

PERIOD 5

1750 – 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 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 an “Industrial Revolution,” the process of industrialization was a gradual one that unfolded over the course of the 18th and 19th centuries, eventually becoming global.

Thursday,
January 19

Strayer
827-846

Stearns
506-511

5.1.1 Industrialization fundamentally changed how goods were produced.

A. A variety of factors led to the rise of industrial production, including:

- 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 19th century.



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| <p>Tuesday, January 24</p> <p>Strayer 846-860</p> | <p>5.1.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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 natural resources. The profits from these raw materials were used to purchase finished goods. 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. While Middle Eastern and Asian countries continued to produce manufactured goods, these regions' share in global manufacturing declined. 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. Some commodities gave merchants and companies based in Europe and the U.S. a distinct economic advantage. 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. |
| <p>Thursday, January 26</p> <p>Stearns 521-529</p> | <p>5.1.III To facilitate investments at all levels of industrial production, financiers developed and expanded various financial institutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>5.1.IV There were major developments in transportation and communication, including railroads, steamships, telegraphs, and canals.</p> |
| <p>Friday January 27</p> <p>Strayer 862-877</p> <p>Stearns 590-612</p> | <p>5.1.V The development and spread of global capitalism led to a variety of responses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. In industrialized states, many workers organized themselves to improve working conditions, limit hours, and gain higher wages, while others opposed industrialists' treatment of workers by promoting alternative visions of society, including Marxism. 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, while other members of the Qing and Ottoman governments led reforms in imperial policies. 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. <p>5.1.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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. |

Key Concept 5.3. Nationalism, Revolution, and Reform

The 18th 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.

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| <p>Tuesday, January 31</p> <p>Strayer 740-750 850-852</p> <p>Stearns 513-521</p> | <p>Quiz on 5.1</p> <p>5.3.I The rise and diffusion of Enlightenment thought that questioned established traditions in all areas of life often preceded revolutions and rebellions against existing governments.</p> <p>A. Enlightenment philosophers applied new ways of understanding the natural world to human relationships, encouraging observation and inference in all spheres of life; they also critiqued the role that religion played in public life, insisting on the importance of reason as opposed to revelation. Other Enlightenment philosophers developed new political ideas about the individual, natural rights, and the social contract.</p> <p>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 Bolivar’s Jamaica Letter—influenced resistance to existing political authority.</p> <p>C. Enlightenment ideas influenced many people to challenge existing notions of social relations, which contributed to the expansion of rights as seen in expanded suffrage, the abolition of slavery, and the end of serfdom.</p> |
| <p>Thursday, February 2</p> <p>Strayer 847-850 853-859</p> <p>Stearns 529-534</p> | <p>5.3.III Increasing discontent with imperial rule propelled reformist and revolutionary movements.</p> <p>A. Subjects challenged centralized imperial governments.</p> <p>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. French subjects rebelled against their monarchy.</p> <p>C. Slave resistance challenged existing authorities in the Americas.</p> <p>D. Increasing questions about political authority and growing nationalism contributed to anticolonial movements.</p> <p>E. Some of the rebellions were influenced by diverse religious ideas.</p> |
| <p>Friday, February 3</p> <p>Strayer 801-805</p> | <p>5.3.II 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 to unite diverse populations.</p> |

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| <p>Tuesday, February 7</p> <p>Strayer 805-810</p> <p>Palmer 460-475</p> | <p>5.3.IV The global spread of European political and social thought and the increasing number of rebellions stimulated new transnational ideologies and solidarities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. |
| <p><u>Key Concept 5.2. Imperialism and Nation-State Formation</u></p> <p>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.</p> | |
| <p>Thursday, February 9</p> <p>Strayer 879-902</p> | <p>Quiz on 5.3</p> <p>5.2.I Industrializing powers established transoceanic empires.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. States with existing colonies strengthened their control over those colonies. B. European states, as well as the Americans and the Japanese, 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. D. In some parts of their empires, Europeans established settler colonies. E. In other parts of the world, industrialized states practiced economic imperialism. |
| <p>Tuesday, February 14</p> <p>Stearns 579-588 625-633</p> | <p>5.2.1 Imperialism influenced state formation and contraction around the world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 took various forms, including direct resistance within empires and the creation of new states on the peripheries. |
| <p>Thursday, February 16</p> <p>947-956</p> | <p>5.2.II A & B Imperialism influenced state formation and contraction around the world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. |

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| <p>Friday, February 17</p> <p>Strayer 902-912</p> | <p>5.2.II C Imperialism influenced state formation and contraction around the world. C. Anti-imperial resistance took various forms, including direct resistance within empires and the creation of new states on the peripheries.</p> |
| <p>Tuesday, February 21</p> | <p>5.2.III New racial ideologies, especially Social Darwinism, facilitated and justified imperialism.</p> <p>Quiz on 5.2</p> |
| <p><u>Key Concept 5.4. Global Migration</u> 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. Migration produced dramatically different sending and receiving societies, and presented challenges to governments in fostering national identities and regulating the flow of people.</p> | |
| <p>Thursday, February 23</p> <p>Strayer 844-846</p> <p>Pollard 678-683</p> | <p>5.4.I II Global Migration and its Causes</p> <p>I. 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.</p> <p>II. Migrants relocated for a variety of reasons. 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, including slavery, Chinese and Indian indentured servitude, and convict labor.</p> |
| <p>Friday, February 24</p> <p>“Nativism” Handout</p> | <p>5.4.III Consequences of and Reactions to Global Migration</p> <p>III. 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. 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 that helped transplant their culture into new environments and facilitated the development of migrant support networks. 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.</p> |
| <p>Tuesday, February 28</p> | <p>Test Period 5</p> |

