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.

5.1.I.: Describe how industrialization fundamentally changed how goods were produced.

5.1.I.A.: Explain how each of these factors led 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

5.1.I.B.: In what ways did the “fossil fuels” revolution increase the energy available to human societies?

5.1.I.B.: What impact did steam engines and the internal combustion engine have on the exploitation of vast new resources of energy?

5.1.I.C.: What was the factory system and how did it lead to an increasing degree of specialization of labor?

5.1.I.D.: How did industrialization occur in the United States, Russia, and Japan?

5.1.I.E. Describe what is meant by the “second industrial revolution.”

5.1.II.: Explain how new patterns of global trade and production developed and further integrated the global economy.

5.1.II: How did industrialists go about seeking out raw materials and new markets for the increasing amount and array of goods produced in their factories?

5.1.II.A.: Explain how 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 (i.e., cotton, rubber, palm oil, sugar, wheat, meat, guano, metals, and minerals).

5.1.II.A.: What were the profits from these raw materials used to purchase?

5.1.II.B.: How did the rapid development of steam-powered industrial production in European countries and/or the United States impact the textile production industry in India and Egypt?

5.1.II.B.: How did the rapid development of steam-powered industrial production in European countries and/or the United States impact shipbuilding in India and Southeast Asia?

5.1.II.B.: How did the rapid development of steam-powered industrial production in European countries and/or the United States impact iron works in India?

5.1.II.C.: How did the rapid increases in productivity caused by industrial production influence the British and French in their attempts to “open Up” the Chinese market during the nineteenth century?

5.1.II.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. How did opium produced in the Middle East or South Asia and exported to China give merchants and companies based in Europe and the U.S. a distinct economic advantage?

5.1.II.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. How did cotton grown in South Asia, Egypt, the Caribbean, or North America and exported to Great Britain and other European countries give merchants and companies based in Europe and the U.S. a distinct economic advantage?

5.1.II.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. How did palm oil produced in Sub-Saharan Africa and exported to European countries give merchants and companies based in Europe and the U.S. a distinct economic advantage?

5.1.II.D.: Explain how 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 copper mines in Mexico.

5.1.II.D.: Explain how 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 the gold and diamond mines in South Africa.

5.1.III.: Explain how financiers developed and expanded various financial institutions in order to facilitate investments at all levels of industrial production.

5.1.III.A.: Describe how the development of capitalism and the classical liberalism associated with Adam Smith and John Stuart Mill inspired economic changes.

5.1.III.B.: Explain how financial instruments such as stock markets, insurance, the gold standard, and limited liability corporations allowed transnational corporations to expand.

5.1.III.B.: How did the global nature of trade and production contributed to the proliferation of large-scale transnational businesses like the United Fruit Company and the HSBC (Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation)?

5.1.IV.: Explain the key role that each of the following developments played in the transportation and communication industry:

Railroads

Steamships

Telegraphs

Canals

5.1.V.: In what ways did people respond to the development and spread of global capitalism?

5.1.V.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. Explain each of these alternative visions:

Utopian socialism

Anarchism

5.1.V.B.: How did some members of the government in Qing China and the Ottoman Empire resist economic change and attempt to maintain preindustrial forms of economic production?

5.1.V.B.: Explain what the Tanzimat movement was in the Ottoman Empire.

5.1.V.B.: Explain what the Self-Strengthening Movement was in the Qing Empire.

5.1.V.C.: In a small number of states, governments promoted their own state-sponsored visions of industrialization. Explain how this applied in:

* The economic reforms of Meiji Japan
* The development of factories and railroads in Tsarist Russia
* Muhammad Ali’s development of a cotton textile industry in Egypt

5.1.V.D.: In response to criticisms of industrial global capitalism, some governments mitigated the negative effects of industrial capitalism by promoting various types of reforms. Explain how this applied to the following:

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

5.1.VI.A.: How did new social classes, including the middle class and industrial working class, develop as a result of the fundamental restructuring of the global economy?

5.1.VI.B.: How did family dynamics, gender roles, and demographics change in response to industrialization?

5.1.VI.C.: How did rapid urbanization that accompanied global capitalism often lead to unsanitary conditions, as well as new forms of community as a result of the fundamental restructuring of the global economy?

# 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.

5.2.I.: How did industrializing powers establish transoceanic empires?

5.2.I.A.: How did the British strengthen their control over their colony in India?

5.2.I.A.: How did the Dutch strengthen their control over their colony in Indonesia?

5.2.I.B.: Explain how the British, as well as the Americans and the Japanese, established empires throughout Asia and the Pacific, while Spanish and Portuguese influence declined.

5.2.I.C.: How did the British use both warfare and diplomacy to establish their empire in West Africa?

5.2.I.C.: How did Belgium use both warfare and diplomacy to establish their empire in the Congo?

5.2.I.D.: How did the British establish settler colonies in southern Africa, Australia, and New Zealand?

5.2.I.D.: How did the French establish a settler colony in Algeria?

5.2.I.E.: How did the British and French expand their influence in China through the Opium Wars?

5.2.I.E.: Describe how the British and United States practiced economic imperialism by investing heavily in Latin America.

5.2.II.: How did imperialism influence state formation and contraction around the world?

5.2.II.A.: What role did the United States and Europe play in Japan that led to the decline of the Tokugawa Shogunate and the emergence of Meiji Japan?

5.2.II.B.: In what ways did the United States and Russia emulate European transoceanic imperialism by expanding their land borders and conquering neighboring territories?

5.2.II.C.: Elaborate on how all of the following methods of anti-imperial resistance led to the contraction of the Ottoman Empire.

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

5.2.II.D.: How did Hawaii develop on the edge of an existing empire?

5.2.II.D.: How did the Zulu Kingdom develop on the edge of an existing empire?

5.2.II.E.: How did the development and spread of nationalism as an ideology foster new communal identities in Germany?

5.2.III.: How did people use Social Darwinism to justify 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.

5.3.I.: In what ways did the Enlightenment impact revolutions and rebellions against existing governments?

5.3.I.A.: How did Enlightenment thinkers such as Voltaire and Rousseau apply new ways of understanding the natural world to human relationships, encouraging observation and inference in all spheres of life?

5.3.I.A.: Describe the new political ideas about the individual, natural rights, and the social contract developed by Locke and Montesquieu.

5.3.I.A.: What arguments did intellectuals use when critiquing the role that religion played in public life?

5.3.I.B.: The ideas of Enlightenment thinkers influenced resistance to existing political authority, as reflected in revolutionary documents. Summarize each of the following documents and the role that they played in the revolutionary movements.

* The American Declaration of Independence
* The French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen
* Bolivar’s Jamaica Letter

5.3.I.C.: How did Enlightenment ideas influence many people to challenge existing notions of social relations? Explain this in terms of expanded suffrage, the abolition of slavery, and the end of serfdom.

5.3.II.: Beginning in the eighteenth century, peoples around the world developed a new sense of commonality based on language, religion, social customs and territory. How did governments use this idea to unite populations? Give examples based on German nationalism.

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5.3.III.: Describe how increasing discontent with imperial rule propelled reformist and revolutionary movements.

5.3.III.A.: How did the Marathas challenge the centralized imperial rule of the Mughal Sultans?

5.3.III.A.: How did the Taipings challenge the centralized imperial rule of the Manchus of the Qing Dynasty.

5.3.III.B.: Explain the causes, impacts, and significance of the following revolutions:

* American Revolution
* French Revolution
* Haitian Revolution
* Latin American independence movements

5.3.III.C.: How did the establishment of the Maroon societies challenge authorities in the Americas?

5.3.III.C.: How did the North American slave resistance movement challenge existing authorities in the Americas?

5.3.III.D.: Explain how increasing questions about political authority and growing nationalism contributed to the Indian Revolt of 1857 (Sepoy Rebellion).

5.3.III.D.: Explain how increasing questions about political authority and growing nationalism contributed to the Boxer Rebellion in China.

5.3.III.E.: Describe the religious ideas that influenced the Ghost Dance.

5.3.III.E.: Describe the religious ideas that influenced the Xhosa Cattle-Killing Movement.

5.3.IV.A.: Explain how the development of political ideologies, including liberalism, socialism, and communism, are all responses to discontent with monarchist and imperial rule.

5.3.IV.B.: How did Mary Wollstonecraft’s “A Vindication of the Rights of Woman” challenge political and gender hierarchies?

5.3.IV.B.: How did Olympe de Gouges’s “Declaration of the Rights of Women and the Female Citizen” challenge political and gender hierarchies?

5.3.IV.B.: How did the resolutions passed at the Seneca Falls Conference in 1848 challenge political and gender hierarchies?

# 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.

5.4.I.A.: Explain how changes in food production and improved medical conditions contributed to a significant global rise in population.

5.4.I.B.: What role did new modes of transportation have on both internal and external migrants relocation to cities? How did this pattern contribute to the significant global urbanization of the nineteenth century?

5.4.II.A.: What were some of the reasons why manual laborers and specialized professionals chose to relocate?

5.4.II.B.: What roles did the following forms of coerced and semi-coerced labor migration play in the new global capitalist economy?

* Slavery
* Chinese and Indian indentured servitude
* Convict labor

5.4.II.C.: Why did the temporary and seasonal migrants like the Japanese agricultural workers in the Pacific return to their home societies?

5.4.II.C.: Why did the temporary and seasonal migrants like the Lebanese merchants in the Americas return to their home societies?

5.4.II.C.: Why did the temporary and seasonal migrants like the Italians in Argentina return to their home societies?

5.4.III.A.: How did the large-scale nature of migration and the physical nature of the labor in demand, especially in the nineteenth century, impact the roles that women had to take on in their home society that had formerly been occupied by men?

5.4.III.B.: How did Chinese migrants often create ethnic enclaves in Southeast Asia, the Caribbean, South America, and North America, which helped transplant their culture into new environments and facilitate the development of migrant support networks.

5.4.III.B.: How did Indian migrants often create ethnic enclaves in East and southern Africa, the Caribbean, and Southeast Asia, which helped transplant their culture into new environments and facilitate the development of migrant support networks.

5.4.III.C.: How was the Chinese Exclusion Act an example of how 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?