HSIE Exam Notes Movement of Peoples and WWI

# OVERVIEW of MOVEMENT of PEOPLES

## Migration 1750–1901

* Massive global migration occurred due to economic, political, environmental and social factors.
* Migration types: internal (e.g., rural to urban) and international (e.g., Britain to colonies).
* Classified into:
* Economic migration – in search of work and wealth.
* Social migration – pursuit of a better life or reuniting with family.
* Political migration – escaping persecution or war.
* Environmental migration – fleeing disasters like famine or floods.
* Push factors: war, poverty, unemployment, famine, oppression.
* Pull factors: job opportunities, political freedom, land availability.

## 🌾 Agricultural Revolution

* New farming technologies (e.g., seed drill, crop rotation) increased food production.
* Enclosure Movement: common land privatised, displacing peasant farmers.
* Forced migration of rural populations to urban centers (urbanisation).
* Historians debate whether enclosure was exploitation or progress.

## ⚙️ Industrial Revolution

* Began in Britain (mid-18th century) and revolutionized production and labor.
* Steam engine enabled growth in textiles, mining, and transportation.
* Rise of factories created demand for unskilled labor; led to:
* Mass urbanisation.
* Overcrowded, polluted cities.
* Poor working and living conditions.
* Child labor widespread; dangerous environments for workers.
* Sparked later reforms: Factory Acts, Mines Acts, trade unions.

## 👨‍👩‍👧‍👦 Population Growth

* Improved medical care and food supply led to population surge.
* Britain’s population grew from 6.5M to 9M (1750–1800).
* Pressure on housing, jobs and resources pushed migration.

## 🍽️ Irish Potato Famine (1845–1852)

* Potato blight caused mass starvation; over 1 million deaths.
* Over 2 million emigrated (mainly to North America).
* Conditions on emigration ships were horrendous – many died en route (“coffin ships”).

## 🕊️ Persecution and Discrimination

* Religious and political persecution triggered migration:
* Puritans left Britain.
* Jews fled pogroms in Eastern Europe.
* Migrants sought freedom in North America and Australia.

## 🔗 Forced Migration: Slaves & Convicts

* Slavery:
* 17th–19th century: millions of Africans enslaved and shipped to the Americas.
* Worked on plantations (sugar, cotton, tobacco).
* Profits from slavery funded Britain’s industrialisation.
* South Sea Islanders: taken to Australia to work on plantations (blackbirding).
* Convict Transportation:
* 1788–1868: 165,000 British convicts sent to Australia.
* Transported for minor crimes due to overcrowded prisons.
* Some became successful settlers after completing sentences.

## 🛳️ Free Settlers & Assisted Migration

* Many migrated voluntarily to escape poverty and seek better opportunities.
* Free settlers paid their way.
* Assisted migrants had travel costs subsidized by governments.
* Skilled labor (e.g., carpenters, blacksmiths) in demand in colonies.
* Posters and publications promoted migration to colonies.

## 🌎 Pull Factors by Region

### North America

* After U.S. independence (1776–1783), land opened up for settlement.
* Gold rushes (California 1848, Colorado 1859) attracted 100,000s.
* Land grants along Canadian Pacific Railway attracted settlers.
* Promoted as a land of democracy and prosperity.

### Australia

* First Fleet (1788) established penal colony in New South Wales.
* Gold discovered in 1851 (NSW & Victoria) → population tripled (1850–1860).
* Australia seen as a land of opportunity and freedom.
* Land grants encouraged migration.
* Farming was the main occupation of free settlers in Australia
* Political refugees (e.g., Chartists) sought free speech and reform.

## 🧑‍🏭 Life for Workers During Industrial Revolution

* Cities like Manchester exploded in size, often lacking sanitation or safety.
* Poor housing, pollution, and disease were rampant.
* Factory work was grueling, dangerous, and low-paid.
* Children exploited in factories and mines.

## 💥 Reactions and Reforms

* Reformers like Robert Owen advocated for improved working conditions.
* Parliamentary Acts gradually regulated child labor and working hours:
* Factory Act (1833): limited child labor.
* Mines Act (1842): banned women/children underground.
* Ten Hours Act (1847): limited workday to 10 hours.

## 📜 Perspectives and Contestability

* Historical interpretations vary:
* Marxist historians: Enclosure = exploitation by elites.
* Others: Enclosure = necessary modernization.
* Convict legacy is contested: shame for some, pride for others.
* Romanticised stories of successful convicts (e.g., Isaac Nichols).

## 🇦🇺 Impacts on Indigenous Australians

* British colonisation led to:
* Dispossession of Aboriginal land.
* Resource competition and cultural clash.
* Spread of European diseases (e.g., smallpox).
* Initial peaceful contact with Eora people turned into conflict and loss.

## 🔄 Triangular Trade & Industrialisation

* Slave labor in the Americas (cotton, sugar) supported Europe’s industrial growth.
* Britain’s global trade network built on exploitation and colonisation.

## 📈 Long-term Impacts of the Industrial Revolution

* Technological progress revolutionized economies and warfare.
* Urban growth and infrastructure expanded.
* Gradual improvements in public health, sanitation, and workers’ rights.
* Led to rise in democratic reform and class consciousness.

# Overview of World War 1

## Causes of World War I (M.A.N.I.A.)

* M - Militarism:
* Nations raced to build powerful armies/navies (arms race).
* Germany and Britain especially competed in naval development (e.g., HMS Dreadnought).
* War was seen as inevitable and even desirable.
* A - Alliances:
* Europe divided into two alliances:
* Triple Alliance: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy.
* Triple Entente: Britain, France, Russia.
* Alliances meant local conflicts could trigger a wider war.
* Italy switched sides in 1915 to join the Entente.
* N - Nationalism:
* Extreme patriotism led to distrust and rivalry.
* Slavic nationalism (esp. Serbia) created tension with Austria-Hungary.
* National pride often prioritized over diplomacy.
* I - Imperialism:
* Competition for colonies, resources, and trade, especially in Africa and Asia.
* Created rivalry and increased global tension.
* A - Assassination:
* Archduke Franz Ferdinand (heir to Austro-Hungarian throne) assassinated in Sarajevo (June 1914) by Gavrilo Princip.
* Set off a chain reaction through alliances, leading to full-scale war.

## 🔗 The Alliance Chain Reaction

* Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia.
* Russia mobilised to defend Serbia.
* Germany declared war on Russia, then on France.
* Germany invaded Belgium; Britain entered the war.
* Eventually, global involvement led to a world war.

## 🛡️ The War Fronts

* Western Front:
* Trench warfare created stalemates (France/Belgium).
* Battles like Somme & Passchendaele saw massive casualties for minimal gains.
* Technology (machine guns, barbed wire) favoured defence.
* Eastern Front:
* Battles between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia.
* Ended in 1917 with Russia’s withdrawal following revolution.
* Middle East/Gallipoli:
* Anzacs landed at Gallipoli (April 1915); campaign failed due to poor planning and strong Turkish defence.
* Evacuation in December 1915 marked end of campaign.
* Harsh conditions and strategic failures shaped the Anzac legend.

## 🇦🇺 Australia’s Involvement

* Declared war alongside Britain in August 1914.
* Massive voluntary enlistment driven by:
* Loyalty to Britain.
* Sense of duty and masculinity.
* Desire for adventure, peer pressure, and better pay.
* Enlistment declined after Australians heard news of the reality of war, such as the human cost of the Gallipoli campaign.
* Over 300,000 Australians served on the Western Front and Gallipoli.
* Notable battles: Gallipoli, Fromelles, Pozières, Hamel.

## 🧠 Key Battles

* Gallipoli (1915):
* Failed attempt to capture Dardanelles and aid Russia.
* Harsh terrain, poor planning, Turkish resistance.
* Famous battles: Lone Pine, the Nek.
* 26,000 Anzac casualties; 10,000 deaths.
* Somme (1916):
* Aim: Break German lines.
* Over 1 million casualties; little territorial gain.
* Fromelles (1916):
* First Australian Western Front battle; disastrous with 5,533 casualties in one night.
* Pozières (1916):
* Town captured quickly, but holding it cost 23,000 Australian casualties.
* Passchendaele (1917):
* Muddy, bogged-down fighting in Belgium.
* 38,000 Australian casualties.
* Battle of Hamel (1918):
* Planned by General Monash; model of modern warfare using tanks, planes, and infantry coordination.
* Captured town in 93 minutes.

## 🕊️ The End of the War

* 1918: Germany launched Spring Offensive, failed.
* 100 Days Offensive: Allies pushed Germans back.
* Germany requested an armistice; signed 11 November 1918 at 11 am.

## 🪖 Life in the Trenches

* Conditions: Mud, rats, lice, poor sanitation, diseases.
* Weapons favoured defence, creating a stalemate.
* Soldiers endured constant danger and psychological stress.

## 🧵 Role of Women

* Mostly volunteer work: Red Cross, Australian Comforts Fund.
* Sent socks, food, and letters to troops.
* Limited participation in paid workforce; mostly traditional female roles.
* Some joined Australian Women’s Service Corps, but weren’t deployed.

## 📢 Propaganda & Conscription

* Propaganda used to recruit men, encourage patriotism, and pressure those who hadn’t enlisted.
* Conscription Debates (1916 & 1917):
* Two referendums held — both voted NO.
* Arguments for: Duty, honour, support for Britain.
* Arguments against: Freedom, inequality, working-class burden.

## 🌟 The Anzac Legend

* Despite defeat at Gallipoli, Australians were celebrated for bravery, mateship, endurance.
* Became a key part of national identity.
* Reinforced through literature, film (e.g., Gallipoli, 1981), and public commemorations (Anzac Day).