Unit 5: Industrialization and Global Integration 1750CE-1900CE (Modern)
How did Industrialization affect seemingly unrelated fields like social structures, culture, (arts, religion, literature) & the economy?

- **Carnegie**
- **Family Structure**
- **Child Labor**
- **Growth of the Middle Class**

- Industrialization **solidified** the positions of the upper and lower class – **factory workers** did not earn enough to **better** their social standings and **factory owners** became **very wealthy**. There were some exceptions such as successful **entrepreneurs** (such as Carnegie) but they were rare.

- “**Streets were paved with gold**” – Immigrants came to **America** looking for **opportunities** to better their **social status** and **financial standings**.

- **Women** and **children** became **important** in bringing **money** for the family and as a **labor source**.

- **Steel** and **oil** industries fueled the growth of the **American economy**.
How did Industrialization change how goods were produced? (around the world)

- Watts steam engine
- Cotton Gin
- Flying Shuttle

From hand production methods to machines, new chemical manufacturing and iron production processes, improved efficiency of water power, the increasing use of steam power, and the development of machine tools. It also included the change from wood and other bio-fuels to coal.
What combination of factors were necessary to begin the Industrial Revolution?

- Atlantic Ocean trade system
- Coal, iron and timber
- Urbanization
- Improved agricultural productivity
- Legal protection of private property
- Rivers and canals
- Foreign resources
- Barbwire
- Capital

- labor sources from immigrants, women, and children
- growth of cities
- Initial investments from entrepreneurs
- new technology
- reliable sources of raw materials
- a need for the product
THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION 1750 to 1830

ENCLOSURES
- crop rotation
- common land gone
- pushed through new farming methods
- pedigree herds
- needed an act of Parliament

AGRICULTURE
- drainage
- fenland
- grasses
- "Tumip" Townshend
- turnips
- hoe
- plough (iron plough)
- drill
- seed drill
- hoes
- ploughs
- cattle (short horns)
- sheep (Leicestershires)

IMPROVEMENTS
- cultivating new lands
- developing new crops
- designing new machinery
- better breeding stock
- Robert Bakewell

INDUSTRY
- cotton industry
- steam engine
- coal mining
- iron industry

TRANSPORT
- roads
- canals
- railways
What “fueled” (both literally and metaphorically) the Ind Rev?

- steam engine
- internal combustion
- fossil fuels

- competition
- labor
- raw materials
How did **factories** change the nature of labor itself?

- **Specialization of labor**
- **Assembly line work**

  - **shift** from *agricultural* labor to *industrial* labor
  - jobs became **less** diversified
  - **more women** and **children** in the workforce
  - **decreased** **sanitary**/*safety* conditions, **frequent abuse** to the workers in the workplace
  - sometimes **unfair practices** were enacted (very low wages, long hours)
  - usually based on a **strict time schedule**
Where did factories start, and where/how did the factory system spread?

- 1st NW Europe
- 2nd Europe, US, Russia, Japan

Factories were introduced in Britain, specifically factories that specialized in textile and iron production. The factory system spread to other regions of Europe and to America. The concept of factories spread to regions that had raw materials available to them. There was also an increasing need (due to rapid population growths and increasing global trade) for certain products, so factories, places that can produce those products reliably and quickly, were necessary to meet that demand.
What was the “2nd Ind Rev?” How did the Ind Rev affect the role of science in larger society?

- 2nd Ind Rev
- steel
- chemical
- electricity

The second industrial revolution (which occurred during the late 19th century) or known as the technological revolution was based around the many scientific innovations that occurred during the time (Bessemer steel, electricity, internal combustion engine, new chemicals). The rapid increase in demand for these types of products caused the need for new methods of fast production – such as mass production and the assembly line. These changes occurred mostly in the United States and continental Europe.
How did the Ind Rev influence world trade overall?

It created new markets, demand was met by increased production, the importation of raw materials became more prevalent. New technology such as railroads and steam power lowered transit time (therefore, exportation of perishable food products became possible) Overall, global trade increased.
What raw materials were commonly exported to industrialized areas?

- Cotton
- Rubber
- Palm oil
- Sugar
- Wheat
- Meat
- Guano
- Metals and Minerals

Coal, iron, cotton, food (wheat or livestock for butchering purposes), labor, wood
As industrial production rose, what type(s) of production **declined**?

- Textile in India
- US antebellum South

Products that were made by artisans or were handmade (ex. made-by-order furniture, pottery, etc.)
What “new” markets did industrial-ized states look for/create for their exports?

- America and France in Asia

Easily exploitable natives (such as those in imperial colonies) who can monopolized by their products
What role did monetary and precious metals play in the Ind Rev?

- Copper in Mexico
- Diamond and Goldmines in Africa

-Iron became an essential material for steel production
-Silver, gold, and copper were exported faster due to the introduction of faster transportation (steam power and railroad)
-Important raw materials, so there was an increase in exports in these materials
-Gold and silver became important in developing economies (to back up paper money), so they were important exports
How did the Industrial Revolution affect the scale of businesses and overall economic activity?

- Carnegie
- Rockefeller
- Multi-national Businesses

- “Trusts” and big businesses became more prevalent
- Monopolies overtook the market which made it more difficult for smaller businesses to survive
- Businesses grew to a national scale
- Money was concentrated with the rich
How did intellectuals explain, & industrialists legitimize the economic changes of the Industrial Revolution?

- Social Darwinism – the big businesses deserved to survive since they were better equipped in terms of money and other investments than the smaller businesses. This also reflected their views of themselves in relation to the lower class.

- “Gospel of Wealth” – God gave the rich the duty to help the poor by providing opportunities but not through charity so the poor would have to work for their own well-beings.

- “Self-strengthening” - they believed that their work would develop the nation as a whole.

• Adam Smith’s Wealth of Nations

• Laissez-faire capitalism

• Corporations

• John Stuart Mills
What financial institutions facilitated industrial production?

- Stock markets
- Insurance
- Gold standard
- LLC

To facilitate investments at all levels of industrial production, financiers developed and expanded various financial institutions. Financial instruments expanded.
What were the important developments in transportation during the Ind. Rev?

- **Steam power/coal** – powered ships and trains reliably.
- **Railroads/trains** – enabled products/ideas to be quickly transmitted to other regions of the continent.

- **Steam-powered**: RR, ships
- **Canals**: (Oxford, Erie, Suez, Panama)
- **Tele-**: -graph, -phone,
What were the (categories of) responses to the Industrial Revolution?

- Utopian Socialism
- Marxism
- Anarchism

In industrialized states, many workers organized themselves to improve working conditions, limit hours and gain higher wages while others opposed capitalist exploitation of workers by promoting alternative visions of society.
How did workers respond to the Industrial Revolution, and how did their vision of society compare to industrialists’?

- Karl Marx, *Communist Manifesto*
- Utopian Socialism
- Robert Owens
- Cooperative movement

Some accepted their status (ex. believed in Rags to Riches) but most protested against the unfair work practices enacted by big businesses. The protests led to worker unions, the later establishment of anti-trust organizations/constitutional acts.
How did gov’ts respond to the tremendous economic changes?

- Tokugawa – Meiji transition
- China: Opium Wars
- Self-Strengthening Movement
- Russia, Sergei Witte & Trans-Siberian RR
- Muhammad Ali Cotton industry in Egypt

- In US, presidents/federal government did nothing to stop the overgrowth of big business
- In US, the government banned slavery due to shift to industrial economy
- In Japan, the government became more involved with business.
- Developed more massive armies due to increase of wealth
- Competition between industrial nations, which resulted in more conflicts
How and why did some governments reform because of the Industrial Revolution?

- There became a need to mediate between employers and workers.

- Initially, the US government favored big businesses in the court but turned to several anti-monopoly acts were passed (e.g. Sherman Anti-Trust) protestors.

- Some governments, such as China/Russia, actively pursued industrial activities to strengthen the state (i.e., self-strengthening) by adopting western technology (which was considered to be shameful in the past). They did not, however, truly became an industrial nation as their “self-strengthening” was a reaction to the recent rise of Western dominance.

• state pensions and public health in Germany
• expansion of suffrage in Britain
• public education in many states
How did the Industrial Revolution affect social and demographic characteristics?

-In industrial nations, cities were population centers

-Initially, mortality rates/instances of illnesses increased to the unsanitary conditions of factories and cities

-famines and food shortages were common as food had to be brought into cities

-population increased dramatically
What socio-economic classes changes developed? How did the Industrial Revolution affect family relationships, gender roles, and society’s overall demographic composition? What opportunities and challenges to “communities” developed because of the Industrial Revolution?

• Proletariat
• Ada Lovelace

• **New social** classes, including the **middle class** and the **industrial working class**, developed.

• Family dynamics, gender roles and demographics changed in response to industrialization.

• Rapid urbanization that accompanied global capitalism often led to unsanitary conditions, as well as to new forms of community.
CAPITALISM
What are the similarities & differences between colonialism and imperialism? How did imperialism affect Europe’s influence around the world?

• Romans
• Africa/Berlin Conference

Both involve the acquisition of land, the control of another nation.

Differences:
Colonialism: This refers to the immigration of people to a new territory who still abide by the laws and customs of the mother country. Colonies tend to be more permanent than imperial satellite nations.

Imperialism: Focused more on monetary goals rather than permanent settlement. Primary workforce comes from natives of that territory rather than immigrants/settlers from the mother country.
Which area(s) of the world became imperial powers, and why did they imperialize while other areas did not? Which states increased their influence and control over their pre-existing colonies, and which saw their influence decrease?

- British in India
- Dutch in Indonesia
- Jakarta
- Americans and Japanese dominate Asia
- Decline of Spanish and Portuguese

- Great Britain increased its control over India
- Spain lost control of its colonies in Latin America, as their colonies successfully fought for independence
- Great Britain also lost control of its American colonies
- China increased control over their empire (Manchuria, Taiwan, Vietnam, etc.)
- Persia and the ottoman empires control weakened (Balkans, Romania)
What methods and tactics did industrialized states use to establish and expand their empires?

- British in West Africa
- Belgium in the Congo
- Colonies
  - British: South Africa
  - Australia and New Zealand
  - French in Algeria
- Opium Wars
- British/America in Latin America $$$

- Empires offered incentives to natives (westernization, culture, protection) in exchange for their compliance
- They occupied powerful roles in court and office (eg. China in Thailand)
- They used military force to stabilize the empire
- Indirect rule (eg. In Africa Britain ruled through the natives)
- Adopting business imperialism provided a stable source of income (through the acquisition of raw materials/cash crops) which could be used to further government efforts to expand their empires
How did **imperialism** help, hurt, or change various states?

- **African** countries/nations were **impaired** by the **intervention** of **imperialistic** European nations
- The African **population** was largely **decimated** due to an increase in **disease, plague**, and **violence**
- Natives were **exploited** for unfair **labor** practices (not necessarily slavery) and raw materials were plundered by the Europeans
- The **court** of colonized nations began to resemble that of **Europe**
- **Trial** by jury replaced **supernatural** practices
- **Countries** in South America, the **Caribbean**, and Latin America became predominately **Spanish/Portuguese**
- Countries in Southeast Asia (ex. **Philippines**) became predominately **Christian/Catholic**
- **American colonies** experienced a boom in **population** growth (due to **British rule**), which accelerated **settlement** and **industrialization** in the region
How did anti-imperialism affect the Ottoman Empire’s territories?

- Balkans
- Greece
- Egypt

Resistance of colonies led to the formation of independent states
What were the effects of nationalism on various peoples and regions?

- The Cherokee Nation
  - Nationalism started revolutions to gain independence from mother country
- Siam
  - The Jamaica letter was an appeal to England to support Latin America in their fight for independence against Span
- Hawai‘i
  - Anti-imperialism in the Ottoman Empire also thrived off of nationalism and helped to create new territories
- The Zulu Kingdom
  - Increased racism against natives
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nation</th>
<th>Years Active</th>
<th>Existing Empire</th>
<th>United States History</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cherokee</td>
<td>1794-1907</td>
<td>A legal, autonomous tribal government</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>existing within the United States made up of voluntarily and involuntarily removed Native Americans.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Current Status: The Cherokee Nation’s autonomous status was removed by Congress in the early 20th century and exists today as one of the many federally recognized Native American tribes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siam</td>
<td>1782-1932</td>
<td>An absolute monarch and trading with the Western powers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Current Status: Although forcibly siding with Japan in WWII, after the war they became a key US ally. Dictator followed dictactor until eventually a stable state emerged in the 1980s.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>1795-1893</td>
<td>A United Western-style monarchy in the late 18th century.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hawaii became a United States territory.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Current Status: Eventually annexed by the United States, Hawaii became the 50th state in 1959.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zulu</td>
<td>1816-1897</td>
<td>Shaka Zulu in the 1820s, the Zulu's eventually lost the Anglo-Zulu War and became a part of British South Africa.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Current Status: Mainly consisting of wildlife preserves, Zulu territory is one of the 9 states of South Africa.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
How did imperialists justify imperialism?

- **Social Darwinism**
- **Eugenics**
- **White man’s burden**

- The belief that they were aiding natives through religious conversion and westernization
- Believed it was “god’s duty”
- Promise of new wealth achieved through greater access to raw materials
- A way to justify the Anglo/Western supremacy was the process of eugenics.
How did both the Enlightenment & colonized peoples’ actions affect political developments after 1750? How did political rebellions affect political structures & ideologies around the world?

The 18th century marked the beginning of an intense period of revolution and rebellion against existing governments, and the establishment of new nation-states around the world. Enlightenment thought and the resistance of colonized peoples to imperial centers shaped this revolutionary activity. These rebellions sometimes resulted in the formation of new states and stimulated the development of new ideologies. These new ideas in turn further stimulated the revolutionary and anti-imperial tendencies of this period.

**FIVE Core Beliefs of Enlightenment**

1. REASON
2. NATURE
3. HAPPINESS
4. PROGRESS
5. LIBERTY
Enlightenment ideals prompt the French people to revolt against their traditional monarchy. They embrace the ideals of liberty, fraternity and equality.
What role did the Enlightenment play in making political revolutions & rebellions possible?

- The Enlightenment ideals emphasizing the importance of the rights of man were first applied to government as a result of the French Revolution.

- As a result of this application, those ideals influenced both revolution and government formation around the world, starting with the Atlantic rim and spreading outward.

- European countries were affected by these movements first, though it spread quickly to the Americas. Later it began to seep into Afro-eurasian politics as well.

- American and French Revolutions
- Haiti
- Toussaint Louverture
How did Enlightenment thinkers affect understandings of the relationship between the natural world and humans?

- Scientific Method
- Voltaire
- Rousseau
- Philosophes
- Salons

Thinkers applied new ways of understanding the natural world to human relationships, encouraging observation and inference in all spheres of life.
How did the Enlightenment evaluate the role of religion in public life?

- Deism
- Theory of Progress
- Loss of Church land in France
- Science vs. Religion

Intellectuals critiqued the role that religion played in public life, insisting on the importance of reason as opposed to revelation.
What new political **ideas** re: the **individual, natural rights, and the social contract** did the Enlightenment develop?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Idea</th>
<th>Thinker</th>
<th>Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natural rights—life, liberty, property</td>
<td>Locke</td>
<td>Fundamental to U.S. Declaration of Independence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separation of powers</td>
<td>Montesquieu</td>
<td>France, United States, and Latin American nations use separation of powers in new constitutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom of thought and expression</td>
<td>Voltaire</td>
<td>Guaranteed in U.S. Bill of Rights and French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen; European monarchs reduce or eliminate censorship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abolishment of torture</td>
<td>Beccaria</td>
<td>Guaranteed in U.S. Bill of Rights; torture outlawed or reduced in nations of Europe and the Americas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious freedom</td>
<td>Voltaire</td>
<td>Guaranteed in U.S. Bill of Rights and French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen; European monarchs reduce persecution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women’s equality</td>
<td>Wollstonecraft</td>
<td>Women’s rights groups form in Europe and North America</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What social & political norms did Enlightenment thinkers challenge? What were the effects of their questioning?

- William Wilberforce
- Revolution
- Expand Suffrage
- End Serfdom

- The degree in which the government would maintain the rights of Man and Citizens.
- The questioning of Slavery.
- Consent of the Govern.
Revolutionary Documents

• The American Declaration of Independence
• The French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen
• Bolivar’s Jamaica Letter
What is the basis of national identity and nationalism? How did governments use these new ideas on their populations?

- French Revolution
- Social Darwinism
- Liberty, Fraternity, Equality
- Jefferson and Washington

New sense of commonality based on language, religion, social customs and territory. These newly imagined nat’l communities linked this identity w/ the borders of the state while gov’ts used this idea to unite diverse populations.
Why did reform and revolutionary movements arise during the “long 19th century?"
How did subject peoples relate to their ruling governments?

- War of 27 years
- Social Contract
- The challenge of the Marathas to the Mughal Sultans
- Aurangzeb
- Haitian revolt
- Native American Resistance

Subjects challenged the centralized imperial governments
How did rebellions and revolutions in the Americas and Europe reflect Enlightenment ideals?

- American Revolution (1775-83),
- French Revolution (1789-199)
- Haitian Revolution (1791-1804)
- Several Latin American movements (1810-28)

American colonial subjects led a series of rebellions, which facilitated the emergence of independent states in the United States, Haiti, and mainland Latin America. French subjects rebelled their monarchy.
How did slaves’ resistance affect existing authorities in the Americas?

• **Maroon societies** were groups of rebel slaves in South, Central, and even parts of North America. They were the antithesis of slavery.
What was the relationship between nationalism and anti-colonialism?

- **Boxer Rebellion**
- **Indian Revolt of 1857**

Increasing questions about political authority and growing nationalism contributed to anti-colonial movements. The Indian Revolt of 1857 started as a mutiny of sepoys from the East India Company Army and escalated into a full scale civilian rebellion. It has also been known as India's First War of Independence.
How did religion influence nationalism?

- Ghost Dance
- Xhosa Cattle Killing Movement
- Taiping Rebellion

Some of the rebellions were influenced by religious ideas.

Historians estimate that the Gcaleka killed between 300,000 and 400,000 head of cattle.
How did imperial governments react to nationalistic rebellions?

• Tanzimat Reform: Ottoman
• Self-Strengthening Movement: Qing/Manchus

Responses to increasingly frequent rebellions led to reforms in imperial policies.
What other new ideologies did the Enlightenment stimulate?

The global spread of European political and social thought and the increasing number of rebellions stimulated new transnational ideologies and solidarity.
What new political ideologies developed from ca. 1750-1900?

- Liberalism
- Socialism
- Communism

Discontent with monarchist and imperial rule encouraged the development of political ideologies, including liberalism, socialism, and communism.
What people or issues did Enlightenment thinkers ignore or overlook?

- Mary Wollstonecraft's *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*
- Olympe de Gouges's "Declaration of the Rights of Women and the Female Citizen"
- The resolutions passed at the Seneca Falls Conference in 1848

Demands for women's suffrage and an emergent feminism challenged political and gender hierarchies.

Seneca Falls Convention New York 1848: the beginning of the women’s movement in the U.S.
- Organized by Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton.
- Their purpose was to discuss the social, civil, and religious condition and rights of women. They wanted to publicize the second class status of women and begin the fight to remedy it.
- Over 300 attended.
- A series of declarations was passed. The issue of female suffrage met serious opposition until a speech by Frederick Douglass convinced the delegates to pass a declaration demanding it.
- Only one Convention attendee, 19 year old Charlotte Woodward lived to see women win the vote in 1920.
How did migrations in this period compare to earlier periods? What were the main social, economic, and political causes and effects of this new age of migration?

• Romantic Nationalism
• Ethnocentrism
• Urbanization

The numbers of migrants increased significantly due to transoceanic empires and a global capitalist economy which created New Societies and created Challenges.
How did the Industrial Revolution affect migration patterns during this period?

Migration in many cases was influenced by changes in demography in both industrialized and unindustrialized societies that presented challenges to existing patterns of living.
What were the **causes of world population growth**?

Changes in food production and improved medical conditions contributed to a significant global rise in population.
How did new modes of transportation affect migration?

- Steam Engine
- Trans-continental railroads
- Canals

Because of the nature of the new modes of transportation, both internal and external migrants increasingly relocated to cities. This pattern contributed to the significant global urbanization of the nineteenth century.
Why did people migrate? What were the economic motives behind migration?

Many individuals chose freely to relocate, often in search of work.

**Push factors**
- Population pressure
- Poor infrastructure
- Inadequate job offer
- Bad educational chances
- Poor health care
- Ecological problems
- Natural disasters
- Social compulsions

**Pull factors**
- Improvement in the standard of living
- Better health care and availability of services
- Varied employment opportunities
- Higher wages
- Quality of education
- No social compulsions
- Future prospects
What types of migration were voluntary vs. involuntary?

- Slavery
- Chinese Indian Indentured Servitude
- Convict labor
  - Penal colonies
- Manual Laborers
- Specialized Professionals
- Indian Coolies: Kuli “day-labor”
  - India to Jamaica

The new global capitalist economy continued to rely on coerced and semicoerced labor migration.
How permanent were migrations?

- Japanese agricultural workers in the Pacific
- Labanese merchants in the Americas
- Italians in Argentina

While many migrants permanently relocated, a significant number of temporary and seasonal migrants returned to their home societies.
What were the social consequences and reactions to 19th century migrations?

- Immigration to the Americas
- The oversea migration of many Europeans introduced machines that eventually led to the depletion of many natural resources much faster than Native Americans had before them.
- This led to a decrease in native population across vast areas of land that were previously unexploited.

The large-scale nature of migration, especially in the nineteenth century, produced a variety of consequences and reactions to the increasingly diverse societies on the part of migrants and the existing populations.
How were gender roles affected by migration?

Due to the physical nature of the labor in demand, migrants tended to be male, leaving women to take on new roles in the home society that had been formerly occupied by men.
How did migrants preserve and transplant their culture in their new homes?

- **Chinese in Southeast Asia, the Caribbean, South America, and North America**
- **Indians in East and southern Africa, the Caribbean, and Southeast Asia**
- **Chinatown in DC**

Migrants often created ethnic enclaves in different parts of the world which helped transplant their culture into new environments and facilitated the development of migrant support networks.
How did receiving societies react to the new presence of foreign migrants?

- The Chinese Exclusion Acts
- The White Australia Policy

Receiving societies did not always embrace immigrants, as seen in the various degrees of ethnic and racial prejudice and the ways states attempted to regulate the increased flow of people across their borders.