their ways of thinking. Eventually, the advancements led to the differences between social classes increasing, causing unemployment and general hardship among the working class. Industrialization ultimately shaped British society so that it changed irrevocably, and common people ended up in a predicament where they had to adapt to the

changes in the world they knew, regardless of how they felt about the changes in question.

2.1.2 “The First Industrial Revolution: Creation of a New Global Human Era” by Haradhan Kumar Mohajan (2019)

England is the first country where industrial related productions have commenced. In the late of 18th and in the beginning of the 19th century (1760–1840) there were enormous socio-economic changes in England which collectively known as the Industrial Revolution (IR). It is called First Industrial Revolution or simply Industrial Revolution (Mohajan, 2019). The IR was a more relentless and universal success than the Florentine Renaissance or the French Revolution for example. The IR was the transition from human and animal labor technology into machinery, new chemical manufacturing and iron production processes, improved efficiency of water power, the increasing use of steam power, and the development of machine tools. The iron and textile industries played central roles in the IR (Allen, 2009).

The invention and improvement of the steam engine bring fruits in the IR. The engine was made of iron and fuelled primarily by coal. Coal played a vital role in the IR. The IR transferred the rural industries into towns and craftsmen became the wage laborers (Hawke, 1993). The British colonial countries were the primary sources of raw materials, such as cotton, sugar, and tobacco, etc. England supplied slaves to Latin and North America through English ships to collect raw materials from those countries. But in 1793 the slave trade was abolished.

One of the great technological advances came in 1712, with the invention of a steam engine by an English blacksmith, Thomas Newcomen (1664–1729). In history, his invention is considered as the “atmospheric engine”. This engine burned coal to create a motive force that could be used to pump water out of the shafts of coal mines. Scottish mechanical engineer James Watt (1736–1819), working in a Glaswegian university lab of England, improved the Newcomen’s steam engine in 1776, which harnessed massive amounts of coal-powered energy efficiently and economically. This invention created the early modern industrial era in the worldwide, which brings revolutions in textiles, mines, steam-powered railroads, steam-powered ocean freighters, steel production, and other areas of economic activities. This made a massive expansion of cities, industries, and infrastructure of all kinds.

Before the IR in Britain most people lived in small villages. They traveled on foot or by horses through small paths. The illness was common because of inadequate food, poor hygiene, use of polluted water, and non-existence of sewage systems. As a result, life expectancy was very short. About 80% of people worked in small agricultural farms in rural areas and rest 20% of people lived in small towns. The villagers worked from sunrise to sunset. Very few people worked in manufacturing, mining, and trade units. Manufacturing was small and localized. People used handmade tools powered by people or animals. About 1% of citizens were aristocratic who did not work. They only invested much of their wealth in land.

2.1.3 “Huguenots, the Calvinist Ethic, and the Industrial Revolution” by Bernard C. Beaudreau (2019)

In this paper, we contend that the modern upheaval in eighteenth-century Great Britain had its roots in the appearance of 100,000 - 140,000 Huguenot displaced people in England and Ireland in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth hundreds of years. Especially, we contend that the related Calvinist Ethic incited both draw and push factors. The draw factor was the movement from 1550 to 1750 of thousands of Huguenot vendors to England and Ireland who showed up with the aim of carrying out their specialty inside a recently extended system, in particular, that generally, seventeenth or early 18th century Britain enlarged by what history specialist John F. Bosher alluded to as the Protestant International (Beaudreau, 2019). This expanded the interest for tradeable which thusly prodded creation and development both among Huguenot displaced people (push factor) and their relatives just as in the neighborhood, overwhelmingly Calvinist populace. The two components were self-fortifying, coming about, after some time, in the mechanical insurgency. The outcome is a general hypothesis of the modern upheaval, one that is perfect with practically all contending speculations, legitimizing them as parts of a more noteworthy entirety.

The to a great extent folkloric perspective on the 100,000-140,000 Huguenot displaced people to England is that of poor, disappointed silk weavers, working extended periods of time in the eighteenth century Georgian townhouses of Spital fields and Bethnal Green, scratching by, inferable from their Weberian frugality, whose destiny was chosen by the decay of silk to the detriment of cotton (A.P. Wadsworth, J.D. Mann, 1965). Little to no make reference to is made of a huge number of nancies, shippers, industrialists, researchers, and priests who, as per Murdoch (1985), discreetly vanquished England, changing it from a second or

sub-par rate country to a first-rate country, one that would outperform their country. Among their accomplishments are (i) the establishing of the Bank of England, (ii) the establishment of the London Stock Market (iii) the creation of the steam motor (iv) the innovation of mechanical checking and turning (v) the development of the Bessemer converter (vi) the creation of the Fourdrinier paper-production process, the acquaintance of the silk business with England, the redesign of the cloth business, the rearrangement of the glass business, significant advances in optics and various different accomplishments, and so forth.

Also, we proceed to contend that the Huguenot displaced people were to a great extent answerable for the appearance of the Protestant Ethic in England. As indicated by (Weber, 1905), the Protestant Ethic was neither Lutheran, nor Anglican, nor all other transformed or protestant houses of worship yet rather unmistakably Calvinist in its roots and nature. An individual from the Church of England was seen as Roman Catholics without the Pope/Rome.² This leads us to our key contention, specifically that the Industrial Revolution was one of the numerous progressions to England achieved by the appearance of Calvinism through the evacuees. In particular, we contend that the related Calvinist Ethic provoked both draw and push factors in England, driving at last to the modern revolution.³ The force factor was the movement from 1550 to 1750 of thousands of Huguenot dealers to England and Ireland who showed up with the aim of carrying out their specialty inside an extended system, to be specific that recently seventeenth/early 18th century Britain enlarged by what student of history John F. Bosher alluded to as the Protestant International. This expanded the interest for tradeable which thus prodded creation and development both among Huguenot

exiles (push factor) and their relatives just as in the nearby, overwhelmingly Calvinist populace. The two variables were self-fortifying, coming about, after some time, in the modern upheaval. As such, the modern transformation, in view of expanded throughput rates, was the consequence of the repressed interest for tradeable. The outcome is a general, abrogating hypothesis of the mechanical unrest, one that is perfect for all intents and purposes all contending theories, excusing them as parts of a more prominent entirety.

2.1.4 "The World's Greatest Detectives: Analyzing the Relationship and Cultural Meaning of Sherlock Holmes and Batman" by Emma Reeves (2016)

The characters Sherlock Holmes and Batman speak to a Gothic original planned for revealing cultural apprehensions and strains. The proposal examines four Sherlock Holmes stories by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and four Batman-focused realistic books from DC Comics (Reeves, 2016). By taking a gander at the two related to one another, this venture builds up an increasingly exhaustive comprehension of the Gothic criminologist legend in the chronicled settings of Victorian England and the cutting edge United States of America. The two characters are first clarified in quite a while of the Gothic and as model figures before being analyzed as far as their comparative contemporary social settings. At last, the task utilizes the characters as a timetable of social uneasiness so as to foresee a direction for the paradigm. The proposal additionally considers the purposes behind the ubiquity and backbone of the characters. Out and out, the two characters uncover more about the perusers themselves than any wrongdoing submitted in the plot.

Sherlock Holmes illuminated his first case in 1887 in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's story *A Study in Scarlet*; for the following quite a long while, Doyle kept on composing the criminologist who appeared to be characteristically attached to the Victorian London he involved. Michael Harrison stated, "The London—the 'cultivated' universe of 1878" resembled such our very own extent that from numerous points of view that it is troublesome now and again to tolerate at the top of the priority list a thousand manners by which it was on a very basic level extraordinary. This was on the grounds that it was the universe old enough of radical change. Moving from a model of provincial farming and a generally deterred world, Victorian Britain turned into a position of urbanized industrialism and majestic ability (Diniejkko, 2013). The beginnings of a worldwide culture implied the requirement for another approach to decipher the world, both close and far, just as oneself (Mahendra & Amelia, 2020). Victorian London's precariousness, therefore, provoked an abundance of Gothic writing planned for finding such a translation, and Sherlock Holmes rested immovably in that custom. All things considered, "No man is an island particularly in Time . . . Each man is a piece of the general public wherein he lives: he takes part in giving it its particular flavor, and he has been formed by it". Sherlock Holmes speaks to a time of progress, which caused the worldview adjusting change; this change, thus, shaped the Victorian London Holmes both navigated and in this manner effected. Hence, an examination of Holmes must remember a for profundity take a gander at the significant changes paving the way to the blade de siècle in London. As in Nababan & Nurmaely (2021) said Sherlock Holmes movie depicts huge change the world of economic.

As mechanical advances changed the manner in which the British lived, the social and educational circles started to reflect the headways influencing the country. A convergence of individuals implied a flood of thoughts; mechanical advances, which regularly brought about cash to drive the previously mentioned economy, helped out logical research; and a market framework wherein individuals no longer created their own necessities and earned to a greater extent a discretionary cashflow permitted people to take part in increasingly savvy work, in the long run even as a profession. Obviously, the Victorian Era saw a sharp admission of preposterous pseudosciences notwithstanding the strong revelations the period encouraged, for regularly the mainstream "science" neglected to speak to real examinations concerning the material world (Samanik, & Lianasari, 2016). In any case, this mainstream familiarity with a logical interest got conceivable as lawmakers passed instructive changes like the Universal Education Act that expanded the general public's proficiency rates and utilization of pop writing. At the end of the day, "When the main part of Watson's records of his adventures was before people, in general, there had been made out of the new overarching education per users there holding up in numbers who were equipped for valuing the logical technique, the strategy that was Holmes' incredible commitment to the matter of the identification of wrongdoing". As more individuals figured out how to peruse, the exchange of thought quickened as magazines, papers, and printers wherever found a market; perusing was not, at this point a benefit of the affluent. In fact, all through mainstream writings of the day, the progressions of Britain can be discovered: Imperialism professed to give sentiment as in Leonowens' *The English Governess at the Siamese Court*; innovation vowed to win the day like in

Marsh's *The Beetle*; science tested the confinements of humanity as in Shelley's *Frankenstein*, and new speculations of Darwin's *On the Origin of Species* addressed recently held ideas with respect to the sorted out religion. Subsequently, the very personalities of the individuals changed with the Industrial Revolution (Heaverly & Kasih, 2020).

Since the *balance de-siècle*, on the whole, introduced a whole society worth of the obscure and puzzling, Doyle offers a legend to comprehend everything. In any case, the legend for the Victorian age expected to speak to the multi-faceted time itself; he should have been something dynamic, better than the saints of past not, at this point applicable to another age yet likewise achievable to the regular man needing trust. As Pearson puts it, "Similar to Hamlet, Sherlock Holmes is the thing that each man wants to be like Don Quixote, he is a knight-errant who protects the tragic and battles solitary against the forces of haziness". Holmes aces the fast difference in the period, turning into an encouraging sign inside the way of life because of his capacity to explore social polish, science, the underclass, and a large group of qualities new to the fallout of the Industrial Revolution. From multiple points of view, Holmes speaks to what the regular individual tries to be while at the same time rising above the restrictions of a typical human. From one perspective, Holmes speaks to the saint as unbelievably human, conceivably even excessively whimsical.

2.1.5 “Revolting Against Imperialism and Capitalism in Sherlock Holmes: A Game of Shadows” by Alberta Natasia Adji (2017)

The reason for the investigation was to uncover the battle among colonialism, free enterprise, and social class predominance found inside Guy Ritchie's *A Game of Shadows* (2011), which was set in Britain, France, and Germany in 1891. English dominion, private enterprise, and social class were very much related since they shaped the fundamental great social convention in European nations that kept minorities, for example, regular workers individuals and foreigners (Kuswoyo & Siregar, 2019). The investigation was especially centered around (1) the settler and entrepreneur portrayals were depicted by Professor Moriarty as the much-respected scholarly figure who had the option to mask his crimes, and (2) the revolt of the underestimated individuals which were spoken to by the average workers; Gypsy migrant minorities who are disconnected from the radical West European social class layers (Adji, 2017). The examination was led utilizing the points of view of AJ Greimas' account structure by distinguishing the entirety of the successions and potential models of the film, just as relating them to free enterprise and social class issues. The aftereffect of the examination shows that the film has figured out how to show the accomplishment in battling against the government and free enterprise that at first decide the characters' positions.

Film analysis has been running long in film history. It begins with the introduction of novel adjustments that are made into motion pictures (Fitratullah, 2021). For a considerable length of time, the Sherlock Holmes arrangement with its underlying story entitled "A Study in Scarlet" that was composed by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle in 1887 has been the most notable criminologist fiction in the 21st century (Wilson). The arrangement has been world-broadly acclaimed and preferred over other wrongdoing essayists, for example, Agatha Christie and Ellery Queen. As

indicated by Porter (2012), to start with, Detective Holmes' stories were not famous inside British society until quite a while later after its first production. Altogether, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle made his own arrangement comprising of 4 books and 56 short stories. With its unyielding notoriety, Sherlock Holmes' prevalence has even outperformed that of his own work to date.

Set in Britain, France, and Germany in 1891 during the rule of Queen Victoria, the film manages thick issues of defying dominion, private enterprise, and social class. Incredible Britain's industrialization supposedly is on the crescendo and its relationship with other North West nations, for example, France and Germany that is put on a strain. Dominion and private enterprise are noticeable all around that remunerating the lives of the world class however debasing the lives of the urban (Amelia & Dintasi, 2017). The resistance is spoken to through the gathering of Sherlock Holmes, Watson, and the Gypsy individuals who attempt to stop Professor Moriarty, an individual from the first class British decision class from setting off a world war among European nations. During the significant period, British dominion is at its heist for the nation's national establishment dependent on racialization framework, with they are rivaling other European races in vanquishing the indigenous nations over the world. It is additionally firmly weaved with the developing British private enterprise that flooded such enormous extension of creation and monetary foundation through over gathering (Afrianto, 2018). Considerably more along these lines, the legitimation of British free enterprise thrived on three invaluable viewpoints, they are (1) a common interrelation between a specific monetary source and the state, (2) a stable political subjection that is driven by the modern unrest, and (3) helpful business

culture that empowered the introduction of free endeavors (Moran, 2008). In spite of the fact that for a considerable length of time these.

Critical elements have figured out how to place Britain as one of the most impressive driving monetary nations in the worldwide world, they have likewise generated such obstruction as it depends on the premises by Marx that colonialism and free enterprise are normally inclined to viciousness, wrongdoing, and debate. Depending on these realities, the socio-social foundation of the period absolutely gives the lift to the nearness of noticeable mechanical paragons, for example, the anecdotal figure of Professor James Moriarty. He is a noteworthy researcher in British society and an endeavor proprietor who is answerable for a progression of baffling bombings in London that starts an up and coming universal war. Consequently, this article endeavors to address the detailed inquiries all the while: (1) How are the successions and potential models introduced in the film, and (2) how every one of them establishes just as the rebel against the depicted British government, private enterprise, and social class strength. With these to settle, the article significantly centers on issues that are very much interrelated in a criminologist film.

Those five previous studies are useful to give insight and broader understanding both for movie analysis and also for the knowledge of Industrial Revolution. Therefore, the five previous studies could be the guidance to conduct this study.

2.2 Socio-historical Approach

In this study the writer uses socio-historical approach which based on Vygotsky in Oguz (2007) that socio-historical approach exists to expose human mental

processed that is formed through their essential relationship among their surroundings such as cultural, historical, and social instruction settings that processed at the same time. The context of socio-historical is the event happened in the past, and this socio-historical approach is useful as a tool to explore that historical event which cannot be separated from several aspects such as certain social group, nations, group of persons and environments.

Further, Setri (2020) stated that according to Vygotsky, socio-historical involves social and historical elements of society. It could be in the form of interaction, social activities, social and historical phenomena in the past. Vygotsky in Oguz (2007) highlights the importance of situating individuals within specific social systems of interactions which later produce the history in the specific time.

Therefore, the writer choose socio-historical approach as the most appropriate approach to conduct this study since this study will reveal the portrayal of industrial revolution condition which happened in the past through movies Sherlock Holmes movies.

2.3 Industrial Revolution

In the late of 18th and in the beginning of the 19th century (1760–1840) there were enormous socio-economic changes in England which collectively known as the Industrial Revolution (IR). The historical perspectives broadly explain that Industrial Revolution brought advancements in industry and transportation, it also led to working people living destitute lives, and it also caused immense pollution in urban areas. Industrial revolution history began in the late of 18th century in which brings massive changing of social and economic aspects in England. There

were many inventions in modern industrial era such as steel production, steam-powered railroads and other areas of economic activities (Mohajan, 2019). This industrial revolution increase productivity, division of labor and market transaction, and the development of buildings. Thus according to O'brien in Mohajan (2019) stated that industrial revolution called as industrial economy.

Further, still in term of economic aspects, people encouraged to have bank loan in order to expand their business and invest new machinery for their business. This industrial movement also enhanced the development of locomotive and build of railways as the revolutionizing of transport. The improvement of transportation is the most essential movement for human, animal and goods transport in different location. It is said that in the industrial revolution, European continent more stabilized with many cities develop with highly productive agriculture lands. People also had cheap communication and waterways transportation (Abramson & Boix, 2014).

In the relation of social life quality, this industrial revolution improved standard of living of the rich as the bottom of social stratification (Mohajan, 2019). In the early of industrial revolution, it is stated that landowners and aristocrats had occupied the top position of British society; however, as time goes by, the factory owner, merchants, and banker became the top of British society compared with the landowner and the aristocrats. The living standards of merchants and factory owners were growth rapidly. They even often built luxurious dwelling houses in the suburb areas. This is the indication of increasing, the production of goods since they have improved the standard of living. People even had access to the

healthier diets and had access to enter better education. Interestingly, there is also improvement in gender equality between men and women.

In industrial revolution, women started to have access in competing jobs with men. Women also more involved in politics especially they had right to vote. In regards of political institution, the parliamentary played important role as the plausible measure of institutional strength. Although in the history conflict that parliament had experienced to be suppressed by the absolutist monarchs (Abramson & Boix, 2014).

However, the industrial revolution also brought negativity in which there was inequality of economic development between the factory owners and the labors. Other negative effects are the increasing of unskilled workers, rise of women and child labor in unhygienic and risky work environment. It also rises of slave trade and pollution.

2.4 Cinematography Theory

Cinematography is important to be used since according to Boggs & Petrie (2008) that movie is another form of literary work in which movie makes distinctive difference in plot and story visualization. It is further stated that cinematography makes the audience able to see actual situation in the movie. Based on Boggs & Petrie (2008), there are several important aspects of cinematography that plays importantly in conveying story.

1. Camera Angle

Camera angle defines as the use of camera technique that could create dramatic visualization of story. Camera angle is adding aesthetic value

such as to add sense of visual balance between one shot to another (Boggs & Petrie, 2008). Camera angle plays important role in movie making since it could build relationship between the subjects, audience and the objects.

2. Lighting

Lighting is useful to show deep effect on characters and environment in the movie. According to Boggs & Petrie (2008) that lighting is important to build story moods and atmosphere when the story being told in the movie making. Thus, by the use of lighting, audience is given the effect and illusion towards the distance, space time, and atmosphere of the story.

3. Sound and Music

Sound functioned to give layers effect and adding deep energy to the visual story through the use of sound and music, such as the existence dialogue, sound effect and music or instrument. Dialogue is important in telling the story line by the words conveyed by the characters. Thus, in other words, based on Boggs and Petrie (2008), dialogue is essential in moviemaking to make audience understand the story line through the information given by the characters. Meanwhile, sound effect is important to give emotional effects and supports audience to imagine the real situation and environment which setting. Furthermore, music or instrument is supporting those dialogue and sound to give deeper arts effect of movie making, it functioned to entertain, educate, and also makes the audience interpret the mood of the scene.

From the theory explained, cinematography is the most essential theory to be used to conduct film study. Since the analysis of movie cannot be separated from the

aspects of cinematography that let the writer to answer the constructed research question.