Period 3 Mega Slideshow

1750–1900
**Major Themes**

- Political Revolutions
- Industrial Revolution
- Imperialism
- Migration
Political Revolutions

1. American Revolution: 1776
2. French Revolution: 1789
3. Haitian Revolution: 1791
4. Bolívar Revolutions: 1808-1819
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>American Revolution</th>
<th>French Revolution</th>
<th>Haitian Revolution</th>
<th>Bolívar (Creole) Revolutions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ideals?</strong></td>
<td>“Life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness”</td>
<td>“Liberté, égalité, fraternité”</td>
<td>&quot;I took up arms for the freedom of my color. It is our own - we will defend it or perish.&quot;</td>
<td>anti-imperial imperialism</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Goals?</strong></td>
<td>Political equality, economic equity, overthrow the monarchy</td>
<td>Eliminate social and economic divisions AKA Ancién Regime and monarchy (3 Estates)</td>
<td>Freedom from European oppression, abolition of slavery</td>
<td>Overthrow Euro colonialism; unite Latin America together in a single political entity.</td>
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<td><strong>Who gained the most?</strong></td>
<td>wealthy, educated middle class</td>
<td>Bourgeoisie set up new power structure… Napoleon ?</td>
<td>Only country permanent independence from a slave uprising</td>
<td>Creole elites created a world advantageous for themselves.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Who lost the most?</strong></td>
<td>Yeoman farmers, subsistence farmers, and slaves</td>
<td>The poor… always the poor and the French economy (stunted Industrialization)</td>
<td>The original Haitian slaves and the maroons; slaves in other countries</td>
<td>Women and People of color: promises of freedom and social advancement broken</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>What happened to the “old order”?</strong></td>
<td>Completely overturned: no monarchy or aristocratic class!</td>
<td>Gave up monarchy; took on an emperor. Social stratification still entrenched.</td>
<td>Elitism still existed, only different people at top; Society and economy hobbled by reparations.</td>
<td>Took place under fear of insurrection from lower classes so creoles embraced old order for themselves</td>
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INDUSTRIALIZATION
**Industrial Revolutions**

- Mechanization
- Population Growth
- Enclosure Movement
- ENERGY CRISIS!!

Textiles (first) evolve into steam power (second) evolves into production and processing (third)

- Industrial Output increases fifty-fold
- Increase in
  - Wealth, population, life expectancy, quality of life
  - Class division, sanitation issues, urbanization,
**Agricultural to Industrial**

- Machine-powered production
  - Steam Engine is key!!
- Changes will happen slowly then exponentially
  - Mid 1830s, small fraction employed in factories
  - By 1850s, industrialism spread across Europe
  - The atmosphere in a country will set the pace and shape of industrialization
Economic Changes...

- Financial Markets in flux
- Changing economic systems
- Governments assist and protect industry
  - Protective tariffs
  - Militarization
  - Imperialism
...Lead to Political & Social Changes

Corporations and Industrialists get involved in politics to protect business interests

- Ports, transportation, innovation (R&D)
- Intellectual property
- Public education
- Contract law
- Suppression of Labor
Effects of Industrialization

- Changing social divisions
- Changing family structures
- Changing (or not) ideas on gender
- Increasing prosperity (and also poverty)
Problems of Industrialization

- Long hours
- Poor working conditions
- Child Labor
- Urbanization/Overcrowding
- Crime
- Poverty
- Sanitation
Solutions Proposed

- Utopian Societies
- Labor Unions
- Suffrage movements
- International cooperation for private movements
- Political Pluralism, but also greater centralization
Government Role in Industry
China

Political structure:
Emperor and Chinese bureaucracy; landed aristocracy, traditional society

Economic decisions:
State monopolies on key goods, dampened global trade, will purposely slow industry to maintain tradition
Ottoman Empire

Political structure:
Centralized ruler and power; “sick man of Europe”; corruption and political instability; too focused on war; traditional

Economic decisions:
In an effort to expand and fortify borders, focused development on military; lack of modernization and late industry; What is the exception in the Empire?
Japan

**Political structure:**

Meiji Restoration; isolationist, centralized, state sponsored programs based on western institutions

**Economic decisions:**

Embraced modernization, centralization of economic power and output, high agricultural tax
Great Britain

Political structure:

Constitutional Monarchy, Parliament, STABLE, expanded suffrage = rise of House of Commons, colonial empire

Economic decisions:

Growing merchant middle class, legislation favorable towards industry (repeal Bubble Act, Lowes Act, Corn Laws), laissez faire approach
France

Political structure:
Empire and Revolutions! Napoleonic Wars and instability; overburdened sectors of society

Economic decisions:
Political instability and traditions held regarding economy hindered industrialization
Germany

Political structure:

Strong sovereign, centralized government and increased size (combine Prussia and Austria)

Economic decisions:

Greater size led to greater resources, decisive wars led to diplomatic power, promoted native industry--Zollverein, focused on railroads, heavy industry and chemical production (specialization and trade)
Russia

Political structure:
Tzardom, serfdom, oligarchy

Economic decisions:
Long held traditions and political instability, combined with corruption the poor economy will set the stage for the end of the tsardom
Imperialism
Types of Imperialism

- Direct-rule Dependencies AKA State-run Colony
  - Exploitation and destruction
  - Rule by corporations or puppet states
  - Used native subordinates

- Settlement/Settler Colony
  - White Dominions
  - Mix of Dependency and Dominion

- Economic Dominion
  - Exploitation of resources and labor
  - Famine and genocide
## Causes of “new” Imperialism

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Economic</th>
<th>Military/Political</th>
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<tr>
<td>Need for markets</td>
<td>Need for military bases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raw materials</td>
<td>National security</td>
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<td>Source of investments</td>
<td>Source of pride—nationalism</td>
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<th>Humanitarian/Religious</th>
<th>Technological</th>
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<td>White man’s burden</td>
<td>New medicine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spread of Christianity</td>
<td>New weapons</td>
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<td>Social Darwinism (superiority of Western society)</td>
<td>Transportation</td>
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The Berlin Conference

Otto von Bismarck (1815–1898), Chancellor of Germany, and Jules Ferry (1832–1893), Premier of France and considered the builder of the modern French Empire, organized an international conference in Berlin to lay down the basic rules for colonizing Africa. The Berlin Conference (1884–1885) established the principle that European occupation of African territory had to be based on effective occupation that was recognized by other states, and that no single European power could claim Africa. The Berlin Conference led to the “Scramble for Africa.” Between 1878 and 1914, European powers divided up the entire African continent except for the independent countries of Ethiopia and Liberia. Liberia was settled by freed slaves from the United States and became an independent republic in 1847. Ethiopia, which was already independent, routed an Italian invasion in 1896. Defeating the Italians assured that the country would stay independent.
Congo Free State

- Personal colony of the Belgian King
- Ruthless collection of rubber
- Famine and rebellion common
- 8–16 M died between 1885 and 1908
Indigenous response to Imperialism in Asia and Oceania
Indian Rebellion of 1857

- Sepoys will mutiny in various parts of India
- It led to the dissolution of the East India Company, and forced the British to reorganize the army, the financial system, and the administration in India
Opium Wars

- By 1830, 27% of male population addicted
- Tried to go to Queen for help
- Finally confiscated almost 1200 tons of opium
- China won’t give it back or pay reparations, modern British navy decimates them
- Ended with unequal treaties
The Philippine Resistance

- José Rizal and the Liga Filipina
- Filipino Nationalists led by Emilio Aguinaldo help Americans in Spanish American War (Manila Bay)
- BUT, when end of war only led to transfer of power to US, so began Philippine-American War
- Philippines remain US possession until 1946
Maori Wars

- Land wars caused by British imperialism
- Centered on land ownership and political sovereignty
- British will ultimately win due to division over goals of the resistance
- This will allow the British to seize and maintain control of government:
  - Leads to marginalization of Maori
  - Suppression of Rebellion Act 1863: Land confiscation under the guise of putting down rebellion
Boxer Rebellion
People on the Move

Impact of Imperialism on Migratory Patterns
Why are people moving

- Imperial powers needed laborers
  - on plantations
  - in merchant ships
  - Build transport links
  - keep the factory system going
- Poverty
- Famine
- Enslavement
- Unemployment
Who is moving?

- Many freely migrated in search of opportunities
- Global capitalist economy continued to rely on coerced and semi-coerced labor migration including Slavery, Chinese and Indian indentured servitude, and Convict labor.
What happens after they move?

- The large-scale nature of migration, especially in the nineteenth century, produced a variety of consequences and reactions to the increasingly diverse societies on the part of migrants and the existing populations.
- Migrants tended to be male, leaving women to take on new roles in the home society that had been formerly occupied by men.
- Ethnic enclaves in different parts of the world which helped transplant their culture into new environments and facilitated the development of migrant support networks.
- 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.