

MRS. OSBORN'S APWH CRAM PACKET:

Period 5 – Industrialization & Global Integration, 1750-1900, chapters 23-29 (20% of APWH Exam)

(NOTE: Some material overlaps into Period 6, 1900-1914)

Questions of periodization: What is unique to this time period that leads it to have its own “time?”

- The west (Europe & the U.S.) becomes the major “player” in world events.
- Beginning in the early 1700s, Europeans truly had a hold on “colonies” around the world.
- World trading networks were dominated by the west, but they still impacted the world.
- Countries either “have” industrialization and economic development or were “have nots”
- Political, social, and economic revolutions swept the world during this time period.
 - Enlightenment
 - American and French Revolutions
 - Haitian Revolution
 - Industrial Revolution
 - Rise of Capitalism and Adam Smith
 - Unification of states (Germany, Italy, United States)
 - Nationalism
 - Imperialism
 - Colonialism

Other major changes:

- 1) Suez and Panama Canals allowed for quicker travel times.
- 2) Technological advances in travel – ships, railroads, etc., increase travel of humans and goods worldwide.
- 3) Huge migration movements to the Americas from Europe and Asia.
- 4) Industrial Revolution set up mother countries that would have factories and they needed raw materials – colonies that only were used for raw materials. Economic advances and development were not carried out in countries controlled by Europe. Led to lack of development that still plagues Africa, Latin America, and parts of Asia today.
- 5) Serf and slave systems ended in most parts of the world.
- 6) Political revolutions and independence movements

Industrial Revolution:

Began in Great Britain because of economic and political stability. Spread to the rest of Europe and the world (remember however that the Chinese had an earlier industrial revolution). Some countries had major government involvement in their industrial revolutions (Russia and Japan) while others relied upon laissez-faire and individual capitalists. Overall the “losers” of the Industrial Revolution were the poor who gave the most labor but failed to get an equal share of the new found wealth and those in non-western countries who lost their raw materials and were discouraged from industrializing.

<i>When did the Industrial Revolution Begin?</i>	<i>What events caused changes in global commerce, communications, and technology?</i>	<i>What events caused changes in patterns of world trade, including effect of demographic increase on consumerism and migration</i>	<i>Changes in social and gender structure, including emancipation of slaves or serfs and tension between work patterns and ideas about gender – e.g. Women’s emancipation movements</i>
Great Britain, 1780s	British Industrial Revolution, Opium Wars, Boxer Rebellion	growing middle class department stores colonization of Australia Irish Potato Famine	labor union movement (Socialism and Marxism) Victorian cult of domesticity – proper role of women – wife and mother women’s rights movement
United States of America, 1830s	Admiral Perry	growing middle class department stores Westward Migration	emancipation of slaves, 1860s, labor union movement (Socialism and Marxism) Victorian cult of domesticity women’s rights movement

France, 1830s	colonization of Indochina,	growing middle class department stores colonization of Indochina and North Africa	loss of colonies in Americas, India labor union movement (Socialism and Marxism) women's rights movement
Japan, 1870s	Meiji Restoration Russo-Japanese War	growing middle class department stores	labor union movement women's rights movement
Germany, 1870s	1870 Franco-Prussian War and creation of German empire (Kaiser Wilhelm and Chief Minister Bismarck)	growing middle class department stores	labor union movement (Socialism and Marxism) women's rights movement
Russia, 1880s (very small)	Russo-Japanese War	Russification led to mass migration to U.S. and other parts of the Americas	emancipation of serfs, 1860s labor union movement (Socialism and Marxism)

By and large, the countries that benefited from industrialization were the ones that had the necessary components of land, labor and capital, and often government support. However, even though many other countries tried to industrialize, few had much success. For example, India tried to develop jute and steel industries, but the entrepreneurs failed because they had no government support and little investment capital. An international division of labor resulted: people in industrialized countries produced manufactured products, and people in less industrialized countries produced the raw materials necessary for that production. Industrial England, for example, needed cotton, so turned to India, Egypt, and the American south to produce it for them. In many cases this division of labor led to colonization of the non-industrialized areas. As industrialization increased, more iron and coal were needed, as well as other fibers for the textile industry, and the British Empire grew rapidly in order to meet these demands.

Many countries in Latin America, sub-Saharan Africa, south Asia, and southeast Asia became highly dependent on one cash crop - such as sugar, cotton, and rubber - giving them the nickname of "Banana Republics." Such economies were very vulnerable to any change in the international market. Foreign investors owned and controlled the plantations that produced these crops, and most of the profits went to them. Very little of the profits actually improved the living conditions for people that lived in those areas, and since they had little money to spend, a market economy could not develop.

Despite the inequalities, the division of labor between people in countries that produced raw materials and those that produced manufactured goods increased the total volume of world trade. In turn, this increased volume led to better technology, which reinforced and fed the trade. Sea travel became much more efficient, with journeys that had once taken months or years reduced to days or weeks. By 1914 two great canals shortened sea journeys by thousands of miles. The Suez Canal built by the British and French in the 1850s linked the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea, making it no longer necessary to go around the tip of Africa to get from Europe to Asia by sea. The Panama Canal, completed in 1913, did a similar thing in the western hemisphere, cutting a swath through Central America that encouraged trade and transportation between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

Demographic and Environmental Changes:

<i>Demographic and environmental changes</i>	<i>Where, When, Why?</i>
migrations	U.S. Westward Expansion and Trail of Tears, European indentured servants and criminals to colonies, Chinese to Americas and Southeast Asia as Qing dynasty was declining, Atlantic Slave Trade, Irish Potato Famine, Berlin Conference (how to divide Africa between the European colonies) and European colonies in Africa
end of the Atlantic slave trade	defeat of Napoleon shifts control of South Africa to British/end of slave trade/Great Trek of Boers,
New birthrate patterns	rising birth rate due to improved food supply and declining mortality rate due to improved medical procedures creates larger world population, especially in Europe and North America
Food supply	growing world population despite wars and epidemic disease because food production and distribution increases dramatically

Changes and Continuities in Social and Gender Structure:

- growing population in rural areas and enclosure of land/large-scale farming sends more labor to urban areas leading to increase in size of industrial working class in industrialized economies; young women recruited to work in textile factories; children work in factories as well until child labor laws later in the nineteenth century
- growing middle class due to industrialized economies' need for more white-collar workers, including teachers for public education when child labor laws enforce compulsory education; women are recruited to teach young children in public schools
- Victorian cult of domesticity leads middle class women or those with middle class aspirations to imitate wealthy women by not working for pay; ideal is to have a servant at home to do domestic chores
- Nobility lose privileges in industrialized countries

Political Revolutions and Independence Movements:

As the Industrial Revolution began in England; the economic changes were accompanied by demands for political changes that spread to many other areas of the world by the end of the 19th century. Two important forces behind the change were:

- The influence of the Enlightenment - The 1700s are sometimes referred to as the "Age of Enlightenment," because philosophical and political ideas were begun to seriously question the assumptions of absolute governments. The Enlightenment began in Europe, and was a part of the changes associated with the Renaissance, the Scientific Revolution, and the Protestant Reformation, all taking place between 1450 and 1750. The Enlightenment invited people to use their "reason" using the same humanistic approach of Renaissance times. People can figure things out, and they can come up with better governments and societies. In the 1600s John Locke wrote that a ruler's authority is based on the will of the people. He also spoke of a social contract that gave subjects the right to overthrow the ruler if he ruled badly. French philosophes, such as Voltaire and Jean-Jacques Rousseau spread the new ideas to France, where they began uproar in a land that epitomized absolutism.
- New wealth of the bourgeoisie - Ongoing commercialization of the economy meant that the middle class grew in size and wealth, but not necessarily in political power. These self-made men questioned the idea that aristocrats alone should hold the highest political offices. Most could read and write, and found Enlightenment philosophy appealing in its questioning of absolute power. They sought political power to match the economic power that they had gained.

<i>Political revolutions and independence movements</i>	<i>Leaders</i>	<i>Causes</i>	<i>Results (who benefitted?)</i>	<i>Effects on Other Revolutions</i>
U.S.A.	George Washington Thomas Jefferson	British mercantilist policies (use colonies for the financial benefit of the mother country) Enlightenment ideas of representation in govt.	Elite: plantation owners and merchants	France sees that its own ideas from the Enlightenment (freedom of speech, freedom of religion, right to rebel against an unfair monarch) as possible – leads to the French Revolution
France	Danton Robespierre	Debt of French govt. for helping Am. Rev., Wars of Louis XIV, and the palace of Versailles; Inequality of 3 Estate system: Enlightenment ideas of representation in govt.	middle class minorities, e.g. Jews and Protestants (freedom of religion)	Revolutionary ideas spread across Europe inspiring other revolutions and demanding changes
Haiti	Touissant Christophe Leclerc	French mercantilist policies Enlightenment ideas of representation in govt. harshness of forced labor system (slavery)	At First--creole elite: plantation owners and merchants Then -- slaves, maroons, people of color with property	model for Latin American revolutions
Latin American independence movements	Bolivar Hidalgo	Napoleon's invasion of Spain and Portugal Spanish mercantilist policies Enlightenment ideas of representation in govt.	creole elite: plantation owners and merchants	set up for later revolutions in Latin America because the rights and needs of the lower class and people of Native American and African descent were ignored
Mexican Revolution of 1910	Madero Villa Zapata	inequality injustice imperialism: dependency	lower class peasants	some effect on Cuban and other Latin American revolutions after WW2
Chinese Revolution of 1911	Sun Yatsen Yuan Shikai	British imperialism inequality injustice Enlightenment ideas of representation in govt.	Chinese people (not Manchus) warlords Chinese merchants	set up for 1949 Communist Revolution led by Mao Zedong

Egypt:

Egypt was successful for a time in holding off the British Empire. Under the leadership of Muhammad Ali, who had fought against the Napoleonic armies, Egypt defeated the invading British army in 1807. As Viceroy of Egypt, Ali defeated the mamlukes and began to modernize Egypt. In 1811 he waged a war against the Wahhabis (yes, the same one that Osama bin Laden belongs to today). In 1818 his son Ibrahim Pasha defeated the Wahhabis. Muhammad Ali also conquered parts of Sudan and founded the city of Khartoum. Later, Muhammad helped the Ottoman sultan fight the Greek rebels and invaded Syria to expand his empire.

In an effort to further advance Egypt, Muhammad Ali sought international financing of a plan to create a canal along the Suez. Great Britain and France secured the funding. Conflicts arose over who would control the canal and for the most part Egypt became controlled by the British. Ali descendents held the title of kings of Egypt until 1952.

Western Dominance:

Rise of Western dominance	Examples of Western Dominance, economic, political, social, cultural and artistic, patterns of expansion; imperialism and colonialism	Examples of different cultural and political reactions (reform; resistance; rebellion; racism; nationalism)/Marxism and Social Darwinism
South Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ End of Mughal Empire - Beginning of Raj, British imperial control of India 	Indian nationalism Sepoy Mutiny of 1857
Southeast Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ French colony of Indochina (Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia) ☐ U.S. colony of Philippines ☐ Dutch colony in Indonesia ☐ Portuguese control of Macao, Malacca, Goa 	Thailand remains independent.
East Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Opium Wars (China and Britain) ☐ Spheres of Influence (European countries "claimed" areas that they would "influence") ☐ Admiral Perry in Japan ☐ Japanese imperialism in Korea 	Taiping Rebellion Boxer Rebellion
Sub-Saharan Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Berlin Conference, 1885, colonization of Africa by Europeans afterwards 	Shaka Zulu Ethiopian defeat of Italians Boer Wars
North and East Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia under French control ☐ Libya, Italian control ☐ Egypt and Kenya, British control ☐ Germans control parts of Southeast Africa -- Tanzania 	Maji Maji Rebellion
Middle East	Crimean War (England and Russia fighting over Balkan and Arab dominance) Suez Canal (Built by French and British)	Tanzimat Reforms in Ottoman Empire Tobacco Rebellion in Iran Zionism
Russia	Crimean War Russification and pogroms (organized efforts to destroy Jewish populations) Russo-Japanese war (Japan wins)	end of serfdom Decembrist Revolt of 1815
Japan	1853 - Shogunate accepts U.S. demands	Meiji Restoration
Latin America	caudillo rule, e.g. Porfirio Diaz railroads economic dependency	Abolition of slavery in Brazil, 1880s education of upper class women expanded like in industrialized countries

Diverse Interpretations:

What are the debates over the utility (usefulness) of modernization theory as a framework for interpreting events in this period and the next?

- The modernization theory says that as countries become more "modern" or "westernized" then their economies prosper, their political rights grow and their social systems (healthcare and education). Historically we have seen that most "developed" countries were once "developing" and that they desire to become rich directs everything else.
- The dependency theory says that countries will never "develop" because rich countries take advantage of them and take all their valuable resources. This leads these areas in a state of economic decline which never allows them to develop economically.
- Marxists would say that only through socialism will countries emerge economically.

What are the debates about the causes of serf and slave emancipation in this period, and how do these debates fit into broader comparisons of labor systems?

- Some say that from an economic standpoint, serfs and slaves were emancipated for purely economic reasons. Slaves are expensive to keep and as the economy changed from agricultural to industrial, they costs more than they were

worth, so the practice died out. Serfs occupied land that they were bound to and as land went from being used for large scale farming to industrial, serfs were a liability and the only way to get “rid” of them was to free them and tell them to leave.

- Others might argue that people realized the social injustice of the situations and freed them for humanitarian reasons.

What are the debates over the nature of women’s roles in this period, and how do these debates apply to industrialized areas, and how do they apply in colonial societies?

- The roles of women did improve throughout this area for most parts of the world. In the west, women start receiving the right to vote, inherit, and own property. In the east, many countries still had limited rights. Some would argue that women were granted rights during this time period for economic reasons – so they could work in factories without parents’ permission, etc. Others would argue that women did not receive enough rights.
- In colonial societies, many times women had more rights. Colonies were experiments in themselves and “weak” women need not apply. Everyone had to contribute to the success of the colony and women’s roles were valued more than in some other areas. Women still were relegated to the home.

Gender and Workers:

<i>the roles of women in western Europe</i>	<i>conditions of women in western Europe</i>
upper/middle classes -- cult of domesticity begun in Victorian England	better education usually by tutors though increasing college opportunities women with professional jobs rare but increasing, e.g. Florence Nightingale and the creation of nursing as a profession, Madame Curie and other scientists, novelists and poets (Jane Austen, Emily Bronte, Edith Wharton, Emily Dickinson) women leaders in abolitionist movement: Harriet Beecher Stowe, Harriet Tubman, Sojourner Truth, and British women women leaders in labor movement: Rosa Luxemburg and immigration support in U.S.: Jane Addams and Hull House, Colored Women’s Association women’s voting rights movement: Seneca Falls Convention in U.S.A., Emmeline Pankhurst in Britain voting rights not granted to most women in the world until the next time period.
	after WW1 or WW2
peasantry/working class	factory work centered in urban areas large numbers working in factories latter nineteenth century -- restrictions on hours for women in factories but less pay and no protection against layoffs racial discrimination against women of color in European colonies peasant and immigrant women little affected by women’s movement