



UNIT 5

INDUSTRIALIZATION AND GLOBAL INTEGRATION (1750-1900)

Short Cut

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GENERAL REMARKS

During the 1750–1900 period, the world entered the modern age.

What defines **modernity** is a question of debate among historians. In popular terms, the word *modern* is used as a synonym for “contemporary” or as a way to describe one’s own times. In historical terms, it describes an era characterized by certain features. Different scholars identify these in different ways, but most agree on the following:

- In politics, there is a move from traditional monarchy toward greater political representation. The end result in most societies is some form of democracy or at least the appearance of democracy.
- In economics, industrialization becomes a driving force. A shift occurs from feudalism and mercantilism to capitalism. Rather than being based primarily on agriculture, economies are based increasingly on industry and commerce.
- In society, there is class transformation and the breakdown of traditional hierarchies, as hereditary aristocracies fade away in favor of new elites whose status derives from wealth. New classes expand or emerge, especially the middle class and industrial working class. As agriculture gives way to industry, societies urbanize. Population growth accelerates, and large-scale migration becomes easier and more prevalent.
- In culture, a scientific, secular worldview becomes dominant. Artistic and literary styles change more rapidly and radically than ever before.

In all these things, Europe, with the United States, moved forward first. Great political upheavals such as the **American Revolution** and the **French Revolution** began the long process of giving more people a greater voice in politics. It was in Europe that the **Industrial Revolution** began, and it was there that **capitalism** emerged (as well as alternative visions, such as **socialism**). These changes transformed the economies of the world. Population growth, class diversification, and urbanization were hallmarks of Western social development during the late 1700s and 1800s. The foundations for modern cultural and intellectual life were laid in Europe during the 1700s, during the Scientific Revolution and **the Enlightenment**.

To varying degrees, modernization reached the rest of the world in the 1800s and early 1900s. A few non-Western nations adapted quickly, such as Japan. Some, including the Ottoman Empire, China, and the nations of Latin America, modernized slowly or partially. Others lagged farther behind. No matter the pace, however, change came to all these regions. **Coerced** and **semi-coerced labor** remained common worldwide, although anti-slavery sentiment grew steadily more powerful.

Another overarching development was the **rise of the West** as the world's dominant civilization. Not only did industrialization and modernization make the West prosperous and technologically advanced, they enabled it to control a vast percentage of the world's habitable territory. Many areas that had originally been colonized during the Age of Exploration—such as North and South America—became free during the late 1700s and early 1800s. However, a **new imperialism** swept over Asia, the Middle East, the Pacific, and Africa during the 1800s and early 1900s. Seeking markets and raw materials, and armed with industrial-era weaponry, Western nations subjugated an unprecedented portion of the globe. But as impressive as imperialism was as a practical accomplishment, it carried a steep moral and ethical price. It was inextricably bound up with warfare, racial prejudice, economic rapacity, and slavery. Many of its harmful effects are still felt to this day.

By the end of the nineteenth century, Europe had reached the peak of its power, but would soon fall from that pinnacle. The young United States was overtaking Europe in economic and military strength. New philosophies, scientific theories, and cultural movements were calling into question the traditional certainties and values of the Western world. Most important, diplomatic tensions were leading Europe toward the devastation of World War I (1914–1918), which decisively hastened the process of European decline.

BROAD TRENDS

State Building, Expansion, and Conflict, 1750–1900	
Europe	<p>French Revolution (1789–1799, Lafayette, Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen) and Napoleonic Wars (1799–1815)</p> <p>Congress of Vienna (1814–1815) and reactionary politics (1815–1848)</p> <p>revolutions of 1848</p> <p>reform and widening of political representation (1848–1914)</p> <p>women's suffrage movements</p> <p>anti-Semitism</p> <p>wars of Italian and German unification (Franco-Prussian War)</p> <p>geopolitical conflict (from balance of power to European alliance system; competition over empire)</p>
Middle East	<p>Tanzimat reforms and the Ottoman constitution of 1876 (vs. janissaries and Islamic traditionalism)</p> <p>Young Turk movement</p> <p>Balkan nationalism (Greek War of Independence, Balkan Crisis of 1876–1878)</p> <p>French colonization of Algeria (1830s–1840s)</p> <p>Muhammad Ali's revolt (1805) in Egypt and construction of the Suez Canal (1850s–1860s)</p> <p>geopolitical conflict (Eastern Question, Great Game)</p> <p>millenarian revolts (the Mahdi)</p>
Africa	<p>continuation and decline of the Atlantic and East African slave trades</p> <p>African states vs. European imperialism (Berlin Conference, South Africa, Belgian Congo, Herero Wars)</p> <p>geopolitical conflict (Scramble for Africa, Boer War)</p> <p>millenarian revolts (Xhosa cattle-killing movement, the Mahdi)</p> <p>training of native elites and native troops by imperial powers</p>

State Building, Expansion, and Conflict, 1750–1900	
East (and Central) Asia	<p>Qing China's positive balance of trade vs. technological stagnation</p> <p>Opium Wars and the "unequal" treaties (economic imperialism and foreign concessions)</p> <p>self-strengthening movement vs. Qing conservatism (Cixi)</p> <p>Taiping Rebellion (1850–1864) and Boxer Rebellion (1900)</p> <p>Tokugawa isolation vs. Perry's "opening" of Japan (1853)</p> <p>Meiji Restoration (1868) and industrial modernization of Japan</p> <p>geopolitical conflict (Open Door policy, Russo-Japanese War)</p> <p>millenarian revolts (Taiping Rebellion)</p>
South (and Southeast) Asia and Oceania	<p>fracturing of Mughal empire (Marathas, Sikhs)</p> <p>British East India Company and Indian Revolt (1857–1858)</p> <p>colonization in Southeast Asia (Dutch Indonesia, Singapore, French Indochina, U.S. annexation of the Philippines)</p> <p>colonization of Australia (Aborigines) and New Zealand (Maori)</p> <p>U.S. annexation of Hawaiian kingdom</p> <p>geopolitical conflict (battle of Plassey, Great Game)</p> <p>training of native elites and native troops by imperial powers (sepoys)</p>
Americas	<p>American Revolution (1775–1783, Thomas Jefferson, Declaration of Independence)</p> <p>U.S. expansion (Louisiana Purchase, "manifest destiny," Mexican-American and Spanish-American wars, Hawaiian kingdom)</p> <p>suppression of Native Americans (Cherokee Nation and Trail of Tears, Indian wars, Wounded Knee, reservation system)</p> <p>slavery in the Americas (Maroon societies, U.S. Civil War)</p> <p>Haitian Rebellion (1791–1804, François Toussaint L'Ouverture)</p> <p>Latin American wars of independence (1810–1825, Simón Bolívar, Jamaica Letter)</p> <p>failure of constitutional rule in Latin America (caudillos)</p> <p>economic imperialism in Latin America</p> <p>geopolitical conflict (Monroe Doctrine)</p> <p>millenarian revolts (Ghost Dance and Wounded Knee)</p>
Global and Interregional	<p>increased prominence of the nation-state</p> <p>global impact of "new" imperialism (white man's burden, <i>la mission civilisatrice</i>, social Darwinism) and economic imperialism</p> <p>nationalism and national-liberation impulses (Indian Revolt, Indian National Congress, Boxer Rebellion, José Martí in Cuba, Emiliano Aguinaldo in the Philippines)</p>

State Building, Expansion, and Conflict

- With every passing decade, the nation-state emerged as the leading form of political organization in more parts of the world.
- Modern political and economic ideologies—including conservatism, liberalism, nationalism, and socialism—emerged.
- The hallmark of modern political life is greater popular representation, as subjects challenged national and imperial regimes in reformist and revolutionary ways. This trend first got underway in the West, beginning in the late 1700s with the American and French revolutions.
- Other parts of the world were slower to move away from traditional autocracies or monarchies. A few, such as Japan and the Ottoman Empire, developed parliamentary monarchies by around 1900. Latin American nations developed parliamentary governments in theory, but many slipped into dictatorial or military rule.
- The technological, economic, and military rise of the West—Europe and the United States—altered the balance of global power. World affairs were increasingly determined by foreign policy and military developments in Europe, especially in the 1800s.
- The United States broke away from English rule during the late 1700s. In the 1800s, it achieved dominance over the North American continent and became a world power.
- The Spanish and Portuguese colonies of Latin America freed themselves from European rule during the early 1800s, another alteration of the global balance of power.
- In North Africa and the eastern Mediterranean, the gradual collapse of the Ottoman Empire presented Europe and the Middle East with a troubling and destabilizing diplomatic issue known as the Eastern Question.
- European and U.S. imperialism—the “new imperialism” of the mid- to late 1800s—gave the nations of the West unprecedented global dominance. In 1815, the nations of the West controlled roughly 35 percent of the world’s habitable territory. By 1914, that figure had risen to approximately 85 percent.
- The one non-Western nation that developed a modern colonial empire in the late 1800s and early 1900s was Japan.
- By the end of the 1800s, diplomatic tensions, nationalism, and competition over colonies made it increasingly likely that the nations of Europe would go to war. An alliance system formed, and the level of aggression rose steadily until the outbreak of World War I in 1914.

Culture, Science, and Technology, 1750-1900	
Europe	<p>the Enlightenment (1700s; Locke, Montesquieu, Voltaire, Rousseau)</p> <p>romanticism, realism, and modernism (late 1700s–early 1900s)</p> <p>conservatism (and reaction) vs. liberalism</p> <p>capitalism (Adam Smith) vs. socialism and communism (Karl Marx)</p> <p>nationalism + Social Darwinism</p> <p>Charles Darwin (natural selection)</p> <p>Albert Einstein (relativity)</p> <p>Sigmund Freud (psychoanalysis)</p> <p>Western crisis of faith</p>
Middle East	<p>cultural Westernization during Tanzimat reforms (mid-1800s)</p> <p>revival of Arabic</p>
Africa	<p>oral tradition and griot storytelling</p> <p>non-representational art and impact on Western modernism</p> <p>influence of Christian missionaries</p>
East (and Central) Asia	<p><i>Dream of the Red Chamber</i> (late 1700s)</p> <p>influence of Christian missionaries in China</p> <p>ukiyo-e woodblock painting (Hokusai, early to mid-1800s)</p> <p>“Goodbye Asia” and Japanese ideologies of nationalist-racial superiority (late 1800s)</p>
South (and Southeast) Asia and Oceania	<p>“Company” style in India + Gateway to India arch</p> <p>influence of Christian missionaries</p> <p>early national liberation movements (Indian National Congress)</p>
Americas	<p>the Enlightenment (1700s; founding fathers)</p> <p>romanticism, realism, and modernism (late 1700s–early 1900s)</p> <p>conservatism (and reaction) vs. liberalism</p> <p>capitalism vs. socialism and communism</p> <p>nationalism + Social Darwinism</p> <p>Western crisis of faith</p>
Global and Interregional	<p>rising literacy rates</p> <p>increased Westernization of non-Western cultures</p> <p>nationalism</p>

Culture, Science, and Technology

- In eighteenth-century Europe and America, the Enlightenment built on the recent insights of the “scientific revolution” and prompted rational inquiry into the nature of politics and society. By questioning social hierarchies and traditional forms of monarchy, it paved the way for massive political changes, including key revolutions.
- Starting in the West, a scientific, secular worldview became increasingly paramount, thanks initially to the “scientific revolution” and the Enlightenment, and then to the technological and scientific advancements of the industrial era.

- Greater access to public education became a normal part of life in North America and most parts of Europe. Literacy rates rose as a result. The same became true for many other parts of the world by the late 1800s.
- Modern political and economic ideologies—including conservatism, liberalism, nationalism, and socialism—emerged.
- Nationalism became a powerful political and cultural force in Europe and then elsewhere. By the late 1800s, nationalist and national-liberation movements became prevalent in non-Western parts of the world dominated by foreign colonial rule.
- Ideologies of racial superiority, in some cases based on pseudo-scientific concepts like social Darwinism, arose in many quarters.
- The non-Western world began to adopt many of the artistic, architectural, and literary forms of the West. Conversely, styles from Asia, Africa, and the Middle East had an influence on Western culture, particularly in painting, sculpture, and décor.
- In Europe and the Americas, the pace of cultural change sped up. By the end of the 1800s, new artistic and literary trends were emerging at a rapid rate. Increasingly, these were about breaking rules and defying conventions.
- Technological change was rapid and thorough in those parts of the world affected by industrialization. National economies and personal lives were influenced by constant and increasingly affordable innovations that involved machine power and energy sources such as coal, oil, and electricity.

Economic Systems, 1750–1900	
Europe	<p>from proto-industrialization to Industrial Revolution (ca. 1780s–1840s; steam engine, coal, iron, textiles)</p> <p>Second Industrial Revolution (late 1800s; steel, electronics, petroleum)</p> <p>free-market vs. state-sponsored industrialization</p> <p>steamships, railroads, telegraph</p> <p>free-market capitalism (classical economists = Adam Smith, John Stuart Mill) and state capitalism</p> <p>trade-unionist and socialist reactions to capitalism</p> <p>financial instruments (central banks, stock exchanges, corporations, gold standard)</p> <p>the Panic of 1873 and the Long Depression (1870s–1890s)</p> <p>rise of the middle and industrial working classes</p>
Middle East	<p>state-sponsored and limited industrialization (Muhammad Ali in Egypt, Tanzimat reforms in Ottoman Turkey)</p> <p>construction of Suez Canal (transnational company = Suez Canal Company)</p> <p>resources (cotton, petroleum)</p>
Africa	<p>economic imperialism by Western powers</p> <p>continued reliance on African slaves by Western economies</p> <p>construction of railroads by Western powers</p> <p>resources (gold, diamonds, rubber, ivory)</p>

Economic Systems, 1750–1900	
East (and Central) Asia	<p>economic imperialism by Western powers in China (Opium Wars, foreign concessions and treaty ports)</p> <p>transnational company = Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Company</p> <p>state-sponsored and limited industrialization in China (self-strengthening movement)</p> <p>state-sponsored and full industrialization in Japan (Meiji Restoration of 1868, zaibatsu)</p>
South (and Southeast) Asia and Oceania	<p>economic imperialism by Western powers</p> <p>construction of railroads, telegraphs, and infrastructure by Western powers</p> <p>British industrialization of Indian cotton trade</p> <p>transnational company = British East India Company</p> <p>resources (cotton, coffee, metals, rubber, petroleum)</p>
Americas	<p>Industrial Revolution (ca. 1780s–1840s) and Second Industrial Revolution (late 1800s) in the United States</p> <p>free-market capitalism in the United States</p> <p>financial instruments (central banks, stock exchanges, corporations, gold standard)</p> <p>rise of middle and industrial working classes</p> <p>state-sponsored industrialization and limited industrialization in Latin America (late 1800s)</p> <p>economic imperialism in Latin America (transnational company = United Fruit Company)</p> <p>resources (metals, petroleum, guano, fruit, coffee, sugar)</p>
Global and Interregional	<p>widespread proto-industrialization</p> <p>international impact of industrialization (importation by colonial powers, state-sponsored imperialism)</p> <p>economic imperialism by Western powers (raw materials, consumer markets, transnational corporations, “banana republics”)</p> <p>population growth and urbanization</p> <p>oceanic whaling and sealing in search of oil</p>

Economic Systems

- Economic life was transformed by industrialization, which displaced agriculture as the most influential sector of the economy. New patterns of global trade emerged as well.
- Industrialization began in England and spread to parts of Europe during the late 1700s and early 1800s—the era of the Industrial Revolution. During the late 1800s, a period often referred to as the Second Industrial Revolution, industrial practices matured and spread further, expanding to include steel, electricity, chemical industries, and petroleum. Gradually and to varying extents, industrialization spread to other parts of the world.
- The non-Western world adopted industrialization in different ways. Sometimes, European imperial powers introduced it to their colonies. In other cases, non-Western rulers imposed industrialization from above, or at least attempted to do so.

- Capitalism became the dominant mode of economic organization in the industrial-era West. Over time, its influence became global.
- Reactions to the stresses of early industrialization, and to the more exploitative aspects of early capitalism, included trade-union activism, utopian socialism, Marxism, and anarchy.
- Commerce and banking—the foundations of a money-based economy, as opposed to a land-based one—grew in importance. Banks, stock markets, and other modern financial instruments became more solidly established.
- See “Social Structures” below for the relationship between economic growth during this era and reliance on coerced and semi-coerced forms of labor.

Social Structures, 1750–1900	
Europe	<p>class diversification (impact of revolutions and industrialization; growth of industrial working class, rise of middle class)</p> <p>serfdom in Russia (uprisings, emancipation)</p> <p>Siberian exile and prison labor</p> <p>migration to the Americas (Irish Potato Famine, anti-Jewish pogroms)</p> <p>emergence of modern feminism and suffragette movements (Mary Wollstonecraft, Olympe de Gouges, Emmeline Pankhurst)</p> <p>industrialization and women (domestic sphere, cult of domesticity)</p>
Middle East	<p>millets</p> <p>Tanzimat reforms and limited social liberalization</p> <p>corvée labor (Suez Canal)</p>
Africa	<p>racially segregationist policies in Western-controlled colonies (native elites)</p> <p>East African slave trade</p> <p>Atlantic slave trade</p> <p>Indian migration to East and South Africa</p> <p>imperialism’s impact on women’s roles</p>
East (and Central) Asia	<p>social stratification and increased tensions in Qing China (opium addiction, Taiping Rebellion)</p> <p>social stratification in Tokugawa Japan</p> <p>Meiji Restoration in Japan: rise of merchants, samurai privilege abolished</p> <p>indentured servitude (coolie labor)</p> <p>Chinese migration throughout Southeast Asia</p> <p>missionary efforts against Chinese foot binding</p>
South (and Southeast) Asia and Oceania	<p>racially segregationist policies in Western-controlled colonies (native elites)</p> <p>British undermining of Hindu caste system</p> <p>indentured servitude (coolie labor)</p> <p>transportation to Australia</p> <p>Indian migration throughout Southeast Asia, East Africa, and South Africa</p> <p>Chinese migration throughout Southeast Asia</p> <p>White Australia Policy</p> <p>British struggle against sati</p>

Social Structures, 1750-1900	
Americas	<p>class diversification (impact of revolutions and industrialization; growth of industrial working class, rise of middle class)</p> <p>continued reliance on African slavery</p> <p>migration from Europe and Asia (Chinese Exclusion Act)</p> <p>emergence of modern feminism and suffragette movements (Susan B. Anthony, Seneca Falls Convention)</p> <p>industrialization and women (domestic sphere, cult of domesticity)</p>
Global and Interregional	<p>urbanization</p> <p>expansion of resource extraction and cash-crop monoculture as forms of labor</p> <p>persistence, then gradual fading, of slave systems</p> <p>seasonal and permanent migration (Europe and Asia to the Americas, Chinese and Indians in Indian Ocean basin)</p> <p>anti-immigrant sentiment</p>

Social Structures

- Politics in Europe and the West became gradually more representative (although women could not yet vote). Even in less representative states, bureaucracies and parliaments became increasingly important, relative to the will of individual monarchs.
- Hierarchies and caste systems tended to break down or weaken, and if they remained in place, they heightened social discontent. Revolutions and rebellions broke out more frequently.
- Industrialization transformed class structures. Traditional aristocracies, with their status based on land and family prestige, faded. The proportion of peasants and farmers shrank. The middle class (bourgeoisie) expanded, gained wealth, and diversified. A new lower class, the industrial working class (proletariat), was born.
- Industrialization led to urbanization. Cities grew in size, and more of them were established.
- For any society, the first decades of industrialization were typically painful for the lower classes. Working conditions were poor, and wages low. Over time, industrialization raised the average prosperity of a society's population, and even the lower classes benefited after some time.
- Coerced and semi-coerced forms of labor persisted. Along with slavery, indentured servitude (common in places like India and China) and migrant labor (technically free, but poorly paid) were common. Africa was the primary victim of slave trading. The East African and Atlantic slave trades continued well into the 1800s, as did Russian serfdom.
- There was a tremendous migration of peoples, both permanent and seasonal. Massive waves of emigrants moved from Europe and China to the Americas during the 1800s and early 1900s. The United States was the preferred destination, but Canada, Argentina, and Chile took in many immigrants as well, as did Australia. Anti-immigration sentiment was common, both on a popular and official level.
- Diasporic communities and foreign enclaves remained common, thanks to expanding commercial ties or overcrowding at home.

- Although in most societies the status of women remained secondary, this period saw great changes in gender relations. In the West, a keener awareness of the unequal treatment of women began to spread. This was stimulated largely by Enlightenment philosophy, as well as the active role played by women in the American and French Revolutions.
- The Industrial Revolution altered the conditions under which families worked. It shifted the workplace away from the farm, where both men and women worked, to mines, factories, and similar places, creating separate domestic and working spheres.
- In Europe and North America, lower-class women entered industrial workplaces during the early 1800s, but left again after the mid-1800s, when wages for industrial workers rose (making such jobs more desirable to men) and new laws restricted the number of hours that women and children could work. A cult of domesticity, stressing that a woman's place was in the home and a man's in the workplace, dominated Western society, especially among the middle and upper classes, during the mid- to late 1800s.
- Strong and vigorous women's movements appeared in Europe, Canada, and the United States. They agitated for suffrage, equal opportunities, and other causes. A handful of places, but not major nations, granted women the right to vote before World War I.
- The move toward women's equality tended to be slower in non-Western societies. In some, however, the educational level of women rose, as did the extent of property rights. As in the West, women worked, especially in certain occupations, such as agricultural labor, domestic service, and nursing. As non-Western parts of the world industrialized, lower-class women tended to enter the workplace.

Humans and the Environment, 1750–1900	
Europe	industrial-era pollution (carbon-based and fossil-fuel emissions) industrial-era resource extraction (mining) earth-shaping (major canal systems, road and rail networks) vaccination (late 1700s) and germ theory (mid-1800s) severity of cholera and tuberculosis worsened by industrial-era living conditions resources (coal, metals, timber)
Middle East	earth-shaping (Suez Canal) resources (cotton, petroleum)
Africa	industrial-era resource extraction by colonial powers (mining and cash-crop monoculture) treatments for tropical diseases like malaria allow Western penetration of African interior resources (gold, diamonds, ivory, rubber, fruit, palm oil) species endangerment (elephants)
East (and Central) Asia	industrial-era resource extraction by colonial powers (mining and cash-crop monoculture) species extinction and endangerment (sables, otters) resources (tea, silk, cotton)

Humans and the Environment, 1750–1900	
South (and Southeast) Asia and Oceania	<p>industrial-era resource extraction by colonial powers (mining and cash-crop monoculture)</p> <p>treatments for diseases like malaria allow Western penetration of tropical interior</p> <p>resources (cotton, rubber, spices, coffee, metals, petroleum)</p>
Americas	<p>industrial-era pollution (carbon-based and fossil-fuel emissions)</p> <p>industrial-era resource extraction (mining and cash-crop monoculture)</p> <p>earth-shaping (Erie and Panama canals, road and rail networks)</p> <p>species extinction and endangerment (passenger pigeon, bison)</p> <p>treatments for diseases like malaria allow Western penetration of tropical interior</p> <p>resources (coal, metals, petroleum, timber, meat, fruit, sugar, coffee, guano)</p>
Global and Interregional	<p>Little Ice Age ends (mid-1800s)</p> <p>permanent and seasonal migrations (Eurasia to the Americas; regional movements within Indian Ocean basin)</p> <p>species extinction and endangerment (whales, fur seals, walrus)</p>

Humans and the Environment

- Industrialization vastly increased humanity’s impact on the environment. Rising levels of pollution were one result. Carbon-based and fossil-fuel emissions began an upward spike that has increased ever since, all the way to the present day.
- The hunger of industrializing economies for natural resources (metals, minerals, guano for fertilizer, oil, rubber, foodstuffs, and cotton) led to extractive practices that hugely strained the environment. Mining and cash-crop monoculture tremendously damaged ecosystems.
- Industrialization permitted major earth-shaping engineering projects such as the Erie Canal and the Suez Canal (and, in the early 1900s, the Panama Canal).
- Human-caused extinction or endangerment of animal species became increasingly common.
- Industrial-era forms of transportation contributed to the widespread distribution of diseases.
- Diseases such as tuberculosis and cholera spread easily amid the overcrowded living conditions created by industrialization and rapid urbanization.
- The development of effective treatments for tropical diseases such as malaria enabled imperial powers like Europe and America to penetrate deeper and more efficiently into Africa and Asia.
- A global wave of migration (discussed in more detail under “Social Structures”) caused millions of people to travel vast distances—most famously from Europe and Asia to the Americas, but in other directions and to other places as well.
- The Little Ice Age came to an end during the early to mid-1800s.

QUESTIONS AND COMPARISONS TO CONSIDER

- What distinguishes the nation-state from other forms of political organization? Why did it become increasingly prevalent during these years?
- What factors contributed to the rise of industrial production and global capitalism both in Europe and elsewhere?
- What distinguished the initial Industrial Revolution from the second one that occurred during the late 1800s? What impact did industrialization have on transportation, communications, society, and labor?
- Discuss new patterns of global trade, including the exploitation of raw materials. How did they affect international politics? Systems of labor?
- What socioeconomic visions alternative to capitalism appeared during this era? What were their strengths and weaknesses?
- How were gender and family dynamics affected by industrialization (or failure to industrialize), whether in Europe or elsewhere?
- What impact did the Enlightenment of the 1700s have on the political and social changes of the late 1700s and 1800s?
- Compare the nature and content of major political philosophies, including nationalism.
- Compare various acts of resistance against Western imperialism. Examples include Japanese modernization, the Indian Revolt, the Boxer Rebellion, the Filipino war against U.S. occupation, the Xhosa cattle-killing movement, and Wounded Knee.
- What challenges were posed by subjects to national and imperial regimes? Compare two or more of the following: the American Revolution, the Haitian rebellion, the Latin American wars of independence, the Indian Revolt, and the Taiping Rebellion. Compare key revolutionary documents, such as the Declaration of Independence, France's Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen, and the Jamaica Letter.
- Discuss the response of non-Western parts of the world such as China, India, Japan, and the Ottoman Empire to imperial encroachments and foreign pressures during this period.
- What factors caused such widespread migration during the 1800s? Where did it generally take place? What forms did those migrations take?
- Compare the status of women in the West and in other parts of the world. Compare the roles and conditions of upper- and middle-class women with those of the peasant and working classes.
- Describe the approaches taken by various Western powers to colonization. Also, what caused the late-nineteenth-century wave of imperialism (the "new" imperialism), and how did this compare to earlier waves of colonization?
- Discuss how non-Western states attempted to modernize and adopt industrial practices. How important is the question of whether industrialization was imposed on a society from above, by the ruler, or emerged from below?
- Compare Japanese industrialization and European modernization.
- Compare Western intervention in Latin America with Western intervention in Africa during the 1750–1900 period.
- Examine nationalist and anticolonial movements in non-Western parts of the world. Compare and contrast their methods and their successes and/or failures.