Unit 6: Consequences of Industrialization 1750-1900

6.1: Rationales for Imperialism 1750-1900 a

- **Imperialism** arose from IR
  - Imperialistic fervor grew due to culture, nationalism, and economics
  - Most imperialistic advances were made by European powers
    - They believed in the superiority of the white race and their culture
- Cultural reasons for Imperialism
  - Saw themselves as benevolent protectors to spread their "superior" culture to the rest of the world
    - Rudyard Kipling called it the white man's burden
  - Another reason was Darwinism
    - Darwin argued for the survival of the fittest and some people applied these principles to society creating **Social Darwinism**
      - They argued that if nature is fighting for survival, strong nations should also take over weak nations
  - Religion
    - European christians spread throughout the world with a **missionary** zeal to convert the world
      - Empires needed a presence in as many places as possible for that to succeed
      - Missionaries established schools in imperial territories to teach religion, math, and science
      - Also created hospitals and helped stop the slave trade
- Nationalist reasons for Imperialism
  - **Nationalism**: when a group of people who have a strong common identity become loyal to a single state
  - After losing American Colonies, Britain looked around world to see where else they could establish an empire
    - Imperialized all across the globe "The sun never set on the British Empire" and created very wealthy and important colonies
    - Most important was India
  - France also established colonies, throughout North Africa, especially Algeria; Canada; Southeast Asia, including Indochina (SEA)
  - Nationalism also drove Japan towards empire building as well

- - - Late 1800s, Japan was increasingly encroaching on Korea's economy and politics
    - Angered Qing leadership in China that started a war in **1894**: **Sino-Japanese War**
    - Japan had advanced weapons from modernizing in the Meiji Restoration and beat China, establishing Korea as a colony of their own
- Economic motives for Imperialism
  - Industrial powers became hungry for more raw materials and new markets to sell manufactured goods to
  - British, Dutch, and French rulers chartered agreements with local rulers in India, the East Indies, and East Africa
  - Gave Europeans the right to establish these trading posts and the right to defend the trading posts
    - That allowed europeans to create armies for their trading posts and defend themselves which was very important
    - Britain became very powerful in 19th century in first IR and only became challenged after second IR

6.2: State Expansion 1750-1900 t

- Imperialism: when a country extends its power and influence into other lands, sometimes by diplomacy or sometimes by force
- European expansion into Africa
  - Europe had been expanding its influence into Africa since the 1800s
  - For much of the 19th century Europe's influence in Africa was restricted to trading posts so they wanted more
- British (and rest of Europe) wanted a shorter sea-based route to Asian trading posts
  - Wanted to build a canal across Egypt to connect the Mediterranean Sea with the Red Sea
    - Suez Canal built in 1869
    - In 1882, Britain took the land from the Ottomans
  - Britain wanted more colonies in Africa as well
    - Originally had agreements with local rulers that benefitted both sides
    - After imperialistic fervor grew, Britain ignored the agreements and took more land by force
    - Established colonial holdings in Sierra Leone, Gambia, Lagos, and the Gold Coast
- French took similar amounts of land in West Africa
  - Ousted the **ottomans** from **Algeria** in 1830 and created a **settler colony**
    - When people from mother country come to live in the colony

- ■ Huge influx of french, spanish, and italian immigrants to Algeria
- **Scramble for Africa**
  - ○ As more and more lands were claimed by European powers in Africa, competition for land began to heat up
  - ○ **Otto von Bismarck** of Germany realized that a war was going to begin so instead he called **Berlin Conference** of **1884** where imperial leaders distributed Africa among themselves
    - ■ Became a problem because they drew boundaries for what worked for them cutting along united Africans and combined long standing rival groups
  - ○ Belgian king Leopold II pushed into the Congo and claimed it as his own personal holding
    - ■ Not a colony of the state but the owner
    - ■ Used brutal policies to Congolese such as forced labor to extract ivory and rubber from the land
      - ● Over 8 million people died due to his policies
    - ■ By 1908, Belgian state took over colony and improved conditions
- Imperialism into Asia
  - ○ British presence in India
    - ■ Under the auspices of the British East India Company, Britain claimed more and more territory from the weakened Mughal empire, and eventually, they conquered all of India
    - ■ Originally used their own troops but then recruited indian soldiers called **sepoys** to join the effort
  - ○ European powers in China used economic imperialism
    - ■ During the time China was insatiable due to natural disasters and internal rebellion
    - ■ Western powers moved in and used military to demand trading rights with China, and China was forced to agree
    - ■ Western powers carved up china into **spheres of influence**
      - ● Qing dynasty remained in power but western powers had exclusive trading rights in their own sphere
  - ○ Japan's imperialism
    - ■ Had a modernized military b/c of Meiji Restoration
    - ■ Wanted colonial holdings rich in raw materials
      - ● Expanded into Korea, SEA, parts of China, and parts of Indonesia
  - ○ Dutch also imperialized into southeast asia
    - ■ **Dutch East India Company (VOC)** became dominant in those areas
      - ● Due to internal corruption they eventually failed
      - ● Government stepped in after failure and took colonial holdings

- ○ British colonized **Australia** and **New Zealand**
  - ■ Australia was originally a **penal colony**
    - ● Britain sent Convicts to Australia
  - ■ By 1820s they had taken all of Australia and they realized that they could use the land for production of **wool**
  - ■ Also found copper and gold in Australia so more people colonized
  - ■ **New Zealand**, occupied by the **Maori** people was established as a settler colony
    - ● Relocated Maori to a separate location but eventually fought Maori in the **New Zealand Wars** where Britain won starting long lasting resentment from the Maori
- ○ United States imperialism
  - ■ Expanded in their own continent, there was an urge to push westward in the American identity
    - ● Relocated millions of natives
    - ● In **1830**, **American Congress** passed the **Indian Removal Act** which led to the systematic removal of American Indians from the east onto reservations in the midwest
    - ● Migration known as **trail of tears** for abuse and death endured
  - ■ Idea of **Manifest Destiny**
    - ● Americans thought that God gave them all of America and it was their duty to take it
  - ■ Late part of 19th century, after conquering to California, America gathered resources for an overseas empire
    - ● **Spanish American war** in **1898**
    - ● America declared war on Spain and won territory including **Philippines, Guam, Puerto Rico,** and **Cuba**
- ○ Russia also expanded
  - ■ **Catherine II** expanded Russian empire
    - ● Won half of Poland from the Ottomans
  - ■ **Alexander I** annexed **Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova, Finland,** and part of **Armenia**
  - ■ Later, Russia acquired a large portion of **Manchuria** from China

6.3: Indigenous Responses to State Expansion 1750-1900 a

- ● When imperial nations pushed into new nations, often indigenous people found a surge of **nationalism**

- ○ Led to resistance against the encroachment of imperial powers
- Americas:
  - ○ At first U.S. was a series of British colonies
  - ○ After British won **French and Indian War (1754–1763)** they established **Proclamation of 1763** which took land from French and reserved all lands in the Ohio River Valley for the natives
    - However, Americans pushed westward anyways
    - Part of larger war called 7 years war
  - ○ After winning independence, still continued pushing to west coast
  - ○ Cherokee Natives:
  - ○ Had dealt with British colonists and Americans for a long time
    - **Assimilated** into Americas to deal with encroachment, creating a constitutional government and adopting American customs
      - Worked until gold was discovered on their land
  - ○ **Indian Removal Act of 1830** sent all natives along the trail of tears
- Native Resistance movements in the later 18th century
  - ○ **Ghost dance**: Natives in northwest believed in a prophecy that announced that their ancestral dead would return and drive the white man out of their lands
  - ○ Engaged in a series of ritualistic dances and songs in order to hasten that event
  - ○ Ghost dance spread across many of the natives peoples of America
  - ○ Resulted in conflict at **Wounded Knee** in **1890** where the **Sioux** Natives were crushed by the Americans, ending the **Indian Wars in America**
- Peru:
  - ○ **Cacique**, hereditary leader, named **Tupac Amaru II** led an armed rebellion against Spanish colonial leaders because they were sick of abuse
    - Imprisoned spanish leader for cruelty and Spanish retaliated inciting a rebellion among the natives in Peru and other SA nations
    - Amaru was eventually captured and executed, marking the last major Indian revolt against Spain
- Mexico:
  - ○ **Benito Juarez** was of **Zapotec (pre-columbian)** blood and was in power
    - Liberal who despised foreign influence, especially the French
    - Conservative members of government resented his liberalism and saw the French encroachment as a way to oust Juarez
    - Conspired with european powers to overthrow Juarez' government
  - ○ French occupation was short lived and after 3 years of armed resistance, the french were ousted from mexico
- Australia:
  - ○ 1788, British established penal colony in Australia

- ■ Settlers began to come to Australia and British government demanded that the settlers be kind to the **aboriginal** people
  - ● Eventually settlers realized the native people couldn't complain to the crown about intrusion and pushed onto native lands anyways
- ■ Natives rose up in their own defense but British military crushed them
- Africa:
  - ○ European powers often set up colonial governments run by Europeans
    - ■ **Xhosa** people in South Africa refused to be ruled by the Europeans
    - ■ Fought with British for over 40 years in the 19th century
  - ○ **Xhosa Cattle Killing Movement** led to over 400,000 cows dying
    - ■ Near the end of the time, many Xhosa cattle were killed by the Xhosa because they believed the cattle's spirits would drive the Europeans out
    - ■ Only resulted in famine and death
  - ○ West Africa: **Sokoto Caliphate (1806 - 1906)**
    - ■ Trade in west Africa led to a collision of values and circulation of ideas across the Sahara
    - ■ **The Fulani** were **pastoralists** and **nomadic**, some were **sedentary** and converted to Islam
      - ● They wanted to recreate a pure Islam
    - ■ **Usman Dan Fodio**'s Movement was inspired by Muhammad, calling for a return to earlier Islamic practices
      - ● Urged Jihad against unbelievers or false believers
    - ■ Led a successful revolted against the Hausa Landlords and established a confederation of Islamic Emirates and **Sokoto Caliphate**
    - ■ Dismantled in **Berlin Conference** and given to Britain
  - ○ West Africa: france
    - ■ French wanted a part of west africa but faced resistance
    - ■ Chief named **Samory Toure** created **Wassoulou Empire (1878–1898)** in West Africa
      - ● Resisted french violently in a series of conflicts called **Samory Toure's** war
      - ● French won and created colony
  - ○ East Africa: Sudan
    - ■ Muhammad Ahmad, an Islamic cleric in Sudan saw that his country was next for imperialism so gathered an army to fight against British in 1880
      - ● He defeated the British which became known as the **Mahdist Revolt**
    - ■ After he died, movement disintegrated
    - ■ British returned to Sudan in 1896 and defeated Mahdists and took over
- Balkans: had been ruled by Ottomans for a while

- ○ Ottomans were losing grip on balkans
- ○ Resentment regarding ottoman occupation bubbled close to the surface in places like greece, serbia, bulgaria
  - ■ Resulted in fierce nationalism as those countries rose against the ottomans and gained their independence

6.4: Global Economic Development 1750-1900 t

- As nations grew their industrial capacity, they found they needed more raw materials and food to feed workers
- Agriculture
  - ○ Before Europeans, most Africans engaged in **subsistence farming**
    - ■ They only farmed enough for them to live on
    - ■ Europeans replaced subsistence with **cash crop** farming
    - ■ Cash crops are crops that are grown not to live from but for sale in a distant market
  - ○ African plantations were dedicated to cash crops such as **coffee, rubber,** or **sugar**
    - ■ They were exported to foreign markets
  - ○ Increase in demand for **beef** (meat)
    - ■ Rising consumer class, people wanted more meat
    - ■ Colonies in **Argentina** and **Uruguay** raising large amounts of cows who were then refrigerated and shipped to europe using the new technology
  - ○ **Guano**: bat and seabird poop
    - ■ As agriculture increased, so did demand for fertilizer
    - ■ Guano in Peru and Argentina had been piling up for centuries so it became a huge part of Peru and Chile's export economy
- Raw materials
  - ○ Factories needed raw materials to continue making manufactured goods
  - ○ Turned to colonies to provide the raw materials
  - ○ **Cotton**
    - ■ During IR, 80% of cotton for British textiles was imported from America
    - ■ During the **Civil War**, cotton production dropped dramatically
    - ■ Britain turned to Egypt, and by the 1800s, 90+% of Egypt's exports were cotton
      - ● Also turned to India for cotton
  - ○ **Rubber**
    - ■ Rubber was important for IR, it was used for tires, soles of shoes, hoses, gaskets for machines, etc.
    - ■ Rubber comes from rubber tree grown in Amazon rainforest

- Colonial powers forced natives to work at rubber extraction destroying land to plant rubber trees
  - **Palm oil**
    - Came from west africa, important for food
    - Became a great lubricant for factory machines
    - Palm oil became a cash crop using enslaved laborers to produce it
  - **Diamonds**
    - Starting in 1871, there was a **diamond rush** in South Africa
    - **Cecil Rhodes** formed the **DeBeers Mining Company**, and because of his ambition in this area, South Africa was exporting 90% of the world's diamonds by 1890
    - Rhodes became very powerful and was elected to the South African Parliament
    - 1890 Rhodes became Prime Minister of the Cape Colony
      - His racial policies led to the **apartheid**
- Consequence 1: an increasingly interconnected global economy
  - Raw materials sold to imperial nations and imperial nations sold manufactured goods back to the colonies
    - Also began to import food from colonies to keep up with growing population, assisted by the invention of the refrigerator
- Consequence 2: narrowing and weakening of the colonial economies
  - Large-scale shift to cash crop farming meant that the colonial people often grew cash crops at the expense of other agricultural necessities
  - Colonies were in trouble if the sole cash crop they exported was in trouble
  - Crops like cotton severely deplete the nutrients in the soil
    - There was only so long the crop could be planted in the same soil so if the crop failed, so did the economy

6.5: Economic Imperialism 1750-1900 a

- Sometimes imperialism was economic rather than political
  - Economic imperialism: a situation in which one country has significant economic power over another country
- British East India Company
  - Established themselves in India in the early 1600s in order to become involved in the lucrative Indian spice trade
  - Britain wanted more so began to exert more political dominance over the Indian economy
    - Led India into a situation where the majority of their export economy was made up of cotton exported to Britain

- China
  - British demanded huge quantities of porcelain, silk, tea but they did not export goods to china
    - They were spending lots of money in China while China did not spend money on British goods
    - Led to trade deficit in Britain and they lost a lot of silver to the **Qing**
  - **British East India Company** forced indian farmers to start manufacturing **opium**
    - British smuggled large amounts of opium into China and sold them to the people
      - The more chinese that got addicted to opium, the more the british sold
    - 1729 Chinese emperor made buying and selling of opium illegal
      - Too many people had become addicted to it by then so it was too late
    - After a century of this, chinese grew tired of abuse and rose up against British in the **Opium Wars**
      - First conflicts were in 1839 and the main goal was for the chinese to oust the british
      - Britain won because of their industrial weapons
  - After opium wars, Britain did not take over politically but they did take over economically
    - Forced China to open additional ports of trade to Britain and by requiring a free-trade agreement
  - Opium Wars showed the world that industrialized nations destroyed non-industrialized nations in war
    - Other nations later in the 1800s came to China wanting to get their own part of free trade
    - Countries agreed to split up china into **spheres of influence**
    - Japan, France, U.S., Britain, Russia, Germany each got spheres where they had exclusive trading rights
- Latin America
  - Second half of 19th century, big imperial interest in Latin America
    - Countries wanted raw materials, low wage workers, and markets for their goods
    - U.S. signed Monroe Doctrine in 1823
      - Said that most of the western hemisphere belonged to the U.S. and European intervention was no longer welcome
      - U.S. had become powerful from second IR compared to Latin America

- Invested heavily in industrialization of places like Mexico and Cuba
- Object of these investments were railroads and the development of industries like meat packing, guano extraction, mining
  - Britain did similar things in Argentina
    - Invested huge sums of money into Argentina, especially in breeding livestock, farming, and railroads
    - Britain helped finance the building of the **Port of Buenos Aires**
    - In order to facilitate the massive import and export of raw materials and manufactured goods
  - Spains in Chile
    - Chile was a colonial holding of Spain, initially economy was entirely dependent on agricultural exports to Spain
      - Once copper was discovered in Chilean hillside, it became a big part of Chile's export economy

6.6: Causes of Migration 1750-1900

- Migration Through Labor Systems
  - Slavery abolished in early 19th century
    - Labor still necessary for plantations/farms, etc
  - Laborers on the move
    - Indian Laborers migrated to British Colonies in Caribbean, South Africa, Fiji
    - Chinese move to California and Malaya to build railroads and farms
    - Japanese moved to Hawaii, Peru, and Cuba for sugar plantations
- Slavery
  - Ended in early 19th century (1800s)
    - 1856: Abolished in U.S.
    - 1886 Cuba
    - 1888 Brazil
  - Slave trade stopped but slavery very continued
  - Labor was needed, so countries still coerced labor
- Indentured Servitude
  - People worked for set number of years in exchange for passage and better opportunity
    - Africa → West Indies, India → Fiji, etc
  - Meant to be temporary, but sometimes became permanent
- Asia Contract Labor

- 1847-1874: 250k-500k Chinese were sent to British, Spanish, Dutch Colonies in Asia, Africa, and Caribbean
- Worked in Sugar plantations or unskilled jobs
- British stopped in 1855, US ended in 1862, Portugal ended in 1874
- British Penal Colonies
  - 1700: set up in Australia
    - Took convicts from England, Scotland, Ireland, and colonies
  - Suffered harsh treatment and performed labor
    - Labor for free settlers
  - Became desirable location after gold was discovered there in 1851
    - Attracted 50k Chinese
- French Penal Colonies
  - Africa, New Caledonia, French Guiana
    - New Caledonia: most harsh conditions, "devil's island", limited food/resources
      - Island west of South America
    - French Guiana: bigger population, more resources
- **Diaspora**: Large migrations from a country or a region over a large period of time
  - India
    - 1833: British sent Indians to Mauritius
      - Western Africa
      - Indentured servitude
    - 5 year contracts in exchange for land or permanent settlement
    - **Kangani**: systems in Ceylon and Malaya where family members recruited other extended family to work in another country
    - **Maistry**: system in Burma (SEAsia), recruited labors within a structured labor. Labor was often exploitative with poor conditions
  - China
    - Mostly male immigration from China to California for Gold Rush
      - 1849: Gold was discovered in California
    - Chinese were often not first time mine
      - When they found mines, they were oftentimes beat up by Americans and taken over
      - Or after a mine was dug and Americans took most gold, Chinese went to pan/hose the rest of the gold
    - Held jobs or owned companies that supported mining
      - Laundry washing
      - Shoe cleaning
      - Industrial jobs
  - Irish

- - - Britain abolished Irish government in 1801, joined the Crown
      - Many left the country because restriction of freedom
    - 1845-1849: Great Famine, contributed to emigration
      - Potatoes were all that was left; crops died. If there is any produce, it was sent to England
      - Caused 3 million to exit
      - Most went to the U.S., some: England, Scotland, Canada, Australia
  - Migration to Settler Colonies
    - Colonial Service: Gov't officials or British army soldiers
    - British citizens left to colonize and stay in Canada, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand (more permanent)
    - India, Malaya, and Kenya became temporary locations (too hot? not favored)
  - Technical Experts
    - Engineers and Geologists moved around the globe
    - Western Science and Technology moved around the World
    - Geologist
      - **Andrew Geddes Baine**
        - Created first map of South Africa
        - Allowed for railroads
        - Faster transportation
    - Railroads
      - Invented in Britain by George Stevenson
      - British brought railroads and steam power technology wherever they went
  - Argentina
    - "Jewel in the Crown" of the British Empire
    - Bankers, Businessmen, Engineers migrated there
      - Nice place to live, good terrain
    - imported goods were mainly for middle class not unskilled labor (luxury items, etc)
    - Advanced the population, didn't hurt
  - Japan
    - Closed to outside world until 1868
    - Late 1893: Japanese wanted to create overseas empire
      - Wanted to export goods and excess population
      - Young Japanese men were sent overseas to study on the U.S. or West Coast
      - Gentleman's agreement between U.S. and Japan

○ Japan said "We won't sent more people, so please accept them into communities/schools and be nicer"

6.7: Effects of Migration 1750-1900

- Changes in Home Societies
  - Migrant laborers often times male
    - Difficult work
  - Shifted gender roles and demographics
    - Women filled in "male" jobs
  - More money made, money was sent back home
    - Allowed women at home to work less and focus on building a home
    - Children went to school
  - Allowed for families at home to focus on school
- Effects of Migration on Receiving Societies
  - **Ethnic Enclaves**: clusters or neighborhoods of people from same foreign country formed across globe
    - Ex. Chinatown, Little Italy
  - Chinese Enclaves
    - Southeast Asia
      - Chinese culture was spread across world
      - French encouraged commerce
        - Colonized the area, called it "Indochina"
          - Burma/Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia
      - Many Chinese here became business owners & traders
    - The U.S.
      - Chinese first immigrated during Gold Rush and Transcontinental Railroad
    - South America
      - 225k laborers sent to Cuba and Peru on 8 year contracts
        - Replaced slave labor on sugar plantations
      - Built Andean Railroad and Guano Mines
      - Chifa: Chinese and Peruvian fusion cuisine
- Indians in Southeast Asia (SEA) / Africa
  - British East Africa and Natal
    - 1883: Slavery abolished by Crown
      - Replaced by Indentured Servants
      - Built railways and worked on sugar plantations

- - - ○ Could do this with maps; ship around quicker
    - ■ 1893: Gandhi arrived in South Africa to practice law
      - ● Suffered from racial discrimination and became activist
    - ■ 1914: Gandhi return to India to continue movement
  - ○ Southeast Asia
    - ■ 1834-1937; 100+ years
      - ● India was major source of labor
    - ■ Because of proximity to India, family ties were held
      - ● Kangani system: less restrictive
- ● Irish in North America
  - ○ Scots-Irish: Came to flee the Crown by indentured servitude
    - ■ Crown absorbed the Irish government
    - ■ Potato Famine
  - ○ Irish men worked on farms and canal system in the north east
    - ■ 1800-1900 ish
    - ■ Also fought for union army in civil war
    - ■ Police, firemen
  - ○ Many held unfavorable jobs
    - ■ Many became labor activists
    - ■ Irish were able to assimilate and were a little bit more respected in comparison to ex. Chinese
  - ○ Single Irish Women came looking for husbands and became domestic servants
- ● Prejudice and Regulation of Immigration
  - ○ 1879: Congress limits Chinese immigrants' rights
    - ■ Chinese excluded from public works / state jobs
    - ■ As a result, there are a lot of Chinese businesses
  - ○ Those not white were prevented from becoming citizens
  - ○ Encouraged segregation of population
  - ○ Chinese Exclusion act of 1882
    - ■ Initially 10 years: No incoming Chinese immigrants. NONE except for those with family connections., etc
    - ■ Not repealed until 1943

6.8: Causation in the Imperial Age 1750-1900

- ● Changes in the Standard of Living
  - ○ Automation caused production to increase
    - ■ Industrialization led to an increase in efficiency
      - ● Textiles, furnitures, clothes, etc
    - ■ As efficiency increased, prices dropped

- Standard of living across the world increased
  - As more things could be bought and sold, wages increased
    - Thus **consumption** increased
  - **Income gap** increased exponentially
    - Standard of living didn't rise for everyone
      - Former slaves, laborers
- Overseas Expansion
  - Industrial Revolution: **Overproduction** became a problem
    - International trade increased
      - Countries wanted to export goods
      - Caused economic and political rivalries
  - Countries used government and militaries to find markets
    - Coal, Iron, Tin, Rubber, Copper
      - From Africa, South America, SEA, LatAm colonies
  - Western Europe, Japan, U.S.
    - Saw benefits in controlling foreign market
      - **Monroe Doctrine**: heavy involvement of U.S. in South America
        - **Panama Canal**
      - British coal mines in Africa
    - Little economic development in exporting countries
    - Countries in Africa and SEA that avoided colonization became dominated by Western Powers (France and Britain)
      - Advances in military technology, ship building, and medicine

Imperialism vs. Colonialism

	Imperialism	Colonialism
Definition	Country policy to take over lands using diplomacy or force	The physical act of setting up colonies or territories in another country
Type	Colony, protectorate, sphere of influence, economic imperialism	Settler colonies, exploitation colonies, surrogate colonies, internal colonies

- Revolution and Rebellion
  - Independence and Revolutions
    - Mexico, Colombia, Brazil, Venezuela gained independence
    - Many were previously Spanish or Portuguese colonies
  - Sepoy Rebellion
    - Indian soldiers rebelled against East India Trading Company
    - Disbanded the EITC
- Migration and Discrimination

- Migration from rural to industrial areas
- European immigrants moved to the U.S. and Canady to work in industry