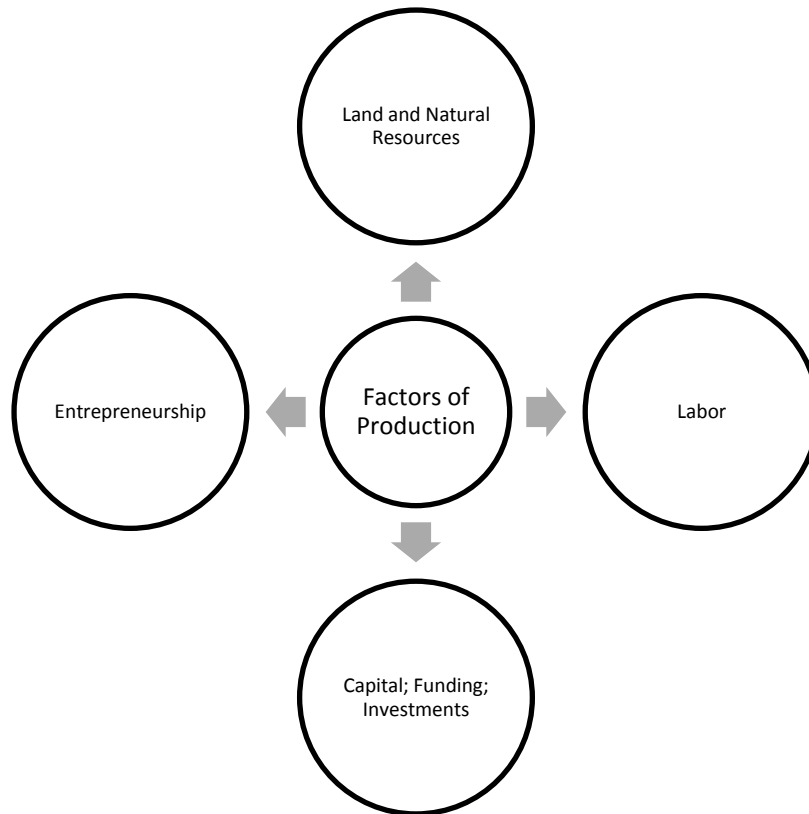


Unit V: Industrialization and Global Integration, 1750-1900

Review Guide



The Industrial Revolution

The Start of the Industrial Revolution

- Advances in agriculture: improved methods of farming, fertilizers
- Enclosure movement: large land owners fenced in their lands in an attempt to increase profits (without fences, peasants could use these lands); resulted in many peasants without lands; also resulted in increased profits for landowners = capital
- Migration of landless peasants to the cities = surplus of laborers
- Technological inventions: steam engine, transportation (trains), increase speed in communication
- Textile industry: first industry to “industrialize” = production moves out of the home into factories

Changes in Society

- Family: members separated as work moved out of the home into factories
- New emphasis on time: starting and finishing hours for work; deliveries of goods
- Women: married women lost jobs because work was away from the home; young, unmarried women gained job opportunities
- Social Status: determined increasingly by wealth (as opposed to by ownership of land and aristocratic titles)
- City conditions: overcrowded, unsanitary, unruly
- After 1850:
 - i) New labor laws that shortened work day, increased wages
 - ii) Leisure time: time away from work to engage in “fun”
 - (1) Sports, movies, amusement centers
 - iii) New jobs in middle management, secretarial staff (especially for unmarried women)
 - iv) Mass production made goods less expensive, therefore available to more people, therefore increasing the quality of life
 - v) New careers in advertising

Unit V: Industrialization and Global Integration, 1750-1900

Review Guide

The Industrial Revolution

Early Spread of Industry

- Western Europe (France, Germany) followed Great Britain
- United States
- Accompanied by construction of railroads
- End of 19th century: Russia, Japan, Egypt

Russia	Japan	Egypt
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1861: emancipation of serfs = surplus of laborers - Construction of Railroads, funded by government to encourage industry - Factories in major cities (Moscow, St. Petersburg) - Improved banking system to help give loans and foster investment - High tariffs to protect industry - 20th century: 4th in world in steel production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1854: US sends envoy to Japan to open it up to trade - 1868: Meiji Restoration brings new government favorable to Westernization/Modernization - Samurai travel the world to observe, bring back information - Rapid industrialization upon their return - Banks fostered investments - Taxes bring revenues to the government to spend on railroads, factories - Zaibatsu: business class (like the robber barons of the US) - Lack of resources: needed to trade; led to wars with China and Russia for resources in Manchuria - 1910: Japan annexes Korea - Social affects: public education for children, Western style clothing and habits; most aspects of life remained true to traditional Japanese culture - Patriarchy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Muhammad Ali: leader that fostered industrialization - Motivation: diminish dependency on Ottomans - Focus on modernization of the military - Capital raised by cotton, wheat growers - High tariffs to protect industry - Industrialization lagged because unable to compete with British goods

Demographic Changes

Population growth in the West	Population growth in non-West
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - end of epidemic diseases (plague) - improved agricultural techniques - new products to eat makes for healthier diets (potatoes) - healthier people make more babies - Pattern of migration: from country to city in search of factory jobs available from industrialization; middle classes and elite move away from swarmed cities - After 1850: decreasing birth rates as families don't need as many children as before and more children survived into adulthood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 19th century Latin America: doubles in population - China experienced growth after introduction of sweet potato - 19th century Japan: huge growth in population; Russia - Increased in population stressed natural resources and forced countries to adopt new agricultural techniques and technologies

Unit V: Industrialization and Global Integration, 1750-1900

Review Guide

Demographic Changes (continued)

- 1) Patterns of Migration
 - a) Settler colonies: Europeans move to new areas (Americas, Australia, Southeast Asia, Africa)
 - i) Demographic affects: diseases carried to these places
 - (1) New Zealand: Maoris
 - (2) Hawaii (death of natives caused labor shortage filled by Chinese and Japanese immigrant laborers)
 - b) Migration to Latin America
 - i) Laborers needed in Brazil and Argentina
 - ii) Many immigrants from Europe (Portugal, Italy)
 - iii) Jewish immigrants escaping pogroms in Russia

Environmental Changes

- Coal-burning factories: large clouds of smoke hung over factory cities, leading to health problems for workers and city inhabitants
- City water systems: city water systems were polluted from human and industrial waste, leading to serious health problems and the spread of some illnesses
- Industrial construction (mines, quarries, railroads): often a negative effect on the environment and local water supply
- Deforestation begins: forests destroyed for plantations

Cultural Changes/Intellectual developments

- Romanticism: artistic expression (painting, literature); use of emotion
- Natural Selection: scientific evidence that creatures/plants adapt to survive and those that don't, don't survive (survival of the fittest)
- Quantum physics
- Theory of relativity: Albert Einstein
- Psychology: Freud

Unit V: Industrialization and Global Integration, 1750-1900

Review Guide

World Trade Patterns

Industrialization sparks trade

- Need for raw materials and new markets to sell manufactured goods
- Plantation economies in colonies catered to industrialized countries' need for raw materials

Latin America

- Sugar plantations of Cuba, Brazil
- Cotton
- Monroe Doctrine: President Monroe of USA declares that Europe may not interfere with Latin America (may not try to re-colonize)
- Extensive trade with US, Great Britain, France
- Lack of industrialization led to dependence on the import of manufactured goods
- Panama Canal: fosters increase in global trade, easier to move from Atlantic to Pacific Oceans

Islamic World

- Trade with Ottoman empire (Ottoman exports to other countries) declined during this time period
 - Ottomans not interested in adopting industry, leading to the need for trade for (import) manufactured goods
 - Competition with European goods (Ottomans losing) led to calls for reforms: Tanzimat reforms, Young Turks
 - These reforms did not have lasting effects
- Egypt
 - Competition with Europe hurt economy
 - Focus on growing cotton only made economy sensitive to price changes
 - Suez Canal: facilitated trade between the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean and helped Egypt's economy

China

- Qing dynasty: Manchu nomads from the north invaded China and established Qing dynasty in 1644
 - Qing dynasty fostered growth of trade with India and the West
 - Enormous growth of trade in Chinese port cities, like Canton
 - Chinese were lucky to be relatively self sufficient and did not need to trade in kind for items from China
 - British paid a lot of silver for luxury goods
 - British introduced opium, grown in India, into the nation as a way to trade in kind rather than in silver
 - Opium Wars: Wars between China and British over British insistence on selling opium in China
 - Treaty of Nanking: Chinese were forced to allow spheres of influence (areas where Europeans controlled trade)

Unit V: Industrialization and Global Integration, 1750-1900

Review Guide

World Trade Patterns

Russia

- Exported grains and agricultural products for manufactured goods
- Slow industrialization in urbanized areas, but most of the nation remained rural and based on agriculture
- 1860's: emancipation of serfs allowed for an increase in industry, more favorable balance of trade
- Russia remained dependent on prices for agricultural products and importing manufactured goods from Europe

Japan

- 1854: Perry (from the US) forces Japan to open up to trade with the West
- as it industrialized, it increased trade with foreign nations, especially for raw materials to support industry

Slave Trade

- 1867: Outlawed
- gradually countries pulled out of the slave trade, with Brazil being the last to emancipate slaves