

Period 5: Industrialization and Global Integration, c. 1750 to c. 1900

Key Concept 5.1. Industrialization and Global Capitalism

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

I. Industrialization fundamentally changed how goods were produced.

A. A variety of *factors led to the rise of industrial production.*

Required examples of *factors leading to the rise of industrial production:*

- 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 exploit 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 nineteenth century.

II. 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 mass producing *single natural resources*. The profits from these raw materials were used to purchase finished goods.

Teach one illustrative example of the ***production and export of single natural resources***, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

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

B. The rapid development of industrial production contributed to the *decline of economically productive, agriculturally based economies*.

Teach one illustrative example of a ***declining agriculturally based economy***, either the one below or an example of your choice:

- Textile production in India

Teach one illustrative example of *new consumer market*, either the one below or an example of your choice:

- British and French attempts to “open up” the Chinese market during the nineteenth century

C. The rapid increases in productivity caused by industrial production encouraged *industrialized states to seek out new consumer markets* for their finished goods.

Teach one illustrative example of *mining centers*, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- Copper mines in Mexico
- Gold and diamond mines in South Africa

D. The need for specialized and limited metals for industrial production, as well as the global demand for gold, silver and diamonds as forms of wealth, led to the development of *extensive mining centers*.

III. 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.

Teach one illustrative example of *financial instruments*, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- Stock markets
- Insurance
- Gold standard
- Limited liability corporations

B. *Financial instruments* expanded.

C. The global nature of trade and production contributed to the proliferation of *large-scale transnational businesses*.

Teach one illustrative example of *transnational businesses*, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- The United Fruit Company
- The HSBC — Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation

IV. There were *major developments in transportation and communication*.

Required examples of *developments in transportation and communication*:

- Railroads
- Steamships
- Telegraphs
- Canals

V. 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, while others opposed capitalist exploitation of workers by promoting *alternative visions of society*.

Teach one illustrative example of *alternative visions*, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- Utopian socialism
- Marxism
- Anarchism

B. In Qing China and the Ottoman Empire, some members of the government resisted economic change and attempted to maintain preindustrial forms of economic production.

Teach one illustrative example of *state-sponsored visions of industrialization*, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- The economic reforms of Meiji Japan
- The development of factories and railroads in Tsarist Russia
- China's Self-Strengthening Movement
- Muhammad Ali's development of a cotton textile industry in Egypt

Teach one illustrative example of *reforms*, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- State pensions and public health in Germany
- Expansion of suffrage in Britain
- Public education in many states

C. In a small number of states, governments promoted their own *state-sponsored visions of industrialization*.

D. In response to criticisms of industrial global capitalism, some governments mitigated the negative effects of industrial capitalism by *promoting various types of reforms*.

VI. 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 unsanitary conditions, as well as to new forms of community.

Key Concept 5.2. Imperialism and Nation-State Formation

As states industrialized during this period, they also expanded their existing overseas colonies and established 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 challenged 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, as well as justified anti-imperial resistance and the formation of new national identities.

I. Industrializing powers established transoceanic empires.

A. *States with existing colonies* strengthened their control over those colonies.

Teach one illustrative example of *states with existing colonies*, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- British in India
- Dutch in Indonesia

B. *European states*, as well as the Americans and the Japanese, *established empires* throughout Asia and the Pacific, while Spanish and Portuguese influence declined.

Teach one illustrative example of *European states that established empires*, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- British
- Dutch
- French
- German
- Russian

Teach one illustrative example of *European States that established empires in Africa*, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- Britain in West Africa
- Belgium in the Congo

Teach one illustrative example of *Europeans who established settler colonies*, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- The British in southern Africa, Australia, and New Zealand
- The French in Algeria

Teach one illustrative example of *industrialized states practicing economic imperialism*, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- The British and French expanding their influence in China through the Opium Wars
- The British and the United States investing heavily in Latin America

C. Many *European states* used both warfare and diplomacy to *establish empires in Africa*.

D. In some parts of their empires, *Europeans established settler colonies*.

E. In other parts of the world, *industrialized states practiced economic imperialism*.

II. 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 and Russia emulated European transoceanic imperialism by expanding their land borders and conquering neighboring territories.

C. Anti-imperial resistance led to the *contraction of the Ottoman Empire*.

Teach one illustrative example of the ***contraction of the Ottoman Empire***, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- The establishment of independent states in the Balkans
- Semi-independence in Egypt, French and Italian colonies in North Africa
- Later British influence in Egypt

D. *New states developed on the edges of existing empires.*

Teach one illustrative example of ***such new states***, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- The Cherokee Nation
- Siam
- Hawai'i
- The Zulu Kingdom

E. The development and spread of *nationalism as an ideology fostered new communal identities.*

Teach one illustrative example of ***nationalism***, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- The German nation
- Filipino nationalism
- Liberian nationalism

III. New racial ideologies, especially Social Darwinism, facilitated and justified imperialism.

Key Concept 5.3. Nationalism, Revolution, and Reform

The eighteenth 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.

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

Teach one illustrative example of *such thinkers*, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- Voltaire
- Rousseau

A. *Thinkers* applied new ways of understanding the natural world to human relationships, encouraging observation and inference in all spheres of life.

B. Intellectuals critiqued the role that religion played in public life, insisting on the importance of reason as opposed to revelation.

Teach one illustrative example of *Enlightenment thinkers*, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- Locke
- Montesquieu

C. *Enlightenment thinkers* developed new political ideas about the individual, natural rights, and the social contract.

D. The ideas of Enlightenment thinkers influenced resistance to existing political authority, as reflected in *revolutionary documents*.

Required examples of *revolutionary documents*:

- The American Declaration of Independence
- The French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen
- Bolivar's Jamaica Letter

E. These ideas influenced many people to challenge existing notions of social relations, which led to the expansion of rights as seen in expanded suffrage, the abolition of slavery and the end of serfdom, as their ideas were implemented.

II. Beginning in the eighteenth 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 to unite diverse populations.

III. Increasing discontent with imperial rule propelled reformist and revolutionary movements.

A. *Subjects challenged the centralized imperial governments.*

Teach one illustrative example of *subjects challenging imperial government*, either the one below or an example of your choice:

- The challenge of the Marathas to the Mughal Sultans

B. 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 against their monarchy.

Required examples of *rebellions*:

- American Revolution
- French Revolution
- Haitian Revolution
- Latin American independence movements

C. *Slave resistance* challenged existing authorities in the Americas.

Teach one illustrative example of *slave resistance*, either the one below or an example of your choice:

- The establishment of Maroon societies.

Teach one illustrative example of **anticolonial movements**, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- The Indian Revolt of 1857
- The Boxer Rebellion

Teach one illustrative example of **such rebellions**, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- The Taiping Rebellion
- The Ghost Dance
- The Xhosa Cattle-Killing Movement

Teach one illustrative example of **reforms**, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- The Tanzimat movement
- The Self-Strengthening Movement

D. Increasing questions about political authority and growing nationalism contributed to *anticolonial movements*.

E. Some of the *rebellions* were influenced by religious ideas and *millenarianism*.

F. Responses to increasingly frequent rebellions led to *reforms in imperial policies*.

IV. 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 political ideologies, including liberalism, socialism, and communism.

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

Teach one illustrative example of *such demands*, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- 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

Key Concept 5.4. Global Migration

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

I. Migration in many cases was influenced by changes in demography 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.

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 nineteenth century.

II. Migrants relocated for a variety of reasons.

Teach one illustrative example of *such migrants*, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- Manual laborers
- Specialized professionals

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

B. The new global capitalist economy continued to rely on *coerced and semicoerced labor migration*.

Required examples of *coerced and semicoerced labor migration*:

- Slavery
- Chinese and Indian indentured servitude
- Convict labor

Teach one illustrative example of *such temporary and seasonal migrants*, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

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

C. While many migrants permanently relocated, a significant number of *temporary and seasonal migrants returned to their home societies*.

III. 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.

A. 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.

B. 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.

Teach one illustrative example of *migrant ethnic enclaves in different parts of the world*, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

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

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*.

Teach one illustrative example of the *regulation of immigrants*, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- The Chinese Exclusion Acts
- The White Australia Policy

Period 6: Accelerating Global Change and Realignment, c. 1900 to the Present

Key Concept 6.1 Science and the Environment

Rapid advances in science altered the understanding of the universe and the natural world and led to the development of new technologies. These changes enabled unprecedented population growth, which altered how humans interacted with the environment and threatened delicate ecological balances at local, regional, and global levels.

I. **Researchers made rapid advances in science that spread throughout the world, assisted by the development of new technology.**

A. New modes of communication and transportation virtually eliminated the problem of geographic distance.