

Source: [KBHistoryMasterIndex](#)

1 | The Industrial Revolution

1.1 | Background: Post Napoleon Europe...

Post-Napoleonic International System was “strange”

1.1.1 | New International Order

@[KBhHIST201MasonAndKennedy](#)

- Erosion of tariff barriers + widespread free trade ideals => new international order
- Struggle between 1793-1815 (“Great War”) caused a **yearning for stability**

The newfound yearning caused a longer term wish for stability... But! Wars did not end: **Regional/individual conflicts {territory, nationality, etc.} persisted.** however, this did manage to limit the scope of conflicts

- Europe’s technical superiority increased the conflict for the less developed
- CLAIM: military power accompanied the economic globalization @Kennedy, [KBhHIST201MasonAndKennedy](#)

1.2 | The Industrial Revolution

Definition 1 · **Industrial Revolution** The substitution of inanimate for animated sources of power through the conversion of heat into work.

@Kennedy [KBhHIST201MasonAndKennedy](#)’s thesis claim Thesis CLAIM: international economy growth, Industrial Revolution, European stability, and military modernization => favored Great Powers

Of course, IR is a very *slow* process.

1.2.1 | The Revolution

- At its nascent stages started affecting only a certain amount of manufacturers + is a slow-moving process

Is Technologically Beneficial: allowed mankind to explore new sources of energy. For instance, twenty-folded the production of driven looms

Had cascading effect: better access to technology turned textile industry to be more productive which created a demand to more machines, cotton, iron, and communication

Also other systemic benefits like the creation of a the wage-labor factory work system => massive increase in productivity.

1.2.2 | Impacts of IR

The Industrial Revolution, of course, had lots of impacts. Please see [KBhHIST201ImpactsofIR](#)