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 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.

I. 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.
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.

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.

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES, PRODUCTION AND EXPORT OF NATURAL RESOURCES:
- Cotton
- Rubber
- Palm oil
- Sugar
- Wheat
- Meats
- Guano
- Metals

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES, DECLINE OF MIDDLE EASTERN AND ASIAN SHARE IN GLOBAL MANUFACTURING:
- Shipbuilding in India and Southeast Asia
- Iron works in India
- Textile production in India and Egypt

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES, DECLINE OF MIDDLE EASTERN AND ASIAN SHARE IN GLOBAL MANUFACTURING:
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LEARNING OBJECTIVES FOR 5.1.II

ENV-9 Analyze the environmental causes and effects of industrialization.

CUL-6 Explain how cross-cultural interactions resulted in the diffusion of technologies and scientific knowledge.

SB-9 Assess how and why commercial exchanges have influenced the processes of state building, expansion, and dissolution.

ECON-3 Assess the economic strategies of different types of states and empires.

ECON-4 Analyze how technology shaped the
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Key Concept 5.1. Industrialization and Global Capitalism

III. To facilitate investments at all levels of industrial production, financiers developed and expanded

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES, TRANSNATIONAL BUSINESSES:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• The United Fruit Company based in the U.S. and operating in Central America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (HSBC) founded by British</td>
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IV. There were major developments in transportation and communication, including railroads, steamships, telegraphs, and canals.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES, FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Stock markets</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Insurance</td>
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<td>• Gold standard</td>
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<td>• Limited-liability corporations</td>
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LEARNING OBJECTIVES FOR 5.1.III

CUL-3 Explain how major philosophies and ideologies developed and spread as a result of expanding communication and exchange networks.

ECON-3 Assess the economic strategies of different types of states and empires.

ECON-4 Analyze how technology shaped the processes of industrialization and globalisation.

ECON-9 Explain and compare the ways in which economic philosophies influenced economic policies and behaviors.

ECON-11 Explain how the development of financial instruments and techniques facilitated economic exchanges.

ECON-13 Analyze how international economic institutions, regional trade agreements, and corporations — both local and multinational — have interacted with state economic authority.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES FOR 5.1.IV

ENV-6 Explain how people used technology to overcome geographic barriers to migration over time.

ECON-12 Evaluate how and to what extent networks of exchange have expanded, contracted, or changed over time.
LEARNING OBJECTIVES FOR 5.1.V

CUL-3 Explain how major philosophies and ideologies developed and spread as a result of expanding communication and exchange networks.

SB-1 Explain and compare how rulers constructed and maintained different forms of governance.

SB-2 Analyze how the functions and institutions of governments have changed over time.

SB-4 Explain and compare how social, cultural, and environmental factors influenced state formation, expansion, and dissolution.

SB-9 Assess how and why commercial exchanges have influenced the processes of state building, expansion, and dissolution.

ECON-3 Assess the economic strategies of different types of states and empires.

ECON-7 Analyze the causes and effects of labor reform movements, including the abolition of slavery.

ECON-9 Explain and compare the ways in which economic philosophies influenced economic policies and behaviors.

SOC-3 Assess the impact that different ideologies, philosophies, and religions had on social hierarchies.

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Key Concept 5.1. Industrialization and Global Capitalism

V. The development and spread of global capitalism led to a variety of responses.

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.

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES, ALTERNATIVE VISIONS:
- Utopian socialism
- Anarchism

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES, REFORMS:
- The Tanzimat movement in the Ottoman Empire
- The Self-Strengthening Movement in the Qing Empire

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES, STATE-SPONSORED VISIONS OF INDUSTRIALIZATION:
- 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

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES, REFORMS:
- State pensions and public health in Germany
- Expansion of suffrage in Britain
- Public education in many nation-states
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.

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Key Concept 5.1. Industrialization and Global Capitalism

VI. The ways in which people organized themselves into societies also underwent significant transformations in industrialized states due to the fundamental restructuring

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.
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.
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B. Family dynamics, gender roles, and demographics changed in response to industrialization.

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Key Concept 5.1. Industrialization and Global Capitalism

VI. The ways in which people organized themselves into societies also underwent significant transformations in industrialized states due to the fundamental restructuring

LEARNING OBJECTIVES FOR 5.1.VI

ENV-5 Explain how human migrations affected the environment.

ENV-9 Analyze the environmental causes and effects of industrialization.

SB-4 Explain and compare how social, cultural, and environmental factors influenced state formation, expansion, and dissolution.

SB-9 Assess how and why commercial exchanges have influenced the processes of state building, expansion, and dissolution.

ECON-5 Explain and compare forms of labor organization, including families and labor specialization within and across different societies.

SOC-1 Analyze the development of continuities and changes in gender hierarchies, including patriarchy.

SOC-2 Assess how the development of specialized labor systems interacted with the development of social hierarchies.

SOC-3 Assess the impact that different ideologies, philosophies, and religions had on social hierarchies.
I. Industrializing powers established transoceanic empires.

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.

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES, STATES WITH EXISTING COLONIES:
- British in India
- Dutch in Indonesia

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES, EUROPEAN STATES THAT ESTABLISHED EMPIRES:
- British
- Dutch
- French
- German
- Russian

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES, EUROPEANS WHO ESTABLISHED SETTLER COLONIES:
- The British in southern Africa, Australia, and New Zealand
- The French in Algeria

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES, INDUSTRIALIZED STATES PRACTICING ECONOMIC IMPERIALISM:
- The British and French expanding their influence in China through the Opium Wars
- The British and the United States investing heavily in Latin America
LEARNING OBJECTIVES FOR 5.2.II

CUL-3 Explain how major philosophies and ideologies developed and spread as a result of expanding communication and exchange networks.

SB-1 Explain and compare how rulers constructed and maintained different forms of governance.

SB-2 Analyze how the functions and institutions of governments have changed over time.

SB-3 Analyze how state formation and expansion were influenced by various forms of economic organization, such as agrarian, pastoral, mercantile, and industrial production.

SB-4 Explain and compare how social, cultural, and environmental factors influenced state formation, expansion, and dissolution.

SB-6 Assess the relationships between states with centralized governments and those without, including pastoral and agricultural societies.

SB-10 Analyze the political and economic interactions between states and non-state actors.

ECON-4 Analyze how technology shaped the processes of industrialization and globalization.

SOC-7 Analyze the ways in which colonialism, nationalism, and independence movements have sustained or challenged class, gender, and racial

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Key Concept 5.2. Imperialism and Nation-State

II. Imperialism influenced state formation and contraction around the world.

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.

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES, DIRECT RESISTANCE AND NEW STATES:

- The Cherokee Nation
- The Zulu Kingdom
- The establishment of independent states in the Balkans
III. New racial ideologies, especially social Darwinism, facilitated and justified imperialism.

**Key Concept 5.2.** Imperialism and Nation-State

c. 1750 to c. 1900

LEARNING OBJECTIVES FOR 5.2.III

**CUL-3** Explain how major philosophies and ideologies developed and spread as a result of expanding communication and exchange networks.

**CUL-4** Analyze the ways in which religious and secular belief systems affected political, economic, and social institutions.

**SB-4** Explain and compare how social, cultural, and environmental factors influenced state formation, expansion, and dissolution.

**ECON-8** Analyze the relationship between belief systems and economic systems.

**SOC-6** Analyze the extent to which philosophies, medical practices, and scientific theories sustained or challenged class, gender, and racial ideologies.

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VS.
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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**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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**Key Concept 5.3. Nationalism, Revolution, and Reform**

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.

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.

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 Bolívar’s Jamaica Letter — influenced resistance to existing political authority.

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.
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.

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Key Concept 5.3. Nationalism, Revolution, and Reform

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.

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES, NATIONALISM:
- German nationalism
- Italian nationalism
- Filipino nationalism
- Argentinian nationalism

LEARNING OBJECTIVES FOR 5.3.II

CUL-2 Explain how religious belief systems developed and spread as a result of expanding communication and exchange networks.

CUL-3 Explain how major philosophies and ideologies developed and spread as a result of expanding communication and exchange networks.

CUL-4 Analyze the ways in which religious and secular belief systems affected political, economic, and social institutions.

CUL-7 Analyze how new scientific, technological, and medical innovations affected religions, belief systems, philosophies, and major ideologies.

SB-4 Explain and compare how social, cultural, and environmental factors influenced state formation, expansion, and dissolution.

SOC-3 Assess the impact that different ideologies, philosophies, and religions had on social hierarchies.

SOC-7 Analyze the ways in which colonialism, nationalism, and independence movements have sustained or challenged class, gender, and racial ideologies.
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Key Concept 5.3. Nationalism, Revolution, and Reform

III. Increasing discontent with imperial rule propelled

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<tr>
<th>ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES, SUBJECCTS CHALLENGING IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• The challenge of the Marathas to the Mughal Sultans</td>
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<tr>
<td>• The challenge of the Taipings to the Manchus of the Qing dynasty</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. Subjects challenged centralized imperial governments.

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.

C. Slave resistance challenged existing authorities in the Americas.

D. Increasing questions about political authority and growing nationalism contributed to anticolonial movements.

E. Some of the rebellions were influenced by diverse religious ideas.
IV. The global spread of European political and social thought and the increasing number of rebellions stimulated new transnational ideologies and solidarities.

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**Key Concept 5.3. Nationalism, Revolution, and Reform**

IV. The global spread of European political and social thought and the increasing number of rebellions stimulated new transnational ideologies and solidarities.

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.

**ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES, DEMANDS:**

- Mary Wollstonecraft’s *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*
- Olympe de Gouges’s *Declaration of the Rights of Women and the Female Citizen*
LEARNING OBJECTIVES FOR 5.4.1

ENV-3 Explain the environmental advantages and disadvantages of major migration, communication, and exchange networks.

ENV-4 Explain how environmental factors influenced human migrations and settlements.

ENV-5 Explain how human migrations affected the environment.

ENV-6 Explain how people used technology to overcome geographic barriers to migration over time.

ENV-7 Assess the causes and effects of the spread of epidemic diseases over time.

ENV-8 Assess the demographic causes and effects of the spread of new foods and agricultural techniques.

SB-5 Assess the degree to which the functions of cities within states or empires have changed over time.

ECON-2 Analyze the economic role of cities as centers of production and commerce.

ECON-4 Analyze how technology shaped the processes of industrialization and globalization.

ECON-12 Evaluate how and to what extent networks of exchange have expanded, contracted, or changed over time.

SOC-8 Analyze the extent to which migrations changed social structures in both the sending and receiving societies.

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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. Migration produced dramatically different sending and receiving societies, and presented challenges to governments in fostering national identities and regulating the flow of people.

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

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

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES, RETURN OF MIGRANTS:

- Japanese agricultural workers in the Pacific
- Lebanese merchants in the Americas
- Italian industrial workers in Argentina
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Key Concept 5.4. Global Migration

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 semi-coerced labor migration, including slavery, Chinese and Indian indentured servitude.

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

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 indifferent 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.

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES, MIGRANTS:

- Manual laborers
- Specialized professionals

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES, MIGRANT ETHNIC ENCLAVES:

- Chinese in Southeast Asia, the Caribbean, South America, and North America
- Indians in East and Southern Africa, the Caribbean, and Southeast Asia

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES, REGULATION OF IMMIGRANTS:

- The Chinese Exclusion Acts
- The White Australia Policy