

## Period 5 Industrialization and Global Integration 1750 to 1900

### SNAPSHOT ~1750

- Early Industrial Revolution in Great Britain
- Ethnocentric Qing China (Manchus) facing domestic crises
- Large, decentralized and weakening, Ottoman empire w/ disengaged sultans
- Russia-huge land based empire, partially westernized by Peter the Great, Catherine the Great
- Absolute and constitutional monarchs in Europe
- Ireland, coastal India, Caribbean islands key peripheries in maritime British Empire
- Large Spanish and Portuguese peripheries in Americas
- Feudalistic, isolated, peaceful, and relatively prosperous Tokugawa Shogunate-Japan
- Extensive slave, natural resources and product trade in Atlantic Ocean
- Seven Years War-global British and French conflict
- Most American colonists perceive themselves as loyal British citizens
- European/western birth rate declining (slowing population growth rate)-migration to colonies

### Key Concept 5.1

Industrialization fundamentally altered the production of goods around the world. It not only changed how goods were produced and consumed and what was considered a "good," it also had far-reaching effects on the global economy, social relations, and culture. Although it is common to speak of the "Industrial Revolution," the process of industrialization was a gradual one that unfolded over the course of the 18th and 19th centuries, eventually becoming global.

### Key Concept 5.2

As states industrialize during this period, they also expanded their existing overseas colonies and establish new types of colonies and transoceanic empires. Regional warfare and diplomacy both resulted in and were affected by this process of modern empire building. The process was led mostly by Europe, although not all states were affected equally, which led to an increase of European influence around the world. The United States and Japan also participated in this process. The growth of new empires challenge the power of existing land-based empires of Eurasia. New ideas about nationalism, race, gender, class, and culture also developed that facilitated the spread of transoceanic empires, and in some cases justified anti-imperial resistance in the formation of new national identities.

### Key Concept 5.3

The 18th century marked the beginning of an intense period of revolution and rebellion against existing government and the establishment of new nation-states around the world. Enlightenment thought in the resistance of colonized peoples to imperial center shape this revolutionary activity. These rebellion sometimes resulted in the formation of new states and stimulated the development of new ideologies, including increasing insistence on self-rule and pursuit of democracy in a number of instances. These new ideas in turn led to revolutionary and anti-imperial movements of this period.

### Key Concept 5.4

Migration patterns change dramatically throughout this period, and the numbers of migrants increased significantly. These changes were closely connected to the development of transoceanic empires in a global capitalist economy. In some cases, people benefited economically from migration, all other people were seen simply as commodities to be transported. Migration produced dramatically different sending and receiving societies, and it presented challenges to government in fostering national identities and regulating the flow of people.

**Key Concept 5.1—The process of industrialization changed the way in which goods were produced and consumed, with far-reaching effects on the global economy, social relation, and culture.**

#### **I. Industrialization fundamentally changed how goods were produced.**

A variety of factors led to the rise of industrial production and eventually resulted in the Industrial Revolution included:

*Europe's location on the Atlantic Ocean; the geographical distribution of coal, iron, and timber;*

*European demographic changes; urbanization; improved agricultural productivity; legal protection of private property; an abundance of rivers and canals; access to foreign resources; the accumulation of capital*

B. The development of machines, including steam engines and the internal combustion engine, made it possible to take advantage of vast new resources of energy stored in fossil fuels, specifically coal and oil. The fossil fuels revolution greatly increased the energy available to human societies.

C. The development of the factory system concentrated labor in a single location and led to an increasing degree of specialization of labor.

- D. As the new methods of industrial production became more common in parts of northwestern Europe, they spread to other parts of Europe and the United States, Russia, and Japan.
- E. The “second industrial revolution” led to new methods in the production of steel, chemicals, electricity, and precision machinery during the second half of the 19th century.

**2. New patterns of global trade and production developed and further integrated the global economy as industrialists sought raw materials and new markets for the increasing amount and array of goods produced in their factories.**

- A. The need for raw materials for the factories and increased food supplies for the growing population in urban centers led to the growth of export economies around the world that specialized in commercial extraction of natural resources and the production of food and industrial crops. The profits from these raw materials were used to purchase finished goods (*raw materials such as cotton, rubber, palm oil, sugar, wheat, meat, guano, metals, or diamonds*).
- B. The rapid development of steam-powered industrial production in European countries and the U.S. contributed to the increase in these regions’ share of global manufacturing during the first Industrial Revolution. While Middle Eastern and Asian countries continued to produce manufactured goods, these regions’ share in global manufacturing declined (*declines such as shipbuilding in India and Southeast Asia, iron works in India, or textile production in India and Egypt*).
- C. The global economy of the 19th century expanded dramatically from the previous period due to increased exchanges of raw materials and finished goods in most parts of the world. Trade in some commodities was organized in a way that gave merchants and companies based in Europe and the U.S. a distinct economic *advantage* (*commodities such as opium produced in the Middle East or South Asia and exported to China, cotton grown in South Asia, Egypt, the Caribbean, or North America and exported to Great Britain and other European countries, palm oil produced in Sub-Saharan Africa and exported to European countries, or copper extracted in Chile and the Western United States*).

**3. To facilitate investments at all levels of industrial production, financiers developed and expanded various financial institutions.**

- A. The ideological inspiration for economic changes lies in the development of capitalism and classical liberalism associated with Adam Smith and John Stuart Mill.
- B. The global nature of trade and production contributed to the proliferation of large-scale transnational businesses that relied on various financial instruments (*transnational businesses such as the United Fruit Company based in the U.S. and operating in Central America or Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (HSBC) founded by British banker; financial instruments such as stock markets, insurance, gold standard, or limited-liability corporations*).

**4. There were major developments in transportation and communication, including railroads, steamships, telegraphs, and canals.**

**The development and spread of global capitalism led to a variety of responses.**

- A. In industrialized states, many workers organized themselves to improve working conditions, limit hours, and gain higher wages. Workers’ movements and political parties emerged in different areas, promoting alternative visions of society, *including Marxism*.
- B. In response to the expansion of industrializing states, some government in Asia and Africa, such as the Ottoman Empire and Qing China, sought to reform and modernize their economies and militaries. Reform efforts were often resisted by some member of government or established elite groups.
- C. In a small number of states, governments promoted their own state-sponsored visions of industrialization (*such as economic reforms of Meiji Japan, the development of factories and railroads in Tsarist Russia, or Muhammed Ali’s development of a cotton textile industry in Egypt*).
- D. In response to the social and economic changes brought about by industrial capitalism, some governments promoted various types of political, social, educational, and urban reforms

**5. The ways in which people organized themselves into societies also underwent significant transformations in industrialized states due to the fundamental restructuring of the global economy.**

- A. New social classes, including the middle class and the industrial working class, developed.
- B. Family dynamics, gender roles, and demographics changed in response to industrialization.
- C. Rapid urbanization that accompanied global capitalism often led to a variety of challenges.

**Key Concept 5.2—As states industrialized, they also expanded existing overseas empires and established new colonies and transoceanic relationships.**

**1. Industrializing powers established transoceanic empires.**

- A. States with existing colonies strengthened their control over those colonies (*such as the British in India or the Netherlands in Indonesia*).

- B. European states, as well as the United States and Japan, established empires throughout Asia and the Pacific, while Spanish and Portuguese influence declined.
- C. Many European states used both warfare and diplomacy to establish empires in Africa (*such as the British in West Africa or Belgium in the Congo*).
- D. In some parts of their empires, Europeans established settler colonies
- E. In other parts of the world, industrialized states practiced neocolonialism in Latin America and economic imperialism in some other parts of the world (*such as Britain and France expanding their influence in China through the Opium Wars or Britain and the United States investing heavily in Latin America*).

**2. Imperialism influenced state formation and contraction around the world.**

- A. The expansion of U.S. and European influence over Tokugawa Japan led to the emergence of Meiji Japan.
- B. The United States, Russia, and Japan expanded their land borders by conquering and settling neighboring territories.
- C. Anti-imperial resistance took various forms, including direct resistance within empires and the creation of new states on the peripheries (*such as the Cherokee Nation, the Zulu Kingdom, or the establishment of independent states in the Balkans, or 1857 rebellion in India*).

**3. In some imperial societies, emerging cultural, religious, and racial ideologies, including social Darwinism, were used to justify imperialism.**

**Key Concept 5.3—The 18<sup>th</sup> century marked the beginning of an intense period of revolution and rebellion against existing governments, leading to the establishment of new nation-states around the world.**

**1. The rise and diffusion of Enlightenment thought that questioned established traditions in all areas of life often preceded revolutions and rebellions against existing governments.**

- A. Enlightenment philosophies applied new ways of understanding and empiricist approaches to both the natural world and human relationships, encouraging observation and inference in all spheres of life; they also reexamined the role that religion played in public life, insisting on the importance of reason as opposed to revelation. Other Enlightenment philosophies developed new political ideas about the individual, natural rights, and the social contract
- B. The ideas of Enlightenment philosophers, as reflected in revolutionary documents — *including the American Declaration of Independence, the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen, and Bolívar's Jamaica Letter* — influenced resistance to existing political authority, often in pursuit of independence and democratic ideals.
- C. Enlightenment ideas influenced various reform movements that challenged existing notions of social relations, which contributed to the expansion of rights as seen in *expanded suffrage, the abolition of slavery, and/or the end of serfdom*.

**2. Beginning in the 18th century, peoples around the world developed a new sense of commonality based on language, religion, social customs, and territory. These newly imagined national communities linked this identity with the borders of the state, while governments used this idea of nationalism to unite diverse populations. In some cases, nationalists challenged boundaries or sought unification of fragmented regions (*nationalism examples such as German nationalism, Italian nationalism, Filipino nationalism, or Argentinian nationalism*).**

**3. Increasing discontent with imperial rule propelled reformist and revolutionary movements.**

- A. Subjects challenged centralized imperial governments (*such as the challenge to the Marathas to the Mughal Sultans or the challenge of Taiping to the Manchus of the Qing dynasty*)
- B. American colonial subjects led a series of rebellions — *including the American Revolution, the Haitian Revolution, and the Latin American independence movements* — that facilitated the emergence of independent states in the U.S., Haiti, and mainland Latin America.
- C. Slave resistance challenged existing authorities in the Americas (*such as the establishment of Maroon societies in the Caribbean or Brazil or North American slave resistance*).
- D. Increasing questions about political authority and growing nationalism contributed to anticolonial movements (*such as the Indian Revolt of 1857 or the Boxer Rebellion in Qing China*).
- E. Some of the rebellions were influenced by diverse religious ideas (*such as the Ghost Dance in the U.S., the Xhosa Cattle-Killing Movement in southern Africa, or the Taiping rebellion in China*).

**4. The global spread of European political and social thought and the increasing number of rebellions stimulated new transnational ideologies and solidarities.**

- A. Discontent with monarchist and imperial rule encouraged the development of various ideologies, *including democracy, liberalism, socialism, and communism*.

B. Demands for women’s suffrage and an emergent feminism challenged political and gender hierarchies (*such as Mary Wollstonecraft’s A Vindication of the Rights of Woman, Olympe de Gouges’s Declaration of the Rights of women and the Female Citizen, or the resolutions passed at the Seneca Falls Conference in 1848*)

**Key Concept 5.4—As a result of the emergence of transoceanic empires and a global capitalist economy, migration patterns changes dramatically, and the numbers of migrants increased significantly.**

**1. Migration in many cases was influenced by changes in demographics in both industrialized and unindustrialized societies that presented challenges to existing patterns of living.**

A. Changes in food production and improved medical conditions contributed to a significant global rise in population in both urban and rural areas.

B. 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 19th century. The new methods of transportation also allowed for many migrants to return, periodically or permanently, to their home societies (*return of migrants such as Japanese agricultural workers in the Pacific, Lebanese merchants in the Americas, or Italian industrial workers in Argentina*).

**2. Migrants relocated for a variety of reasons.**

A. Many individuals chose freely to relocate, often in search of work (*such as manual laborers or specialized professionals*)

B. The new global capitalist economy continued to rely on coerced and semi-coerced labor migration, *including slavery, Chinese and Indian indentured servitude, and convict labor.*

**3. The large-scale nature of migration, especially in the 19th century, produced a variety of consequences and reactions to the increasingly diverse societies on the part of migrants and the existing populations.**

A. Migrants tended to be male, leaving women to take on new roles in the home society that had been formerly occupied by men.

B. Migrants often created ethnic enclaves in different parts of the world that helped transplant their culture into new environments and facilitated the development of migrant support networks (*such as the Chinese in Southeast Asia, the Caribbean, South America, and North America, Indians in East and Southern Africa, the Caribbean, and Southeast Asia, or Irish and Italians in North America*).

C. 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 (*such as the Chinese Exclusion Act or the White Australian Policy*).

### **Major Developments**

1. Causes and factors of changes from previous period with period

2. Changes in global commerce, communication, and technology (early globalization)-World Systems Theory, changes in world trade patterns (Suez Canal)

3. Industrial Revolution (industrial factory production using water, coal, steam engine power)  
major technological innovations-steam ship, railroad, telegraph, military weaponry, medicines  
mutual relation of industrial and scientific developments, commonalities  
differential timing and transformative impacts in different societies-comparative causes and early phases in western Europe and Japan (Meiji Restoration)  
common characteristics  
global linkages in production and transportation  
reactions and movements against, including Marxism

4. Political revolutions, new political ideas, and independence movements  
revolutions-comparison (French, Haiti, Mexico, US)  
independence movements (Latin America, US-revolutions or war for independence)  
rise of nationalism, and “nation-states” and political reform movements-comparative analysis  
rise of democracy and its limitations-reform, women, racism  
multinational states and empires (land-based and maritime)-overlaps between nations and empires

5. Demographic and environmental changes
  - population growth (Americas, East Asia, slowing in Europe)
  - population stagnation, then growth (Africa)
  - food supply issues (Malthus)
  - types of migrations (slavery, settler colonies, indentured servants, etc.)-push and pull factors, impacts forests, plains, and arable/cultivate land carrying capacity-North American forests (suggested case)
6. Social and gender structure changes
  - Industrial Revolution and commercial developments-impacts and tensions between work patterns and ideas about gender
  - Debates re: nature of women's roles in industrialized and colonial societies
  - Comparative roles and conditions of Western Europe upper/middle class peasantry working class
7. Changing labor systems
  - Industrial Revolution commercial and demographic (population) developments-rural to urban migration new forms of labor systems-Social Darwinism, but not Herbert Spencer-movements for workers' emancipation-Marxism, but not Utopian Socialism
  - comparative labor systems and emancipation-Latin American encomiendas, serfdom, slavery, indentured servants
  - end of Atlantic slave trade, but maintenance of African slavery under colonial rule
  - emancipation of serfs and slaves-Russia (suggested case study)
  - Asian, overseas indentured servants-second wave of indentured servants migration
8. Rise of Western dominance, hegemony (varying economic, political, social, and/or cultural control)
  - patterns of expansion-imperialism, colonialism, and Social Darwinism-comparative western interventions in Latin America and Africa
  - impact of changing European ideologies on colonial administrations
  - decline of Qing China-Opium Wars, beginning of "100 Years of Humiliation", Taiping Rebellion, divided into spheres of influence, competing warlords, Boxer Rebellion
  - Africa portioned at 1884-85 Berlin Conference
9. Cultural and political reactions to Western pressure and/or imperialism
  - reform-including Muhammad Ali (Egypt) and the Meiji Restoration, westernization and modernization
  - comparative nationalism-resistance and rebellion-China and Japan, Cuba and Philippines, Egypt and Nigeria, Ottoman empire
10. Patterns of cultural and artistic interactions among societies in different regions of the world-Africa and Asian influences on European art, cultural policies of Meiji Japan

### Continuities

slavery, European imperialism, rapid population growth (except Africa and Europe), patriarchy, rigid social hierarchies

