

Unit 5: Transoceanic Interconnections

1750-1900

5.1: The Enlightenment 1750-1900 t

- Changes due to **Industrial Revolution** which was caused in part due to **Enlightenment** thought
- **Enlightenment** was an intellectual movement in the 18th century that advocated the use of reason to reconsider the accepted ideas and social institutions of the time
 - Mix of **Scientific Revolution** and **Humanism** of the **Renaissance**
 - Emphasis of Enlightenment was the application of human reason to natural laws
 - **Humanism**
 - Thought that the world was governed by a set of natural laws
 - Progress would only occur if people understood those natural laws
 - Before enlightenment, most of what people believed came from religion, tradition, or ancestors
 - Enlightenment realized that people should no longer accept what is true anything that comes from outside of us
- **Francis Bacon** and the ideas of **empiricism**
 - The idea that reality is discerned through the senses and the only way to know the nature of reality is through the senses
 - Beginning of scientific experiments and **scientific method**
- **Thomas Hobbes** author of Leviathan
 - Hobbes believed that humans have no moral compass unless there are predetermined rules to say what actions are good or bad
 - Believed that justice only exists when the sovereign is established.
- **John Locke** contributed to political side of things
 - **Two Treatises on Government**
 - Argued that divine right of kings was a deeply flawed organization of the political hierarchy
 - Said that humans are endowed with **natural rights** like life, liberty, and property that are granted by virtue of being a human
 - Argued for **Social contract**: humans and government are in social contract together → power to govern are in the hands of the people, but people give up some of their power in to a government who protects their natural rights
 - Also implicitly argued that the people should be able to overthrow bad governments

- Consequence of these ideas was revolution
 - Enlightenment thought led to fall of empires and proliferation of constitutional governments around the world
- Led to growing **nationalism** in many places
 - A strong identification of a group of people who share an ethnic identity and language
 - Prior to this people were loyal to a ruler, but now became loyal to nation
 - Many empires were multiethnic so nationalistic thought threatened these empires
- **Adam Smith** and enlightenment economic thought
 - Adam Smith critiqued **mercantilist** economies in Europe
 - Mercantilism required a heavy hand from the government
 - Smith argued for **laissez-faire** economics
 - French for “let alone”
 - Principles: no limit on wealth, people should be left alone for supply and demand, minimal government intervention
 - Pioneer of **capitalism**, argued that government should not be involved in economy because it will run itself based on principles **supply and demand**
 - Said that if people were free to make economic decisions they would be guided by the **invisible hand of the market** and benefit all of society
- Enlightenment and religion
 - People began to reevaluate their relationship religion, especially christianity
 - Rise of **Deism**: Enlightenment idea that God doesn’t intervene in society opposing some events in the bible
 - Idea that God created all things in the beginning including natural laws, but after creating it, let it be
 - The only way to find god is to understand his ways through contemplation of natural laws
 - Sees god as a watchmaker who put all the gears and springs in places and is letting it tick away
- Not everyone embraced enlightenment changes
 - Known as **conservatives**
 - **Conservatism** is a strong belief in tradition and the shunning of ideology in favor of practical ideas
- Enlightenment and women and slavery
 - Because of the enlightenment, many women found power in their voices
 - **Mary Wollstonecraft** in England wrote a book on the Rights of Women where she argued that if women were given the chance, they would be able to achieve just as much as men
 - **Seneca Falls convention** in U.S. was a rally for women’s rights and suffrage

- Created **American Declaration of Sentiments** which was the Declaration of Independence with key changes
 - “We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men *and women* are created equal”
 - Argued that women ought to be less dependent on their husbands in terms of property and income
 - Also affected institutions of slavery and serfdom
 - **Abolitionist movement** gathered steam with ideas of **unalienable rights**
 - **Slave trade banned in U.S. in 1808**, but slavery itself was not banned
 - Slave population grew dramatically even without slave trade
 - Fight between slaveholders and abolitionists led to the **Civil War** and **Abolition of Slavery in 1865**
 - Russia, due in part to enlightenment thought, had 23 million serfs emancipated

5.2: Nationalism & Revolutions 1750-1900 a

- Enlightenment thought pioneered ideas of **natural rights** and **social contract** (see above)
 - Said that rights came from god (or the fact of being human) not government
 - **Life, liberty, and property**, resulting in social contract with government
 - People began to think that the government should protect their rights, should be run by democratic processes, and should be constitutional
- Ideas led to revolution in north america (**American Revolution (1765 – 1791)**)
 - Colonies had grown functionally independent of British crown
 - Geographically isolated, and they had no representation in **parliament** despite being an important source of wealth for Britain
 - **Taxation without representation**
 - **July 4 1776**, U.S. created **Declaration of Independence**
 - Written by **Thomas Jefferson**, used a massive amount of Enlightenment thought, especially **John Locke’s** ideas
 - “Unalienable rights”, “governments... derive their powers from the consent of the governed”
 - With the help of the French and the advantage of fighting from home, the United States were established
- American Revolution provided inspiration for the French Revolution
 - 1780’s France was in deep economic troubles due mainly to war spending
 - King Louis XVI called a meeting of the **Estates-General** in 1789

- **Estates-General:** official body representing the **three estates** of the French
 - **Clergy, nobility, commoners**
 - Even though commoners had 98% of the population, they only had 1 vote
 - **Third Estate** broke away and formed their own representative body called the **National Assembly** because they were always outvoted by the clergy and nobility
 - Louis XVI threatened to arrest the leaders of the National Assembly
 - In response, on July 14, 1789, an angry crowd stormed the **Bastille**, a prison which symbolized monarchical abuse and the corruption of the aristocracy
 - Revolutionary fervor spread throughout France inciting peasants from all over to rise up against their nobles
 - Louis XVI was forced to accept a new government arrangement that gave power to national assembly
 - **Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen** written by the French revolution with enlightenment thought and inspired by **American Declaration of Independence**
 - Took power away from Louis XVI
 - Louis XVI fought against it which initiated a period of the French Revolution called the **Reign of Terror** led by Maximilien Robespierre
 - Leader of the **Committee of Public Safety** in 1793 and executed more than 17,000 enemies of the Revolution
 - Overthrown and arrested by the **National Convention**
 - Louis XVI executed during the Reign of Terror
- **Haitian revolution**
 - French colony made up of two different groups of people
 - A few French plantation owners and a large amount of enslaved Africans working for the plantation owners
 - Haiti was inspired by French Revolution and revolted against the plantation owners, killing them and destroying their property
 - In 1791, a Haitian named **Toussaint L’ouverture** took charge and led the rebellion against the French
 - Surprising for world when the enslaved people won and created an independent government
 - First successful revolution of enslaved people and the first black-led independent nation in the western hemisphere
- **New Zealand Wars**
 - When it was annexed in 1840, Britain established dominance over the natives

- Natives (maori) did not like being ruled by foreigners and joined together to fight back british
 - By 1872, the British had crushed the rebellion and pushed the Maori back further
- Latin American revolution
 - Creoles in Latin America began to think about their daily lives, especially with Enlightenment thought
 - They wanted to revolt themselves for a few reasons
 - Many were wealthy because of agriculture pursuits, but because of the mercantilist policies of Spain, they were losing lots of profit
 - Often were not given positions of authority in favor of the peninsulares
 - **Simon Bolivar** led creoles against Spain
 - Gained chunk of land called **Gran Colombia**
 - Created a document with enlightenment thought as well for South America
 - Bolivar argued for the necessity of constitutional republics, and of natural rights
- Nationalism in the unification of Italy and Germany
 - These unifications were not revolutions but were similar
 - Italy
 - Since fall of Rome, the Italian peninsula had been divided into independent and competing states
 - 1848, **Count Cavor**, the primitive minister of one of those states, led a charge to unify Italy under his house: the **House of Savoy**
 - His house was the only native Italian dynasty so he believed he should be fit to rule
 - Through strategic alliances and battles, Cavor was able to unite Italy
 - Germany
 - 1848, Prussian leader Otto von bismarck engineered three wars that united the German people in spirit against the enemy
 - in 1871, he united them in a nation when he founded the new unified **German Empire (1871–1914)**

5.3: Industrial Revolution Begins 1750-1900 t

- **Industrial Revolution:** process of producing goods with machines in order to make labor more efficient
 - Had a multitude of cultural and economic effects
- Beginning in England and Reasons

- 1. Proximity to water → Island country with abundant access to river and canals allowing for easy and inexpensive trade
- 2. Lots of Raw materials → Lots of coal and iron in England
- 3. Productive agriculture → advances in agriculture increased harvests
 - **Crop rotation** was introduced to maintain soil fertility
 - **Seed drill** allowed farmers to plant seeds in the right location and depth
- 4. Urbanization → Higher population from higher amounts of food with productive agriculture
 - Less demand for labor on farms so many people moved to cities for jobs → migration
- 5. Legal protection of private property → enabled entrepreneurs to take risks and build businesses without fearing for government taking what they worked for
- 6. Access to foreign resources → England had created a global empire and thus had access to all raw materials of their colonies
 - Had colonies in all parts of the globe so had access to every material necessary
- 7. Accumulation of Capital → British capitalists had generated a huge amount of capital, especially from the slave trade
 - They began to invest the capital into entrepreneurial opportunities
- 8. Factory system
 - Factory is a place where goods for sale are manufactured
 - Began to produce these goods in mass
 - **Richard Arkwright**: father of factory, invented water frame, a wheel that would spin in water
 - **James Hargraves**: invented **spinning jenny** in 1760
 - Combination of spinning jenny and water frame allowed machines to make textiles much faster than any human
 - **Eli Whitney**: created idea for **interchangeable parts**
 - Before, weapons would have individual parts only for that model or brand. Eli Whitney said that the parts should be interchangeable between design of gun
 - Manufacturing became focused on parts of the product, not the whole product
 - Producers no longer needed skilled laborers, just needed people to do repetitive simple tasks that together would create factory system

5.4: Industrial Revolution Spreads 1750-1900 a

- Starts with Britain- best conditions for industrialization
 - Waterways for transport

- No wars unlike other European countries
- Resources: iron, coal, colonial
- Spread of Industrialization
 - First wave: Belgium, France, Germany
 - Second wave: U.S., Japan, Russia
 - Industrialization driven by entrepreneurs and business class
 - **France**
 - Delays
 - Political turmoil- French revolution
 - Agricultural revolution delay
 - **Enclosure movement** (privatization of land) delayed
 - Still had overseas colonies, access to waterways, and large labor force looking for employment
 - Especially at the end of revolution, peasants are not tied to land anymore
 - **Germany**
 - Politically fragmented until 1871
 - Due to reformation and Napoleon
 - Takes quicker to stabilize than France
 - Became a leading producer of steel and coal
 - Lots of natural resources
 - **U.S.**
 - 1900s- became leading industrial force
 - At peace, no civil war/fighting/revolution
 - Lots of waterways
 - Rising capitalism
 - Gov't protects banking and investment, similar to England
 - Its **Human Capital** (work force) was a key factor
 - Huge migrating workforce in late 19th/early 20th
 - Political instability in Europe → mass immigration to the U.S. from Europe and Asia
 - Irish and German, often in urban areas
 - Machine churners with low wage, unskilled work
 - Led to discrimination against immigrants
 - Industrialization driven by governments
 - **Russia**
 - Delayed by imperial, out of touch rule
 - 1861: Alexander II abolished serfdom

- 1891: Alexander III began building **Trans-Siberian railroad**
 - Took 20 years
- Economy remained largely agricultural
- Later, Russian Revolution during WWI makes Russia focus on industrial output
- Japan
 - First country in Asia to industrialize
 - Motivated by self-preservation
 - Repel western influence (Christian missionaries, etc)
 - Preserve values and traditions
 - “**Defensive Modernization**” Mid-19th
 - Keep up with the West to compete
 - Share of Middle Eastern and Asian goods in global market decreased
 - Continued manufacturing but not at an industrial scale
 - Ex. Ship building and ironwork in India- faced tariffs by British

5.5: Tech of the Industrial Age 1750-1900 t

- There were two industrial revolutions, distinguished by time frame and technology
- First IR took place c. mid 18th century to c. mid 19th century
 - Technology: **steam engine** invented by **James Watt**
 - Relied on coal to heat up water and produce steam that drove engines
 - Originally factories were powered by **water frame**, but new **steam engine** allowed factories to be built anywhere
 - Resulted in factories being built all over the place
 - Was also used in ships and locomotives
 - Now ships could be transported in any direction with steam engines so trade in all industrialized nations increased (upstream rivers)
 - Trains did same
 - **Trans-siberian railroad** completed in Russia meant flourishing trade with eastern states like china
 - **Trans-continental railroad** in United states meant more trade and migration
- Second IR took place c. late 19th century to c. early 20th century
 - Led by **U.S., U.K., Germany**
 - Used and produced **steel, gas power, and communications**
 - **Steel**: stronger material than iron, began to become mass-produced
 - **Bessemer Process**: Blasting hot iron with air to remove impurities and creating steel
 - Allowed people to create mass quantities of steel

- **Gas Power:** by mid 1800s, oil wells drilled everywhere
 - **Raw oil** could be refined into **kerosene** and **gasoline**
 - Kerosene was used for lamps, but gasoline became main fuel sources in
 - **Internal combustion engine** developed in late 19th century where ignited gasoline instead of steam pushed pistons
- Revolution in **Communication**
 - Major developments in harnessing electricity resulted in **telegraph**
 - Invented by **Samuel Morse** in 1830s and 40s, and it could send pulses of electricity in pulses of long and short bursts along electrical wires at great distances
 - **Alexander Graham Bell** invented **telephone** in 1876
- Consequences of both IR
 - Increase of trade
 - New transport technologies with ships, locomotives, combustion engine
 - Waves of migration
 - Easier to move to different parts of the globe and communicate with family members left behind
 - Easier for people to accept moving to new areas

5.6: Industrialization: Government's Role 1750-1900 a

- Russia
 - Encounters with industrial states
 - Used to be an absolute monarch
 - Failed interactions
 - 1861: abolition of serfdom: ready workforce for industrialization
 - 1890s: Russia launches industrialization
 - Directed by government
 - paid by foreign investments
 - Steel, coal, textiles
 - Trans-Siberian Railway
 - Fourth largest coal producer
 - Still relied on agriculture
- Ottoman Empire
 - Encounters with industrial states
 - Strong sword of Islam → the Sick man of Europe
 - Muhammad Ali in Egypt
 - Sultan was sultan in name only here
 - Agreed to local control
 - Reform

- Military, schools, newspaper
 - Overtaxing peasants → give up land
 - Controlled entire cotton production
 - Major textile factories
 - Cairo: weapons, Alexandria: shipbuilding
 - Considered first modern ruler of Egypt, although technically under sultanate
- Causes of Japanese Industrial Movement
 - U.S. pushed for an open-door policy
 - If they refuse America, they'll have to surrender to American navy
 - China's experience with Western states
 - In return, China had been forced to accept/buy opium
 - Signed unequal treaties to open Japan
- **Defensive Industrialization**
 - Dissatisfaction with the shogun
 - The Meiji Restoration
 - Used family name of emperor
 - Reforms
 - Modeled after Europe/U.S.
 - Abolition of feudalism
 - Institution of constitution/individual rights
 - Expanded education and military
 - State-run industrialization
- Consequences
 - Successful industrial economy
 - Elimination of unequal treaties
 - 1902: treaty declared Japan equal to other powers
 - Stark contrast to other Asian states

5.7: Economic Developments and Innovations 1750-1900 t

- Economic shift in states with IR
 - States that had long embraced the economic system of **mercantilism** (see above) now abandoned it in favor of **laissez-faire capitalism** (see above)
 - Shift led to new ways of organizing business
 - Descendents of **joint-stock companies**

- **Corporations**: worked similar to **joint-stock companies** but introduced **limited liability (limited liability joint-stock companies)**
 - The **shareholders** gained all benefits from company's success but had limited liability for company's failures
 - Could only lose the amount of money they invested in the company
- Rise of **multinational corporations**
 - **Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking corporation**
 - Established by **british**
 - After the **opium wars**, british merchants flooded into China in order to establish trade
 - They needed a bank to finance their wares
 - Bank established branches in many nations including china and japan
 - **Unilever Corporation**
 - British and Dutch partnered to create a company that sold household items such as soap
 - Created factories in many different nations
 - The multinational corporations became wealthy on a massive scale
- Social consequences of IR
 - Rise of **capitalism** and profusion of manufactured goods on the market grew consumer culture in middle class and in many industrialized societies
 - In general standards of living grew and people had more money to spend on consumer products
 - There were only so many goods that people could buy but companies continued to improve their manufacturing methods and produced more products than any population could buy
 - Rise of **advertising industry**
 - Worked by making people feel bad for not owning "x" product
 - **Leisure culture**: people spent long days working in factories so wanted escape
 - **Pubs** became popular leading to modern problem of **alcoholism**
 - **Bicycle** became popular among the middle class
 - People began to watch more spectator sports and bet on them

5.8: Reactions to the Industrial Revolution 1750-1900

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- Industrial workers themselves reacted to industrial change

- Factory work was dangerous, with no safety regulations, high rate of disease, and poor air quality
 - People lost fingers and arms to the machines
 - The factory workers were paid little to nothing and they couldn't quit because there was a line of unemployed workers to take their place
 - After working all day, many of the factory workers went home to **slums** and packed themselves into **tenements**, which spread disease
- People began to resist by forming **labor unions**
 - A group of workers who organize themselves into a collective of workers using their combined voice for reform
 - Did not go unopposed, but were powerful
 - Gained 5 day work week, limit on hours worked, and minimum wage laws
- Labor unions began to push further for societal reform
 - Especially **franchise**: right to vote
 - In Britain, only men who held land could vote
 - 1918, franchise extended to all men, and in 1928, franchise extended to women as well
- **Child Labor**
 - Factory owners employed many children for their small size and their even lower salaries
 - When children worked 12-14 hours in factories, they developed physical deformities and in some cases, deadly sicknesses
 - Labor unions began to stand up for children
 - 1843, Law in U.S. made it illegal for children under 10 to work in coal mines
 - Around this time, laws for mandatory education were also passed
- Resistance to Industrialization from thinkers
 - Industrialization was a result of **free market economics** from **Adam Smith**
 - World had changed since then, multinational corporations were beyond the scope of Smith's original idea
 - People began to criticize this idea and create their own solutions
 - **John Stuart Mill** criticized capitalism because it was a selfish system
 - Everyone is out for their own benefit and that the factory owner's self interest was causing a large amount of harm
 - Created idea of **utilitarianism**, an idea that every individual action should be carried out for the happiness of the whole rather than the individual
 - **Karl Marx** divided society into the Bourgeoisie, the factory owners and the Proletariat, the working class
 - Argued that the Bourgeoisie were prospering at the expense of the Proletariat
 - Saw capitalism as a system of trampling the working class

- Wrote the **Communist Manifesto** arguing that the workers should own means of production and share wealth
 - Stage of this plan was called **scientific socialism** which led to the end goal of **communism**
- Ottomans
 - Sultan Mahmud II took power in 1808 and overhauled Ottoman state in respect to industrialization
 - Saw major reforms in the Ottoman society like the abolition of the feudal system, the building of an extensive network of roads, and the establishment of a postal service
 - **Tanzimat**, a program of reforms carried out by Mahmud's sons
 - Updated Ottoman legal system to have equality for all before the law
 - Worked hard to root out long standing corruption in government
 - Created secular schools for children which was different from the previous **ulama** (islamic scholar) led schools
 - After Ottoman society had largely been remade with Tanzimat, Sultan Abdul Hamid rose to power
 - At the beginning, he favored the reforms, but began to fear the radical reformers called the **Young Turks**
 - Exiled the group for wanting to overthrow him
 - Armenians in Ottoman Empire wanted reform too, but Hamid responded by persecuting and massacring them (**Armenian Genocide** in un 6)
- China (**Qing Dynasty**)
 - They knew that they needed to modernize to keep power (economically especially)
 - Created a period of reform called the Self-Strengthening Movement
 - Similar to way Japan industrialized, in order to protect culture from Western encroachment
 - Reforms largely failed and the efforts were abandoned
 - 1894, Japanese won the **Sino-Japanese war** against China
 - China's impulse for reform was rekindled after that, and they created the **Hundred Days of Reform**
 - Removed Civil Service Exam
 - Created industrial and commercial systems patterned on Western Institutions in order to compete
 - Reform was frowned up by conservatives, such as **Empress Dowager Cixi**
 - She didn't like the removal of the civil service exam and the adoption of western technology

- Used her power to resist the reforms, but after realizing the corruption in the Civil Service Exam, she relented
- Weakened by rebellion, China received help from western powers to modernize in exchange for exclusive trading rights in certain parts of china

5.9: Society and the Industrial Age 1750-1900 t

- Cities changed with influx of migrants from rural areas into urban areas
 - Population exploded, but the cities weren't ready and began to build infrastructure all over
 - **Tenements** arose: Factory owners realized workers needed a place to live so built tenements which were hastily constructed, poorly ventilated, and overcrowded homes
 - Factory workers weren't paid a lot so they often shared tenements and were packed into them
 - Spread of disease from unsanitary conditions
 - **Cholera** was very common, coming from contaminated water
 - Resulted in severe vomiting, diarrhea, death
 - Tenements didn't have **plumbing** so human waste was dumped onto streets or near water sources
 - During the time people didn't understand that disease was spread through germs in waste
 - Eventually people realized they need to create **sewage** and waste removal processes to reduce disease
- Overall rise in standard of living from industrial age, especially in the growing **middle class**
 - Industrialization provided the class with more wealth to purchase consumer goods and gave better access to consumer goods and education
 - New kind of worker emerged, **white collar workers**, named for their suits working in office or management jobs
 - Top of social hierarchy were the **industrialists**, factory owners
- Industrial revolution and family structure
 - Most people lived on farms and lived from there
 - Used to have whole family work on farms, now whole family would go work in factories and come home at nights
 - Family became fractured as lots of time was spent away from home working with others, which became a large societal shift
- Women and factories
 - Many working class women would also work in factories

- Some middle class women would also stay home to raise children
 - Saw rise of **cult of domesticity**, bestowed dignity upon women by saying their work at home was valuable for raising children
 - Taught that women's main goal was to make the home a place to rest for working members of family
- Many women wanted more and began to raise their voices during this period to fight for change
 - **Seneca Falls Convention in 1848** in the U.S. (see above)
 - Created changes to U.S. declaration of independence to include women too
 - Movements for women's suffrage and women's rights began in this period
- Environmental effects of IR
 - Fossil fuels were main sources of energy of industrialization
 - **Smog** arose from the smoke and fog that arose from industrialization
 - Caused respiratory issues for inhabitants of cities
 - Water supply was polluted by human waste
 - Spreaded bacterial diseases

5.10: Continuity and Change in the Industrial Age 1750-1900 a

- Standard of Living
 - Industrialization increased overall standard of living
 - New job openings attracted many people away from rural areas and grew cities
 - The rise of industrial capitalism also led to an increase in wages for some workers
 - Labor unions and higher demand for workers increased salaries,
 - Labor unions also improved working conditions
 - Industrial capitalism also led to other improvements in living standards
 - Higher production of goods = higher variety available for purchase
 - Improvements in transportation as growth of factories and demand for goods increased need of transportation
 - Railroads, steamships, long distance
 - Living standards were increased through productivity
 - New technologies such as steam engine allowed for mass production
 - Decrease in cost of goods making them more affordable for a wider range of people
 - Not everyone benefited from the rise of industrial capitalism.
 - Many people in rural areas were left behind

- Working conditions were poor in low-paying jobs for high hours and poor working conditions
 - Gap between rich and poor grew
- **Communication**
 - Railroads, steamships, and the telegraph greatly facilitated exploration, development
 - Railroads allowed for rapid and large-scale movement of people and goods
 - made it possible to settle and develop previously isolated regions.
 - Steamships allowed for the rapid movement of goods and people across water
 - The telegraph allowed for the rapid transmission of information,
- **Revolutions and Rebellions**
 - Step 1: Ideological foundation | Enlightenment
 - Enlightenment philosophies redefined understandings of the natural world by emphasizing power of reason and observation for understanding
 - Philosophers such as Francis Bacon and René Descartes emphasized the importance of systematic observation and experimentation as a means of understanding the natural world.
 - Bacon Encouraged people to use scientific methods, rejecting tradition and superstition
 - John Locke and Jean-Jacques Rousseau emphasized the importance of individual rights and freedoms and rejected the idea of the divine right of kings and absolute monarchies
 - Advocated for idea of social contract
 - Encouraged societies to have basic rights (life, liberty, property)
 - Nationalism
 - Nationalism motivated people to rebel
 - Created a sense of shared identity and desire for self-rule.
 - People wanted to rule their own country
 - Step 2: Diffusion of ideas | Enlightenment
 - Enlightenment diffused through books and printed materials distributed throughout Europe and the Americas
 - Newspapers and journals spread their ideas further as well as growth of education, literacy, mass media
 - As more people became educated, they were able to read and understand the ideas of the enlightenment thinkers
 - Mass media spread ideas to wider audience
 - 1. **Reason and rationality**
 - Question traditional beliefs and practices and rely on reason and evidence to make decisions and form opinions.
 - 2. **Individualism:**

- Valued individual rights, freedom, autonomy
- 3. **Scientific inquiry**
 - Science and evidence-based thinking, empirical evidence
- 4. **Human rights**
 - Human rights and equality in law
- 5. **Critical thinking and skepticism:**
 - Enlightenment ideas encouraged critical thinking and skepticism,
 - led to a tradition in everyday life of questioning authority and tradition, and seeking out evidence to support one's beliefs.
- 6. **Religious toleration**
 - Enlightenment ideas emphasized the importance of religious toleration
 - Separation of church and state led to a tradition of religious freedom and the protection of minority religions.
- Nationalism
 - Political factors
 - Nation-states became dominant in political organization
 - Centralization in Europe and the Americas and decline of empires and feudalism
 - Distinct national identities formed
 - Colonialism and Imperialism
 - Resistance against the colonial powers fueled nationalism in colonies
 - Desire for self-rule and independence.
 - Economic factors
 - Capitalism and industrialization → new social class
 - Ex. industrial working class
 - Economic nationalism
 - Economic self-sufficiency and protectionism
 - Social factors
 - Education, literacy and mass media created shared culture and identity
 - New art and literature (ex. romanticism)
- Step 3: revolutions and rebellions
 - Enlightenment & nationalism → rebellions, new nation-states
 - **American Revolution** (1775-1783) formed USA from Britain
 - **French Revolution** (1789-1799)
 - Monarchy → republic
 - Rise of Napoleon Bonaparte and his empire

- **Haitian Revolution (1791-1804)**
 - Fought by enslaved Africans and Afro-Caribbeans
- **Latin American Wars of Independence (1810-1825)**
 - Argentina, Chile, Mexico, and Peru, from Spanish and Portuguese
- **Indian Rebellion of 1857 (Indian Mutiny)**
 - Attempt by Indian soldiers to overthrow British rule in India
 - Unsuccessful but marked a turning point, led to the eventual dissolution of the British East India Company