

# Bell Dinger: 4-10

- Complete a five sentence paragraph using at least one vocabulary word per sentence. The paragraph needs to flow and make sense with the material that we are talking about now

# Bell Dinger 4/11

1. What two changes in farming helped mark the start of the Agricultural Revolution?
2. Why were the railroad lines in Germany all linked in some way to the Ruhr Valley?
3. What was the name of the man who improved upon the steam engine and who was the person who put the steam engine on a boat?
4. What was one of the main focuses of the German government with their resources during the Industrial Revolution?

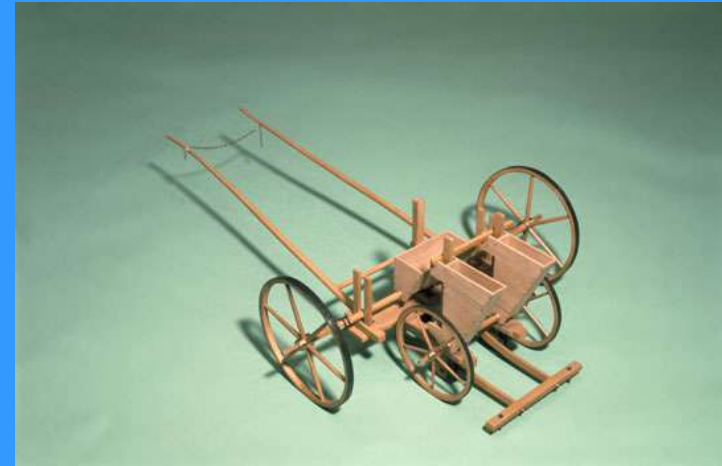
# Bell Dinger 4/14

1. Where did the Japanese government send their diplomats in order to modernize?
2. What were Japan's two biggest exports during the industrial revolution?
3. Who wrote that economic liberty guaranteed economic progress?
4. Who predicted destruction of the capitalist system and creation of a classless communist state?

# Industrialization, Nationalism, and Imperialism

- Agricultural Revolution:
  - New technology and gene manipulation allowed for more crops to be grown on a smaller area of land
  - As farms became more productive, fewer workers were needed on farms
  - More workers were available for factory work
  - Small farmers forced to become tenant farmers or give up farming & move to cities

## Industrialization in England Contributing Factors:



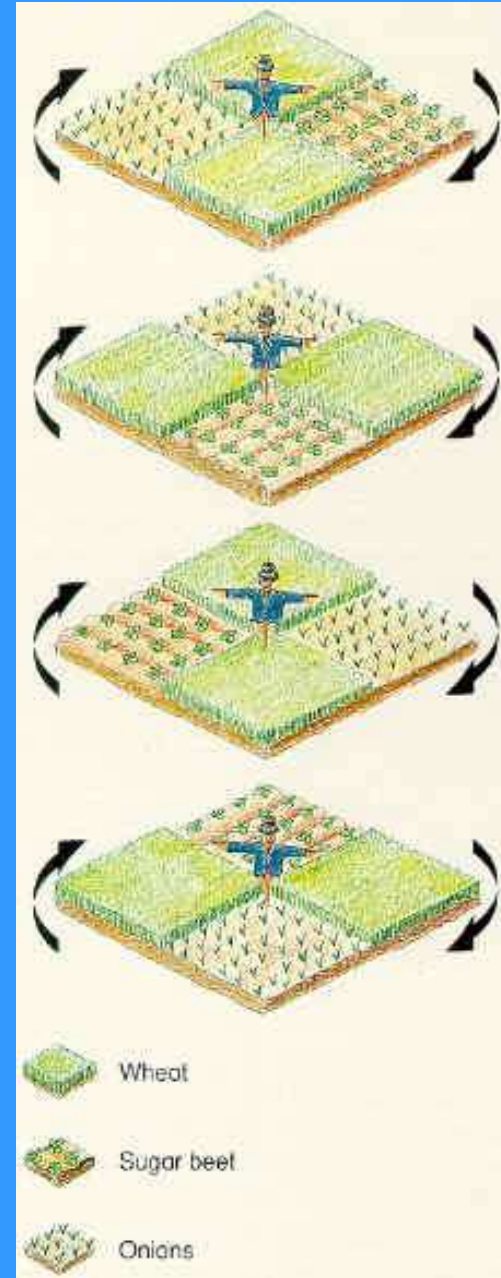
# Industrialization in England

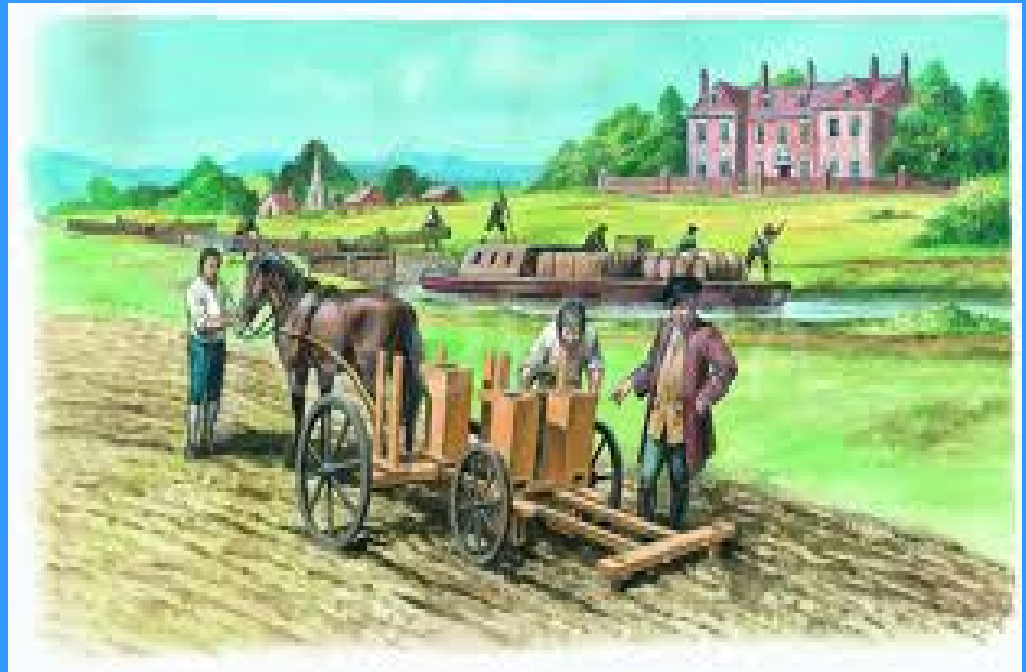
- Crop Rotation:

- Improved medieval 3-field system (explain 3-field) by planting crops on rotation in the same field and planting a crop that would put nutrients into the soil as one of the crops in the rotation

- EX

- Year 1: Wheat (exhausted soil nutrients)
- Year 2: Root crop like turnips (restore nutrients)
- Year 3: Barley
- Year 4: Clover







# Industrialization in England

## Contributing Factors:



- Why Britain?:

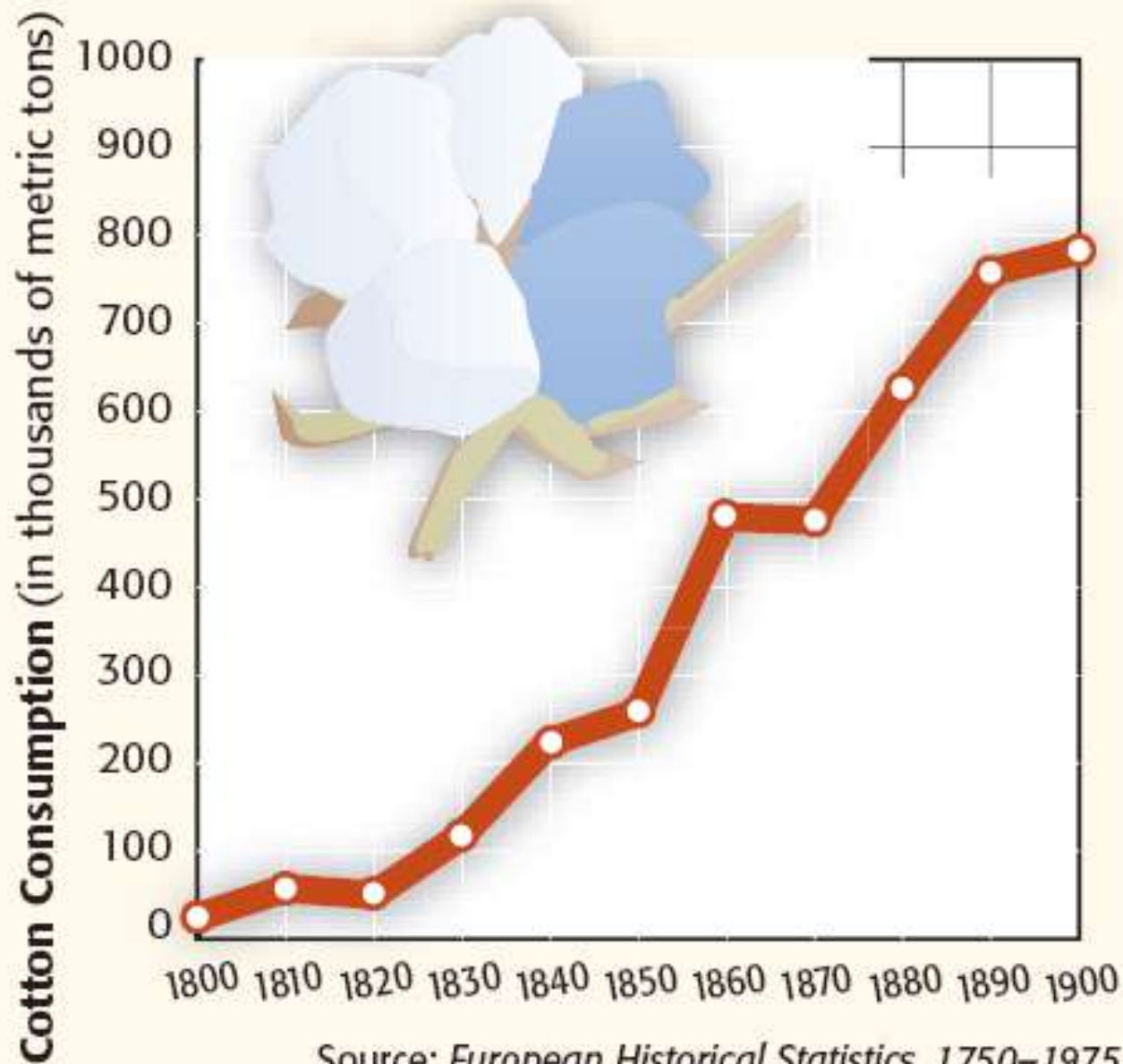
- Natural Resources:

1. Water power & coal to fuel machines
2. Iron ore - construct machines, tools, buildings
3. Rivers for inland transportation
4. Harbors - merchant ships set sail





# British Cotton Consumption, 1800–1900



# Industrialization in England

## Contributing Factors:

- Why Britain?:

- Economic Expansion:

- Investment in new inventions
    - Highly developed banking system
    - Growing trade, economic prosperity,  
climate of progress lead to increased  
demand for goods



# Industrialization in England

## Contributing Factors:

- Why Britain?:
  - Political Stability:
    - No wars on British soil
    - Positive attitude
    - Laws to encourage business
- Britain had factors of production (land, labor, and capital)

# Industrialization in Germany

## Natural Resources:

- Obstacle political disunity
- Coal-rich Ruhr Valley
- Led to importation of British equipment, engineers
- Sent children to England to learn industrial management





# Industrialization in Germany

## Contributing Factors:

- Railroads:
  - Built to link manufacturing cities to Ruhr Valley



# Industrialization in Japan

## Contributing Factors

- Meiji Reform:
  - A turning point in Japanese history in 1868 when the last shogun was overthrown and the emperor assumed direct control over the nation. The following Meiji Period (1868-1912) was marked by Japan's opening to the **West** and the establishment of a strong **centralized** government.



# Industrialization in Japan

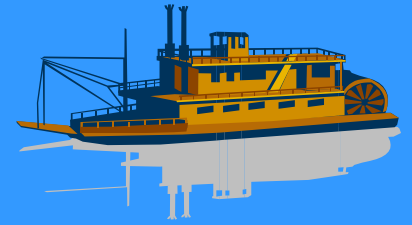
## Process:

- Transportation:
  - Followed industrialization
  - Early 1900s = modern economy
  - Built a **road** network and a **railroad** system **gridding** each island



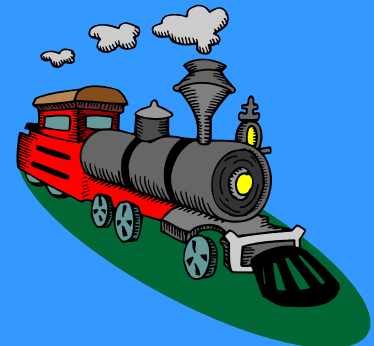
# Industrialization in England

## Process:



- Transportation:

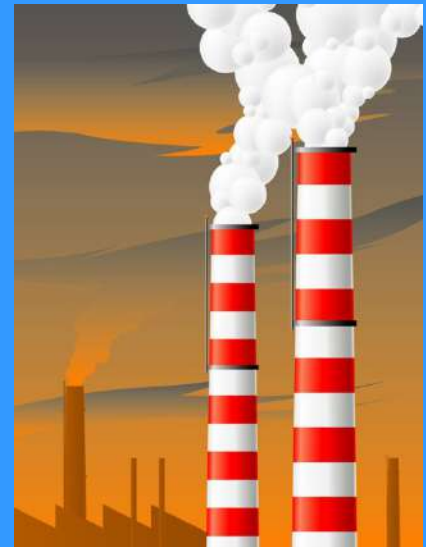
- **James Watt** - improved steam engine
- Robert Fulton - put steam engine in steamboat
- **Canals** built - slashed cost of transporting goods
- Improved roads where wagons would not sink when it rained
- Steam-powered **locomotives**



# Industrialization in England

## Process:

- Rise of Cities:
  - Growth of **factory** system lead to more city building and a population shift toward cities (**urbanization**)
  - Built near sources of **energy** (coal & water)
  - London most important



# Industrialization in England

## Process:

- Living & Working Conditions:
  - No development plans, sanitary & building codes so factories weren't clean or safe - no aid in case of injury
  - **Coal mines** most dangerous - children and women employed here because they were cheap
  - Sickness widespread
  - Avg. worker = **14** hrs/day, **6** days/wk
  - Lacked housing, **education**

# Industrialization in Germany

## Process:

- Transportation;
  - German government developed **iron** and **steel** manufacturing companies which when combined with the **steam powered locomotives** allowed cities to spring up here faster than any other area in Europe.

# Industrialization in Germany

## Process:

- Economy and Military:
  - Strength in the economy due to a strong **steel** industry allowed Germany to use a lot of industrial production to **improve** its **military** and **Navy**.
  - Because of the concentration of Germany to improve its **military** and **navy** Germany's economy largely revolved around the production of steel and **weapons**.

# Industrialization in Japan

## Process:

- Transportation:
  - Followed **industrialization**
  - Early 1900s Japan modernized their economy through a private banking system
  - Built railroads

# Industrialization in Japan

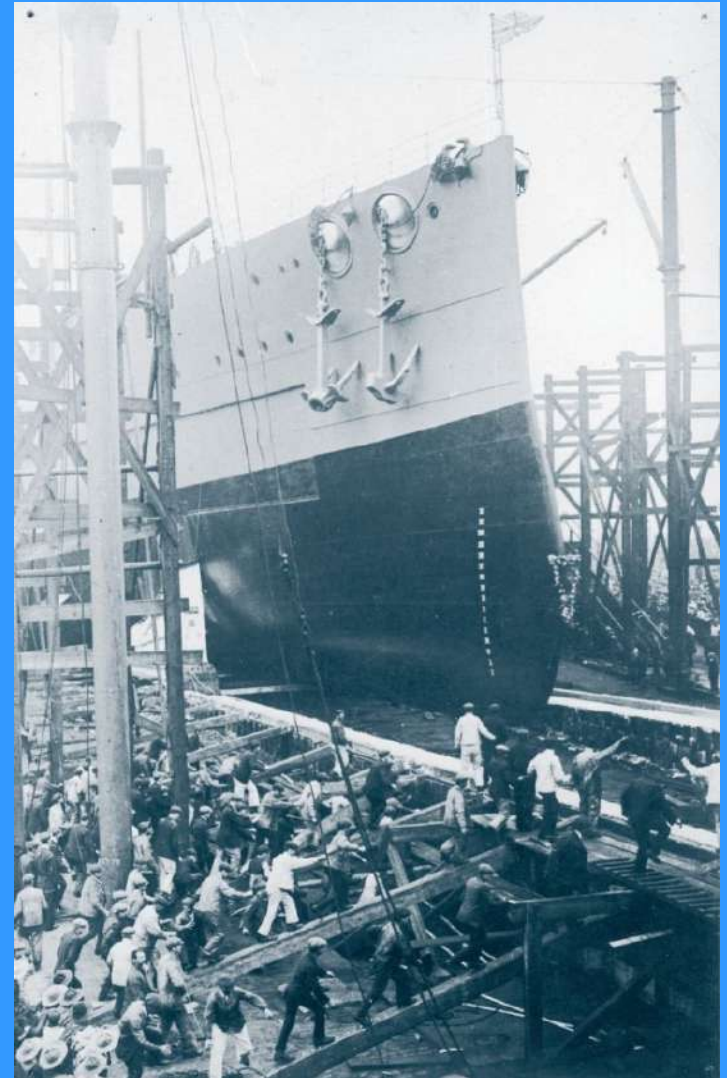
## Process:

- Westernization:
  - To counter western influence Japan had to modernize
  - Diplomats sent to Europe and North America to study Western ways
  - Goal was to chose the best ways & adapt them into their culture
  - Modernized military



# Industrialization in Japan Process:

- Modernization:
  - Coal production grew
  - Built thousands of factories
  - Expanded their unique specialization production of tea and silk
  - Increased shipbuilding to be competitive with west





# Industrialization

## Working Conditions:



- Industry created many new jobs
- Factories were dirty, unsafe, dangerous
- Factory bosses exercised harsh discipline
- Long-Term Effect:
  - Workers eventually fought for and won increased wages, shorter hours, better conditions



# Industrialization

## Social Classes:

- Factory workers were overworked and underpaid
- Skilled workers rose to lower middle class.
- Factory owners and merchants formed upper middle class.
- Upper class became primarily made up of business owners.
- Long-Term Effect:
  - Standard of living rose



# Industrialization

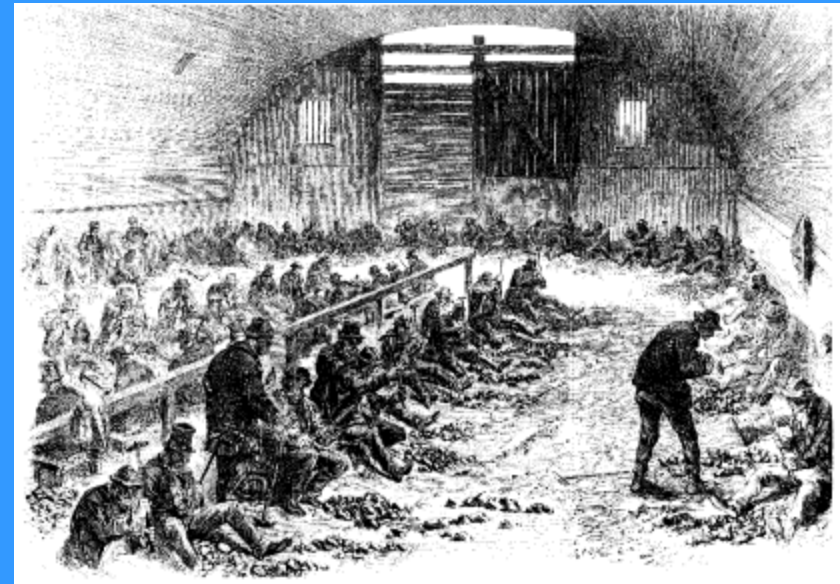
## Size of Cities:

- Factories brought job seekers to cities
- Urban areas doubled, tripled, or quadrupled in size
- Many cities specialized in certain industries
- Long-Term Effect:
  - Suburbs grew as people fled crowded cities



# Industrialization Living Conditions:

- Cities lacked sanitary codes or building controls
- Housing, water, and social services were scarce
- Epidemics swept through the city
- Long-Term Effect:
  - Housing, diet, and clothing improved



# Impact of Industrialization

## Rise of Global Inequality:

- Widened wealth gap between industrialized and non-industrialized countries
- Industrialized countries saw poor countries as markets for manufacturing products.
- Began seizing colonies for economic resources which lead to imperialism



# Impact of Industrialization

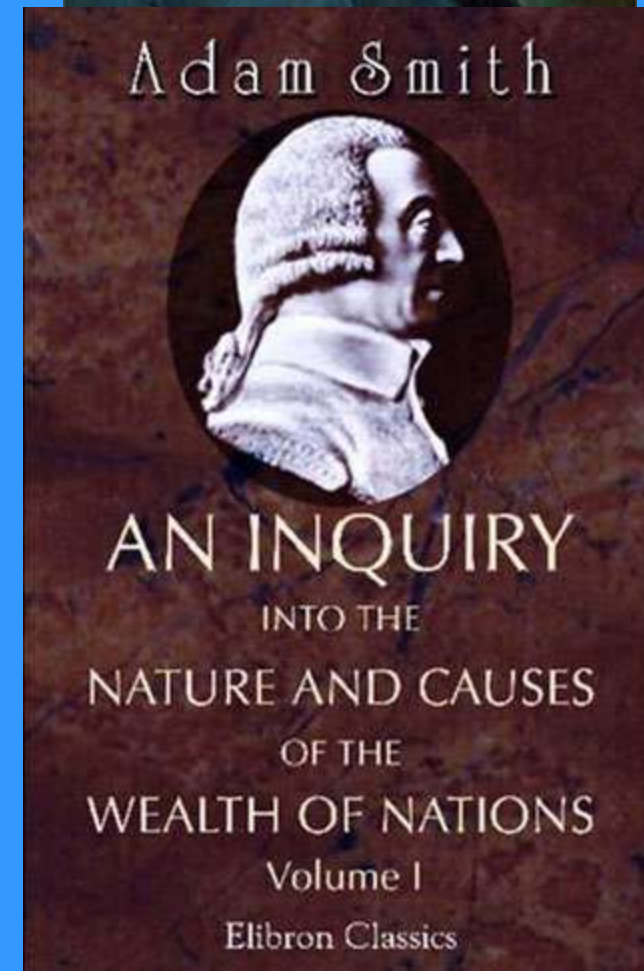
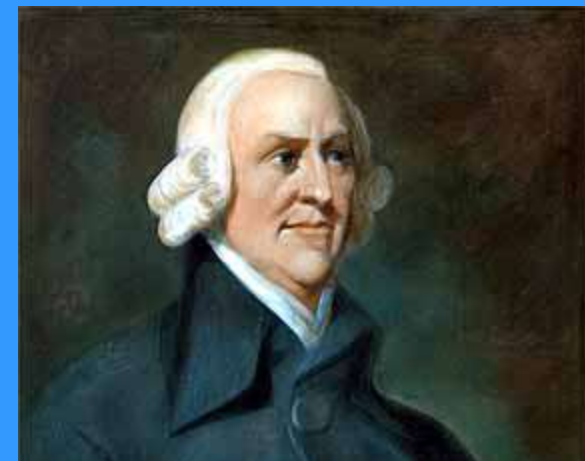
## Transformation of Society:

- Industrialized countries have tremendous economic power.
- Population, health, and wealth rose dramatically in all industrialized countries.
- Development of middle class allowed for the education of more children

# Important Writings

## Adam Smith:

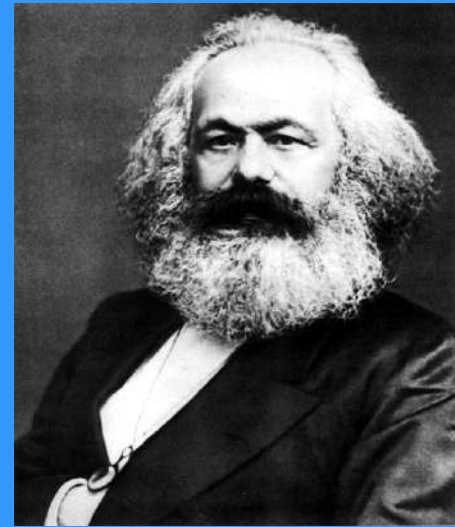
- Basic Ideas:
  - Economic liberty guaranteed economic progress
  - Government need not interfere in the economy
- Wrote "Wealth of Nations"



# Important Writings

## Karl Marx:

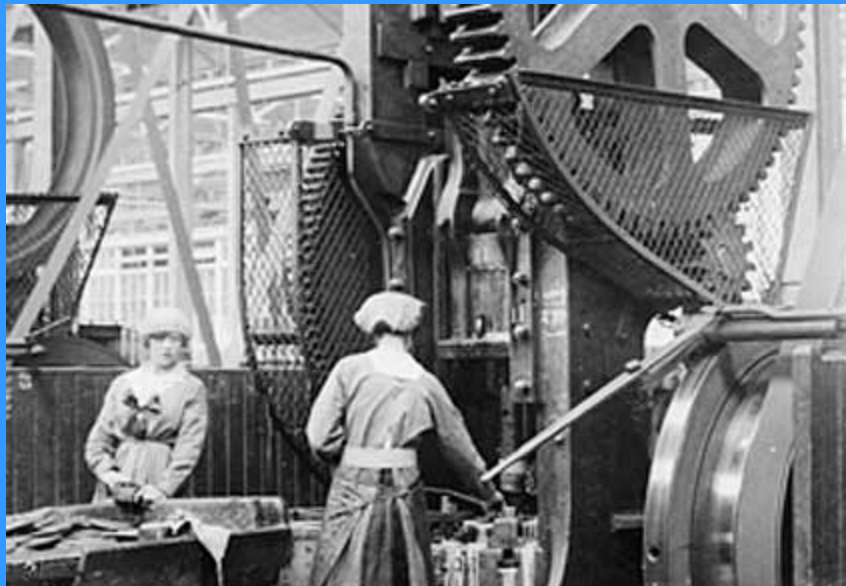
- Predicted destruction of the capitalist system and creation of a classless communist state in which the means of production would be owned by the people.
- In communism however the economic decisions are made by the government.
- Wrote "Communist Manifesto"



# Impact of Urbanization on Women

## Mixed Blessing:

- Good: Made wages as opposed to the wages they didn't make at home
- Bad: Women usually made 1/3 the amount men made



# Impact of Urbanization on Women Reform Movements:

- Women served as safety inspectors in most factories and in women-dominated factories they formed unions



# Impact of Urbanization on Women

## Jane Adams:

- Women's suffrage activist who ran a settlement house to provide social services to residents of a poor neighborhood





# 7 Weeks War

## Unification of Germany:

- Led by Prussia
- Otto von Bismarck - Prime Minister under Wilhelm I
  - Policy of Realpolitik:
    - Tough power politics
    - Issues not decided by resolutions, but by “blood and iron”
    - Allowed him to expand Prussia & achieve dominance





# Germany

## Seven Weeks' War (1866)

- Bismarck provoked **Austria** to declare war on Prussia
- Prussia (superior training & equipment) humiliated **Austria**
- **Austrians** lost **Venetia**, which was given to **Italy** and the **Austrians** had to accept Prussian annexation of more **German** territory

# Germany

## Franco-Prussian War (1870-1871)

- France declares war on Prussia
- Final stage in German unification
- South Germans (Catholic) accepted Prussian (Protestant) leadership
- King Wilhelm I crowned "Kaiser" - emperor
  - Called empire "Second Reich" (HRE was the 1st)
- Bismarck achieved Prussian dominance by "blood and iron"

# Forces of Imperialism

## Motives:

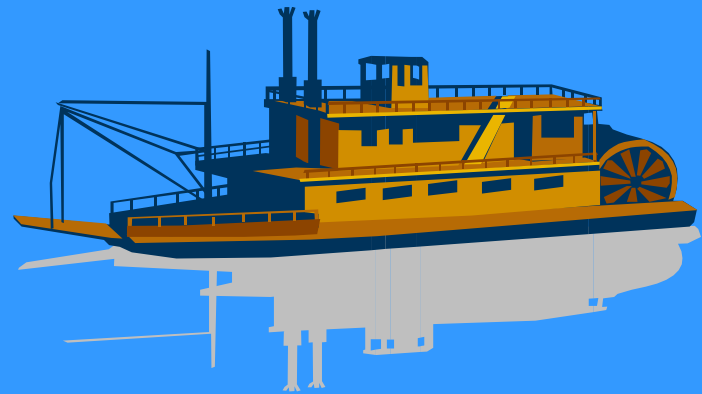
- Economic competition for markets and raw materials
- National pride
- Racism
- Missionaries desire to Christianize and "civilize" non-European peoples



# Forces of Imperialism

## Technological Advantages over Africa:

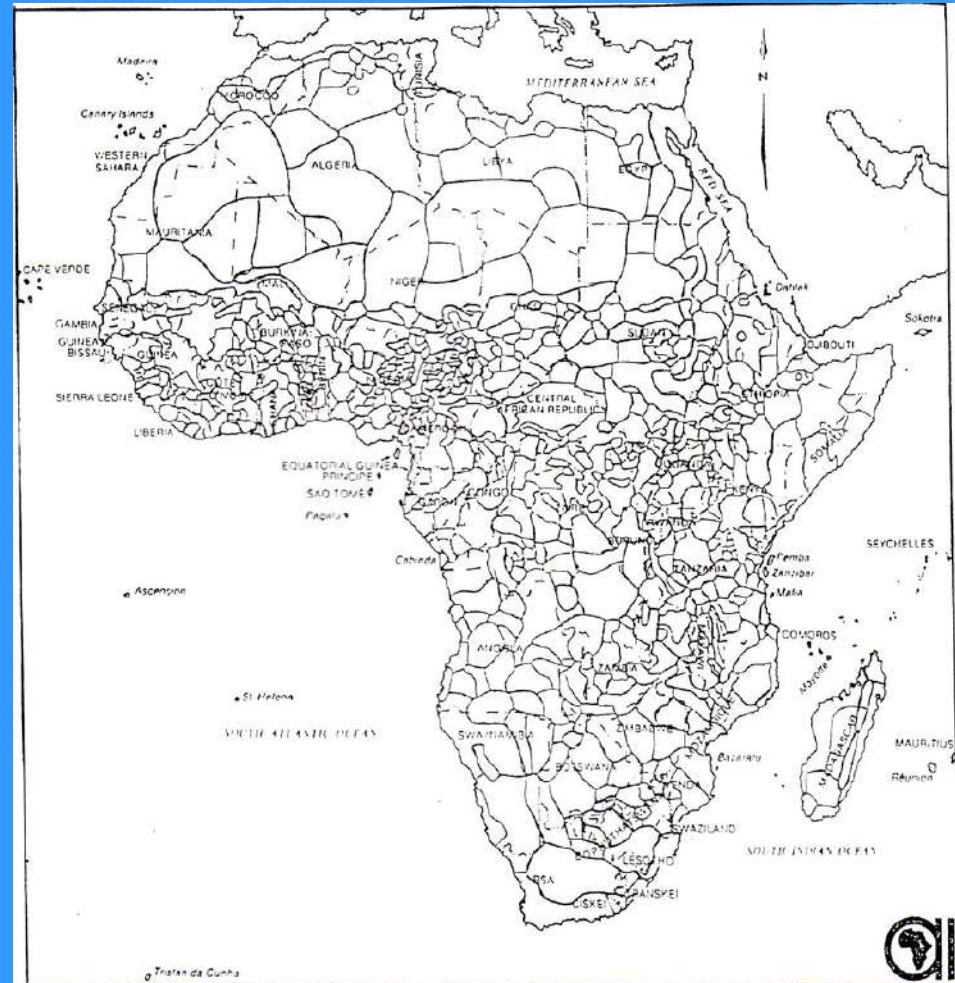
- Superior weapons
- Railroads and steamships
- Quinine (drug) to protect from malaria which is very common in tropical climates



# Forces of Imperialism

## Factors Making Africa Vulnerable:

- Africans' great diversity of languages and cultures.
- Ethnic rivalries
- Lower level of technology, including weapons



MAP 2: SUPERIMPOSED ETHNIC MAP OF AFRICA  
(Source: Africa Institute and De Blij, 1977: 102)

# Division of Africa

## Berlin Conference of 1884 & 1885:

- Agreement among 14 European nations about how to divide Africa among European countries
- Outcomes:
  - Random distribution of African ethnic and linguistic groups among European nations
  - Transformation of the way of life of Africans





# Division of Africa

## Clash in South Africa:



- Zulus
  - Shaka - created large centralized state
  - Successors unable to keep together against British superior arms - British invaded 1879
  - Fell to British control in 1887
- Boers (Dutch) - a.k.a. Afrikaners
  - 1st Europeans to settle in South Africa
- British
  - Took over Cape Colony in early 1800s - clashed with Boers over British policy regarding land and slaves

# Division of Africa

## Boer War (1899-1910):



- Diamonds and gold were discovered in 1860s & 1880s and were claimed by the Boers and the British
- Boers used guerilla tactics
- British burned farms and imprisoned women and children
- British finally won
- Outcome:
  - Creation of self-governing Union of South Africa controlled by British

# Effects of Imperialism Colonization:

- Europeans control land and people in areas of Africa, Asia, and Latin America



# Effects of Imperialism

## Colonial Economics:

- Europeans control trade in the colonies and set up dependent cash-crop economies.





# Effects of Imperialism

## Christianization:



- Christianity is spread to Africa, India, and Asia

