

Period 5

Industrialization and Global
Interaction

1750-1900

Periodization

- Industrialization- development of capitalism, huge advantages to countries who industrialized over those who didn't
- Imperialism- colonization, economic, & political domination of other countries
- Nationalism, revolution, & reform- new democratic forms of government emerge

Characteristics of the Time Period

- Changes in global commerce, communications, and technology
 - distances became shorter as Suez and Panama Canals shortened distance
 - railroads revive land travel
- Demographic & environmental changes
 - many migrate from Eurasia to America
 - end of slave trade
 - Russian serfs emancipated
 - industrialization leads to urbanization, pollution, and need for raw materials (often from less industrialized countries)

- Changes in social & gender structures
 - Slavery & serfdom on the decline
 - Gap between rich and poor grows
 - Women's roles change dramatically
- Political revolutions & independence movements
 - Absolutism was challenged
 - Democracy took root due to Enlightenment ideas
 - Nations arose, inspiring nationalism
- Rise of Western dominance
 - West= Europe, Australia, & America
 - Economic, political, social, cultural, and artistic dominance

Industrial Revolution

- Begins in England (coal!) in 18th century- spreads to Europe, US, Russia, and Japan
- Why England?
 - Agricultural advancements- enclosure system (fencing large parts of land to experiment with), better animal husbandry, etc.
 - Technology- early experiments with mass production, interchangeable parts, etc
 - Natural resources- large quantities of coal & iron, plus many rivers for transportation

- Economic strength- middle class that had experience in trading and banks had been around
- Political stability- government was stable and Parliament passed laws that helped businesses

New Inventions

- Flying shuttle
- Spinning jenny
- Water frame
- Spinning mule
- All too bulky for homes, had to be in factories
- Early factories used water power & were near rivers
- Cotton gin will increase cotton production
- All of these products will increase demand for cotton/cotton products, which increases demand for slave labor

Transportation Improvements

- Biggest facilitator- steam engine
- Railroads will be the most common application
 - Cheap way to transport materials & products
 - Creates 100,000s+ of new jobs
 - Many industries benefited- farmers could get food farther before it spoiled
 - Allows people to live farther away from work

Spread of Industrial Revolution

- Russia and Japan- late 1800s, led by government (go back and look at notes for that)
- Many countries attempted, most failed
- Banana Republics- politically unstable Latin American countries dependent on one cash crop and primarily owned by foreign investors

End of the Slave Trade

- Abolitionist movement fed by Enlightenment ideas
- Revolutions made slave owners fearful
- Eventually, wages in factories were cheaper than slaves
- Slave TRADE is ended in most places by mid 1800s, starting with England
- Slavery itself is ended in most places during mid 1800s, starting with England

Immigration to America

- Workers in factories, plantations, and railroads
- Indebtedness, revolutions, and famine caused many to leave Europe

THE Demographic Transition

- Shift in industrialized nations to have fewer children (with lower death rates)
- Harder to support large families
- Improved sanitation
- Improved knowledge of disease



Labor

- Factory jobs generally low paying and miserable working conditions
- This won't change until labor unions in late 1800s
- Development of bourgeoisie & middle class-owned small businesses, served as managers in factories

Gender Roles & Inequality

- “Cult of domesticity” - women stayed at home performing domestic duties; assoc. most with middle class & up
- Social Darwinism- applying Darwin’s ideas of survival of the fittest to explain why some (white Europeans) can/should rule others

New Political Movements

- Shift from Absolutism (& Divine Right) to Constitutional Monarchies/Democracies
- Common belief of sovereignty over your nation (place with common language, culture, etc.)
- Influence of the Enlightenment- belief of the social contract b/w gov't and citizens
- New wealth of the bourgeoisie- questioned the influence and role of aristocracy/nobility, wanted their own political power

French Revolution

- US had no established nobility, so revolution had no old social/political structure to overthrow
- French Revolution was a civil war- Third Estate (regular people) was upset
- Created the National Assembly- legislative branch
- Wrote Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen- similar to US Dec of Ind
- Reign of Terror saw thousands being guillotined
- Napoleon seized power as dictator

- Conservatives in Europe concerned about instability- Congress of Vienna
- Belief in the Balance of Power- no one European country should be more powerful than the rest
 - Monarchies restored in places Napoleon conquered
 - France would be surrounded by strong countries to keep military in check
 - Concert of Europe formed to keep Europe in check
- Ultimately unsuccessful

Latin American Revolution

- Haitian Revolution- Began among subjected black slaves, led by Toussaint L'Ouverture
- Brazil- Portugal's royal family fled to Brazil, set up a constitutional monarchy
- Mexico- independence led by Father Miguel Hidalgo
- Venezuela and Argentina- military juntas led by colonial elite rebelled against Spain

Ideological Movements

- Conservatism- supported some form of monarchy, especially popular during the early 1800s, disapproved of the revolutions
- Liberalism- supporters of the Enlightenment, they supported republican governments with a legislature, emphasis on liberty over equality
- Radicalism- emphasized equality more than liberty, many supported Marxism

Women's Rights

- Inspired by Enlightenment thinkers, believed women should play a role in public affairs
- Suffrage- right to vote
- Most places will see suffrage after WWII, but some places did so after WWI
- In Latin America women had very limited role in public life, but did serve in economy

Limits to Reform

- Jim Crow laws undo much of post-Civil War advancements for blacks
- Scientific Racism- using pseudoscience to explain why whites (Caucasians) are superior to Asians (Mongoloids) & blacks (Negroids)
 - Similar to, but not the same as, Social Darwinism

Marxism

- Karl Marx's Communist Manifesto
- Industrialized nations would see proletariat/workers revolt against the bourgeoisie/factory owners
- Leads to Socialism and/or Communism where factories are owned by the people

New European Nations

- Italy- was a loose collection of city-states, unification efforts in north and south joined
- Germany- Prussian military leader Otto von Bismarck provoked wars, won, and united Germany (“2nd Reich”)
- Alters the balance of power from just France and England

Russian Empire

- Reputation as a growing power led by Catherine the Great
- Agricultural economy with serfs as workers
- Lost Crimean War against Ottomans (plus Eng & France- wanted to maintain balance of power)
- Alexander II attempts reforms Emancipate the serfs, he was assassinated by revolutionaries

Ottoman Empire

- “The Sick Man of Europe”
- Economic problems- land primarily owned by military officers who didn't pay any taxes
- Problems with Janissaries- Christian boys who were converted to be soldiers, reputation of brutality and corruption--- unreliable soldiers
- Revolts in the Balkans- due to nationalism; many were Christians who resented Muslim rule

Ottoman Reforms

- Increasingly reliant on Western Europe to survive
- Adopted many Western reforms- trials, rule of law, separation of church and state, military techniques, medicine, etc.
- Young Turks- radical movement that believed in Arab nationalism

Imperialism

- Increased demand for raw materials due to industrialization
- Colonial imperialism- complete takeover
 - Most of Africa and Asia
- Economic imperialism- country governs itself, but controlled economically
 - China and the spheres of influence
- Political imperialism- country operated as the imperial power told them to (puppet gov't)
 - Dominican Republic under the US while in debt
- Socio-cultural imperialism- imperial country deliberately attempts to change customs
 - British India had to wear British-style clothes

Imperialism in Africa

- Egypt was the strongest state in Middle East
- Scramble for Africa and the Berlin Conference-
Europe divides Africa up in 1880s
- Belgium was one of the first, explored and
took Congo under King Leopold II
- Ethiopia and Liberia remained independent

Imperialism in India

- Mughal Empire was weakened, pushed out by British East India Co (a joint-stock company)
- India becomes decentralized, like most of history
- British Raj period- ruled by BEIC, but not officially colonized
- Sepoy Rebellion- started due to British military tactics

British Rule of India

- Sepoy Rebellion saw England dissolve BEIC, and gov't ruled directly
- Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League demanded independence

Imperialism in China

- Opium War- England grew opium in India and smuggled it into China
- China forced to sign unequal treaties creating spheres of influence
- Taiping Rebellion- civil war killing upwards of 30 million
- Boxer Rebellion- Chinese nationalists revolted against Westerners in 1900

Imperialism in Southeast Asia

- Spanish-American War saw US replace Spain in the Philippines
- French Indochina was French colony of Vietnam
- England and the Netherlands had a few colonies as well

US Imperialism

- Hawaii taken for crop production
- Puerto Rico, Guam, Philippines gained through Spanish-American War
- Panama Canal built to keep access to both east and west

Japan

- Matthew Perry opened Japan up to trade in 1860s
- Meiji Restoration saw daimyos lead fight to reinstate the emperor; ended the samurai
- Modeled modernization on West- American education and German military
- Gov't privatized factories by starting them, then selling to private companies and families