

The European Moment in World History

Period Five:
Industrialization and Global Integration
c. 1750 – c. 1900

- The “Long Nineteenth Century”
 - Europeans contribute to our evolving definition of “MODERNITY”
 - redefining evolution in POLITICAL STRUCTURES [sovereignty]
 - Industrial Rev. represents largest CHANGE since totalitarian agriculture
 - HEI – affects on planet
 - changes to labor systems and political ideologies
 - changes to social structures
 - changes to culture
 - military capabilities
 - changes balance of power BETWEEN and AMONG regions

5.1: Industrialization and Global Capitalism

- A CHANGE in Energy
 - wind, water, muscle, wood ~ steam
 - phase two: electricity, chemicals and communication systems
- A Second Agricultural Revolution
 - pop explosion and urbanization
- From Putting Out to Factories
 - Textiles production transformed
 - Why Europe? Why Britain?
- New Transportation and Communication Systems
 - more access and movement of raw materials and finished products
 - cash crops, capital and consumerism
 - refrigeration
- Methods of Industrialization
 - Top Down or Bottom Up?
- Mass Production and Mass Markets
 - assembly lines, interchangeable parts, advertising, scientific management
- Corporations, Monopolies, Cartels
- Economic Colonialism and real Colonial Imperialism
 - Argentina “Little Europe”
 - King Leopold and the Kongo / Dutch Indonesian *culture system* [forced cash-crop agri ~ led to famine] / British in South Africa for mining ~ homelands / apartheid

5.2: Imperialism and Nation-State Formation

- Nation-State Formation
 - nationalism
 - links with emerging CAPITALIST class
 - provide favorable conditions for IndRev
- Nationalism and Anti-Imperial Resistance
 - Greece and Serbia against Ottoman
 - “Egypt for Egyptians” movement against British and French
 - Zulu / Ethiopia
 - “PAN”-tribal responses
 - Indian Sepoy Rebellion
 - Spanish – American War
- Russian Rev of 1905
 - workers, peasants, intellectuals AND military
 - ONLY society to have violent revolution as part of industrialization process
- Colonization often followed trading companies [British, Dutch]
 - replace Mughals / Boars & Zulus
 - Maxim Gun and Medicine
 - Reservations in USA
- Japan
 - colonizes Korea and Taiwan
- French conquest of Indo-China and NW Africa
- Russian and USA Manifest Destiny CONTINUES
- China
 - Opium Wars

5.3: Nationalism, Revolution and Reform

- Political Revolutions
 - International Context:
 - collapse of Safavid in Persia [Shia]
 - disintegration of Mughal
 - peasant uprisings in Russia and China
 - Islamic Revolutions in West Africa
 - mfecane in southern Africa
 - Enlightenment ideals of PROGRESS and PERFECTABILITY
 - via rational human effort
 - Locke, Voltaire, Rousseau, Montesquieu,
 - natural rights: L, L, P, Republicanism, Rel. Toleration, Free Trade, constitutionalism, BofRights
 - extension of the franchise
 - challenge: divine right, aristocratic privilege, mercantilism, church authority
 - spread via newspapers, pamphlets throughout Atlantic Basin and further
 - Napoleon's Hour
 - NATIONALISM as *constructive* and *divisive*
 - German / Italian
 - Ottoman, Chinese / Austrian / Russian
 - new notions of identity
 - nation-state – public edu., public rituals, mass media, compulsory military service, official state languages, etc.
 - conscription!
 - social Darwinism

5.3: Nationalism, Revolution and Reform

- Political Revolutions
 - Remember Haiti
 - grand blancs, petis blancs, freed-slaves, majority slaves / race war
 - *only successful slave rebellion in human history / all declared “blacks”
 - caused social conservatism by LA elite / fear of unleashing race anger
 - LA
 - handed over earned / led by elite Creoles / economic motives
 - geographical and regional barriers too large
 - Spanish and Portuguese rule had been more authoritarian...no practice
 - class divisions more pronounced / more natives than whites
 - military and church allied with elites prevented SOCIAL rebellion
 - Abolitionism / Feminism
 - China
 - Taiping Rebellion / Hundred Days of Reform / Boxer Rebellion / unequal treaties
 - Ottoman
 - Egypt and Balkans
 - Young Ottomans ~ Young Turks vs. Janissaries and Ulama
 - Tanzimat Reforms overruled by Sultan
 - Japan
 - Tokogawa Shogunate / Meji Restoration / Admiral Perry / Zaibatsus and Samurai soft landings
 - adopt German model

5.4: Global Migrations

- Migrants relocated for a variety of reasons
 - CONTINUITY – Europeans in transit for economic reasons
 - to colonies / to urban centers for industrialization
 - “America elites” who lost in revolutions – back home or exile
 - indentured servants from Asia replace slave laborers
 - Colonies
 - population pressure ~ Settler Colonies: Australia, New Zealand, North America
 - European to new Empires: India and South Africa
 - Draw of Colonial Capitals: Lagos, Calcutta, Singapore
 - Indians/Chinese to Caribbean and SE Asia for labor by British
 - unbalanced societies ~ mostly male laborers leave
 - cash crop production
 - American Dream
 - Brazil / Argentina ~ encouraged European immigration & Asian IndServ
 - many returned unfulfilled
 - Russians to Siberia
 - made easier with transportation systems ~ cost and efficiency
 - Anti-immigration movements [USA and Chinese]

- Haiti Rev
 - Cash Crops [coffee / sugar] ~ agriculture for local consumption
 - end of slavery ~ indentured servitude
 - mines, construction, plantations
 - Caribbean, Peru, South Africa, Hawaii, Malaysia
- Ind Rev
 - pollution
 - raw material devastation: coal, iron, tin, copper
 - urban diseases: dysentery, typhoid, respiratory illness
- environmental destruction for increased rice production in SE Asia forced by French and British
 - cleared forests / drained swamps
- Africans loose best agricultural land to Europeans
- China's population quadruples between 1650 and 1850 w/o more food

Development and Interaction of Cultures: 1750 - 1900

- French Revolutionary Culture
 - from Church to State control over “norms”
 - Romanticism
- Nationalism
 - ethnic folktales, poetry, dress, dance [Grimm’s]
- White Man’s Burden
 - notions of civilization
 - natives win and lose / adopt or reject Westernization
 - missionary Christianity ~ world religion
 - syncretism ~ Africanized Christianity
 - Indian codification of Hinduism as alternative
 - leads to Pakistani partition
 - “scientific Racism”
 - Scramble for Africa ~ African chief and tribalism
- Qing ~ Hong Xuiquan and Taiping Rebellion
- Ottoman ~ Young Ottomans, Turks vs conservatives
- Japanese selective adoption - CONTINUITY

- Mercantilism to Capitalism
- LA
 - conservatism and *caudillos*
 - banana republics and economic colonialism
 - haciendas: plantations and ranches
- Capitalistic Challenges
 - socialism
 - Robert Owen, Jeremy Bentham & John Stuart Mills
 - Marxism / Communism
- Colonial “Self-Strengthening” Movements
 - defensive modernization efforts [Hundred Days of Reform / Tanziment]

Development and Transformation of Social Structures: 1750 - 1900

• Political

- Degrees of Radicalness
 - Haitian to American
- Freedom
 - titled nobility / suffrage / abolitionism / Estates / bourgeoisie / serfdom
 - Olympe de Gouges, Mary Wollstonecraft, Seneca Falls Conference in NY 1848
- Race
 - peninsulares, Creoles, mixes
- Revolts
 - peasants / mobs
 - women participation in china
- Secular Takes from the Religious
 - land, taxes, status and function
- Japan ends Confucian-based social order

• Industrial

- peasants to workers ~ exploited to voters; agents of change
- 1st major CHANGE to SocSt since 1st Civs!
- middle classes, service industry, colored collars and wealth gaps
 - liberalism, thrift, Methodists
- family unit / role of mother

Sample Prompts

• Political Revolution Prompts

- Compare and contrast the causes of two of the following revolutions during the Long Nineteenth Century:
 - America French Haitian
- Compare and contrast the effects on culture and society for two of the following revolutionary movements between the years 1750 and 1900.
 - Latin American Haitian French
- Analyze effects of Napoleon's rise and fall in power on the following regions:
 - Latin America Caribbean North America Europe
- C/C American and French societies and political structures before their respective revolutions.
- CCOT: Analyze the continuities and changes in American society and government between the years 1750 and 1900.
- CCOT: Analyze the continuities and changes in French society and political structures between the years 1750 and 1900.

• Industrial Revolution

- CCOT: Analyze the continuities and changes in interactions between humans and their environment between 1750 and 1900.

Sample Prompts

- review u4 MC practice test
- review slideshow
- review chart
- prompt test

- answer U5 mc tonight for Monday