

## **5.1 The Enlightenment**

### **An Age of New Ideas**

- After the scientific revolution and the renaissance, the enlightenment brought the idea that giving reason to natural laws would result in progress
- New ideas particularly arose pertaining to society, socialism and liberalism arose opposing conservatism which is what most people were back then
- This clash led to the things, independence from imperial powers and constitutional representation
- Breaking out from imperialism also lead to nationalism

### **New Ideas and Their Roots**

- Francis Bacon brought empiricism, the belief that knowledge comes from your own experiences rather than reasoning based on tradition or religion

#### Hobbes and Locke

- Hobbes viewed political life as a social contract, giving up some rights to a central government in exchange for law and order
- Lockes believed the social contract gave the right of citizens to revolt against unjust governments, he thought everyone had a right to life liberty and the pursuit of happiness

#### The Philosophes

- A group of new thinkers exploring social political and economic theories. Baron Montesquieu praised british government for its checks on power through parliament
- This influences american system to separate executive, legislative and judicial branches
- Voltaire, was an advocate for civil liberties, he developed an appreciation for constitutional monarchy and brought these ideas to france campaigned for religious liberty and judicial reform
- Jean-Jacques Rousseau presented the concept of the general will of a population and the obligation of a sovereign to carry out that general will

#### Adam Smith

- Wrote the wealth of nations and responded to mercantilism by calling for freer trade
- He thought the government should reduce their intervention in economic decisions
- Invisible hand theory that would guide them to make choices good for society
- His ideas provided a foundation for capitalism

#### Deism

- Belief that a divinity simply set natural laws in motion like a watchmaker who makes a watch but does not interfere in its workings

#### Thomas Paine

- Wrote Common Sense and defended Deism

### **The Age of New Ideas Continues**

- Poverty increases, workers lived in slums, some wanted more governmental regulations, some conservatives blame the poor

#### Utopian Socialism

- A system of public or direct worker ownership to produce something
- Henri de Saint-Simon, scientists and engineers create clean efficient and beautiful places of work
- Charles Fourier, make work more enjoyable and workers less tired, similar to Karl Marx
- Robert Owen, interior communities, education, community rules
- Socialist groups like Fabian Society formed, the favored reforming society by parliamentary means

## Classical Liberalism

- Belief in natural rights, constitutional government, laissez-faire economics (no government intervention), reduced spending on armies and churches

## Feminism

- Women's rights and equality based on enlightenment ideas, Mary Wollstonecraft argued females should receive the same education as males
- Women won the right to vote in 1928

## Abolitionism

- Freeing slaves and end of serfdom, end Atlantic slave trade, Denmark, Great Britain and America banned and as a result slavery began to decline

## The End of Serfdom

- Serfdom was already declining as economy shifted from agrarian to industrial, peasant revolts pushed Queen Elizabeth to abolish serfdom, Russia abolished serfdom in 1861

## Zionism

- The desire of Jews to reestablish an independent homeland where their ancestors were in the Middle East, however after centuries of anti-semitism many European Jews concluded living in peace was not realistic
- Zionists faced many obstacles, land they wanted was controlled by Ottoman Empire, Palestinian Arabs living there, they were all Muslim, adding a religious conflict
- The Zionist movement grew until 1948 when Israel was founded

## **5.2 Nationalism and Revolutions**

### **The American Revolution**

- European enlightenment philosophies like free market ideas opposed to mercantilist inspired American revolution

### Declaration of Independence

- Expressed the philosophy behind colonists' fight against British rule, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness

### **The New Zealand Wars**

- Was occupied with Polynesian people and in between their arrival and arrival of Europeans they developed rich culture
- After British colonized them, their control of Maori affairs increased and resulted in a series of wars between the Maori and British, they fought bravely (nationalism) but British won

### **The French Revolution**

- Liberty, equality, and fraternity were the themes of the French revolution

### Economic Woes

- France spent a lot on wars and also they helped the Americans in their revolution
- They called a meeting to address the financial situation with the clergy, the nobility and the commoners
- Inequality in voting causes the commoners to break away and form a new body, the National Assembly

### The Revolution Begins

- In early days they established a constitutional monarchy
- National Assembly began meeting, crowds rioting
- 1789 a crowd stormed Bastille (a prison)
- Peasants rose up against nobles, some royal officials fled France and the king was forced to accept a new government with a national assembly in charge

- July 14 1789 became french independence day, DEclaration of the RIghts of Man statement declaring basic human rights
- Louis XVI reufses to accepted limited amonarcy and the Reign of Terror (governmenet executing thousands) began
- After period of turmoil and war, Napoleon Bonaparte became emperor of France in 1804

### **The Haitian Revolution**

- Slaves revolts, and examples of american and french rebvolutions led to general rebellion against slavery

#### **Haiti**

- L'Ouverture produced a constitution that granted equality and citizenship to all, enacted land reform, distributed ebernly
- He worked with french but they bretreayed hum and he died in fraence hoever he cememnted the abolitoion of slavery in haito
- Haiti became first country in latin america to win ints independeance and first black led country in western hemisphere

#### **Comparing the Haitian and French Revolutions**

- Both revolutions grew out of enlightenment insistences that everyone had equal rights, hoever in haitians case the restraints were more severe cuz it was led by slaves who had no rights at all while french revolts were given by countrymen that had some rights

### **Creole Revolutions in Latin America**

- Many creoles opposed spains mercantilism, they wanted more political power, they wanted a share of the wealth in the colonies

#### **The Bolivar Revolutions**

- Simon Bolivar pushed for enlightenment ideals, he was born in venezuela in a wealthy family
- After his military successin latin america fighting the spanish the achieved formation of a large area which he wanted to make into a federation like the unites states

#### **Results of the Creole Revolutions**

- Constitutions of the newlu independent countries ended social distinctions and slavery, the government was still conservatice
- Women gained little, still countnt vote, enter contracts, get education

#### **Later Challenges to Spanish Colonialism**

- In 19th century Puerto Rico and Cuba were its final holdings, both of which started uprising

#### **Propaganda Movement**

- Philippines reamined a spanish colony and educational opportunities for filipinos were limited so they went to europe for university
- An atmosphere of nationalist fervor existed in europe and filipino students embraced this back in the philippines
- Jose Rixzal created publications advocating for greater autonomy for the philippines called the Propaganda Movement
- Rizal's arrest shoscked Filiions and spurred the first nationalist movement to challenge spanish rule, Philippine Revolutiojn began in 1896

### **Nationalism and Unification in Europe**

- Nationalist spread across europe, people united by language history and culture

### Italian Unification

- Count di Cavour led the drive to unite entire Italian Peninsula which was divided into many kingdoms speaking regional dialects
- He believed in natural rights, progress, constitutional monarchy
- Also believed in practical politics of reality called realpolitik
- He maneuvered France into war with Austria to decrease Austrian influence on Italian peninsula, but Napoleon backed out of the war after winning two battles because he feared the Pope
- However it was too late to stop nationalism and Italy was unified

### German Unification

- Nationalism was already there, people brought together by French occupation of German states
- Revolutions occurred in European states like Prussia and Austria
- Prussian leader Otto von Bismarck who favored realpolitik engineered 3 wars to bring German unification, manipulating Austria to participate in turn he manipulated France into war against Prussia and won all 3 wars
- 1871 he founded the new German empire

### Global Consequences

- Italy and Germany, two new powers were in an environment of competing alliances and this extreme nationalism would lead to World War 1
- Poverty grew and led to lots of emigration

### Balkan Nationalism

- The Ottoman Empire was a dominant force for centuries but 17th century started its decline
- Many of its territories like Greece, Serbia, Bulgaria, and Romania, rebelled and fought for their freedom

### Ottoman Nationalism

- Development of Ottomanism, movement that aimed to create a more unified state by minimizing ethnic, linguistic, and religious differences across empire
- Standard curriculum across schools did this

### The Future of Nationalism

- Nationalism might be beginning to decline and in Europe many countries have agreed to use the same currency, and allow people to travel freely across borders and coordinate public policies
- These changes reflect a shift from nationalism to a larger political grouping

## **5.3 Industrial Revolution Begins**

### **Agricultural Improvements**

- Crop rotation, seed drill, introduction of the potato, populations grew, and mortality rates declined

### **Preindustrial Societies**

- Pre-industrial everyone did their shit by themselves, Britishers started using Indian cotton
- To compete British investors built their own cotton cloth industry based on cotton produced by slave labor in the Americas

### **Growth of Technology**

- Spinning jenny and water frame invented to spin yarn
- Interchangeable parts were created
- Division and specialization of labor increasing efficiency
- Henry Ford's assembly line

### **Britain's Industrial Advantages**

#### Mineral Resources

- Located atop coal deposits, Coal mining became a major industry in Britain

## Resources from the Colonies

- Timber, wealth accumulated from trans atlantic slave trade british capitalists had excess money to invest

## Abundant Rivers

## Strong Fleets

## Protection of Private Property

## Growing Population and Urbanization

- Farmers grew more food could support more people, as they grew more efficiently small people needed to work in agriculture
- So people moved from rural to urban like manchester and liverpool and became the workforce in factories and industries there

## **5.4 Industrialization Spreads**

### **Spread of Industrialization**

#### France and Germany

- France had sparsely populated urban areas, limiting amount of labor for factories, also french revolution was very consuming
- Germany was very politically fragmented but once unified became a leading producer of steel and coal

#### The United States

- By 1900 US was a leading industrial force, human capital was key to success because of the many immigrants coming in, they had enough labor to staff the factories

#### Russia

- 1900, russia had 36000 miles of railroad including the Trans-Siberian Railroad, allowing russia to trade easily with countries in East Asia
- Coal, iron and steel industries also developed however the economy stayed mostly agricultural until communists seized power in 1917

#### Japan

- Mid 19th century japan went through defensive modernization, by consciously adapting technology and institutions developed by the west to save their culture
- By learning from west they built up military and economic and emerging as a global power

### **Shifts in Manufacturing**

#### Shipbuilding in India and Southeast Asia

- Shipbuilding Resurging in India due to alliances between india and western countries and suffered because of british mismanagement of resources and ineffective leadership

#### Iron Works in India

- British rule also affected mineral production, british east india company control was so strict that led to the decline of mines
- The british also closed mines cuz they were scared of an uprising even after british rule ended, mining and metalwork remaining nonexistent until early 20th century

#### Textile Production in India and Egypt

- Both were first to engage in production of textiles, british forced equalizing taxes on india textile industry so that british textile mills could grow
- Growth of european textile industry also caused egypt to lose its only export, textiles

## **5.5 Technology in the Industrial Age**

### **The Coal Revolution**

- Steam engine by James Watt provided inexpensive way to harness coal power to create steam which generated energy

## Water Transportation

- Use of coal made energy production mobile, steam engines could be built anywhere, used on ships and trains and steam powered ships replaces sailing ships and coaling stations popped up everywhere to refuel

## Iron

- Coal made the production of iron possible, henry cort made it workable

## **A Second Industrial Revolution**

### Steel Production

### Oil

### Electricity

### Communications

- Telephone by alexander graham bell
- Radio by guglielmo marconi

## **Global Trade and Migration**

- Railroads, steamships and telegraph allowed faster communications and travel
- Desire for capital was a driving force, products of industrialization linked the globe together

## **5.6 Industrialization: Government's Role**

### The Ottoman Empire

- Did not adopt western tech or enlightenment idea, corruption led to decline and nationalism among diverse population led to unrest
- Other countries sought to expand their empires at the expense of the ottomans

### China

- Opium wars humiliated china but in 20th century they shook off foreign domination and briefly became a republic, central government was too weak to promote industrialization for decades

### Japan

- Central government Grew stronger in the face of western challenges

## **Ottoman Industrialization**

### The Rise of Muhammad Ali

- The mamluks in egypt who had control were defeated by ottoman officer muhammad ali, he began his own reforms and made the military like european countries, he sent people to be educated in france and started the first newspaper in the islamic world
- He taxed peasants at such a high rate they had to give up their land to the state so the government could control cotton production
- He pushed egypt to industrialize and built textile factories ship building factories, armaments factories
- Called first great modern ruler of egypt cuz of his state sponsored industrialization vision

## **Japan and the Meiji Restoration**

### A Challenge to Isolation

- Japan had little contact with rest of world but europe wanted to sell to japan

### Japan Confronts Foreigners

- Commodore Matthew Perry sailed into Tokyo Bay asking for trade, he was denied, returning again and faced with the power of the US warships the japanese gave in
- Japanese leaders realized the danger that their culture was in and they had seen how badly china had been humiliated
- Some people believed they should adopt just enough western tech to protect their culture so they overthrew the shogun and restored power to the emperor this is called the Meiji Restoration

## Reforms by the Meiji State

- Japan visited Europe and adopted reforms based on what they liked
- Abolished feudalism, established constitutional monarchy, equality before law, abolished cruel punishment, reorganized military, new schooling system, built railroads and roads, subsidized industrialization
- They financed these reforms with a high agricultural tax they also provided good revenue for bureaucracy
- However they also ended up replicating problems like abuse and exploitation of female workers

## The Role of Private Investments

- Relationship between industry and centralized governments was key, private investment became important, once industries were flourishing they were sold to zaibatsu (powerful Japanese family business organizations)

## **5.7 Economic Developments and Innovations**

### **Effects on Business Organization**

- Manufacturers formed corporations to minimize risk, a corporation is a business chartered by a government as a legal entity owned by stockholders who receive sums of money when the corporation makes a profit however if there is a loss, the stockholders are not liable

### Markets with One Seller

- Monopolies were formed by large corporations, like John D Rockefeller in the oil industry

### Companies Working Across Boundaries

- Cecil Rhodes worked on a railroad project in Africa which would connect British colonies together, it was never completed because Britain didn't have control of all of the land
- A transnational company is one that operated across boundaries like the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation which is owned by Britain

### Corporations

- Sole proprietorship is a business owned by a single person while a partnership is a small group of people, a corporation is different because it's a more flexible structure for large-scale economic activity
- A single entrepreneur engaging in high risk business is replaced by a system of larger companies collectively engaging to spread risk to make it lower and safer

### Banking and Finance

- Insurance was created and the number of banks rose and merchants and entrepreneurs looked for a reliable place to deposit and borrow money

### **Effect on Mass Culture**

- Culture of consumerism developed in Great Britain. Consumption needed to keep up with production so advertising grew
- Leisure activities became more popular and companies encouraged workers to participate in athletics and they believed sports rewarded virtues such as self-discipline and playing by the rules
- Commercialization of the demand for public culture is not only seen in sports but also music halls, public parks all built to maintain a wide range of social classes

## **5.8 Reactions to the Industrial Economy**

### **Labor Unions**

- Dangerous, unsanitary, low wages, long hours made many people in Britain specifically Parliament aware of the need for reform
- Workers formed labor union (organizations of workers advocating the right to bargain with employers and put the resulting agreements in a contract), union greatly improved workers' lives

## Voting Rights

- Unions sparked a movement for empowerment among the working class expanding the pool of men who could vote, the right to vote for all men happened in 1918, women gained right in 1928

## Child Labor

- Activists also wanted to improve living conditions for children, 1843 laws passed to ban children under age 10 from working in coal mines, 1881 education was mandatory from 5 to 10

## The Intellectual Reaction

### John Stuart Mill

- Mill criticized laissez-faire capitalism as inhumane and championed legal reforms to allow labor unions limit child labor and ensure safe working condition
- His philosophy was called utilitarianism, rather than state a set of timeless moral rules, it set rules based on the greatest good for the greatest number of people
- Rather than replacing capitalism like utopian socialists, utilitarians wanted to address the problems with capitalism

### Karl Marx

- Marx, German scholar argued for socialism by looking at how the world actually operated, this approach is called scientific socialism
- Marx and Friedrich Engels published the Communist Manifesto, Marx thought that capitalism was an advance on feudalism because it produced poverty and misery because of the division of 2 classes: proletariat-working class and bourgeoisie-middle class and investors
- He thought that market competition drove the bourgeoisie to exploit the proletariat to make higher profits, they made much money while the working class was barely surviving
- Marx thought that socialism would replace capitalism and that would be replaced by communism in which all class distinction would end

## Ottoman Response to Industrialization

- Sultan Mahmud II abolished the janissaries and the feudal system, military officers could not collect taxes from the people for their salaries and were instead paid by the government, ensuring their loyalty
- He also built roads and set up a postal service. He set up a government directory of charities to stop religious charities

## Reorganization

- Sultans rooted out widespread corruption in central government
- Created a secular system of primary and secondary schools
- Codified Ottoman laws and created new ones
- Updated the legal system, declaring equality for all men and regulated the courts (separate legal courts run by different religious communities)

## Ottoman Economy and Society

- Reforms took place in a period of economic change and financial enterprises increased along with the slow spread of industrialization
- Legal reform benefitted men more than women

## Opposition to Reform

- Sultan Abdulhamid accepted new constitution and prioritized education
- Central government maintained tight control over empire and the government whipped up dispute between religious groups



## **Reform Efforts in China**

- In the qing dynasty china felt pressure to modernize this effort was known as the Self-Strengthening Movement
- They advanced military tech and trained artisans, french and british advisors helped reform
- Government set up its own diplomatic corps and demand for reform increases after china's defeat in the sino-japanese war
- A civil servant, Kang Youwei convinced the ruler to do Hundred Days of Reform which abolished outdated civil service exam, eliminated corruption and introduced western style medical systems

### **Cixi's Initial Conservatism**

- Empress Dowager Cixi was a conservative who initially opposed reforms so she performed a coup and imprisoned the emperor and replaced his reform and also resists any new technology

### **Reform of the Civil Service**

- Towards the end of her rule she recognized the problems with the civil service system and so China abandoned 2500 years of tradition and got rid of the civil service system

### **China and Foreign Powers**

- In china europeans encouraged change and after the Boxer Rebellion the chinese government continued to modernize but weakened by internal rebellion china had to accept territorial protection from western powers who then demanded trade concessions
- 1911 china became a republic

## **Resistance to Reform in Japan**

- Japanese ended the samurai class but some adjusted to the change by serving the government and others resisted defending their right to dress, wear their hair traditionally and enjoy relative autonomy from centralized government
- The samurai became the main victims of japan's rapid modernization, ironic because their leaders were the ones who supported the meiji restoration

### **Rise and Decline of Liberalization**

- New schools improved literacy rates and economy rapidly industrialized and country developed traits of democracy like free press, strong labor unions, respect for individual liberties

## **Limits to Reform**

- Turkey reformed the earliest but then became more conservative
- China was conservative at the beginning but made changes later in the century
- Japan made rapid changes but the speed and depth of the reforms prompted backlash

## **5.9 Society and the Industrial Age**

### **Effects on Urban Areas**

- Urban areas grew rapidly leaving the environment damaged and creating inhumane living conditions for the working class
- Polluted water and open sewers were common and disease spread quickly
- Public health acts were enacted to implement sanitation reform and increase living standards

### **Effects on Class Structure**

- Industrialization created new classes, the bottom was the working class and because they needed fewer skills, managers regarded them as replaceable and competition for jobs kept wages low
- Industrialization created low skilled jobs meaning those who managed needed to have education so the middle class emerged consisting of factory and office managers the white collar workers,
- At the top were the industrialists and owners of large corporations and these captains of industry soon overtook the landed aristocracy as the leaders of modern society

## Farm Work Versus Factory Work

- Before industrialization, families worked close to each other but now families had to leave for a long workday to earn enough money to survive
- Whistles told workers when they could take a break unlike farm life where they could take a break anytime they wanted
- Injuries, death, and exhaustion were common considering the 14 hours a day, 6 days a week work life

## Effects on Children

- Low wages meant kids had to work too, oppressive heat, coal dust, mine collapses and floods were all threats they faced

## Effect on Women's Lives

- Working class women worked in coal mines and in textile factories, factory owners liked this because they could pay them half what they paid a man
- Middle class women were housewives which sunk women into a worse position than before but industrialization also sparked feminism as when men left to take a job their absence opened up opportunities for women

## Effects on the Environment

- Industrial revolution was powered by fossil fuels and towns were choked by air pollution and smog leading to deadly respiratory problems, water became polluted and diseases ran rampant

## Industrial Revolution's Legacy

- Mass production made goods cheaper, more abundant and more easily accessible
- Growth of factories attracted people to move from rural to urban
- Both low and high skilled workers could take advantage of opportunities
- Air pollution
- Working populations became concentrated
- Homes to factories workplace shift
- Unequal working relationship between workers and owners
- More poverty and crime
- Global inequalities decreased
- More raw materials

## 5.10 Continuity and Change in the Industrial Age

### Economic Continuities and Changes

- Transformed production and consumption of goods, access to abundant natural resources, trans-oceanic trade routes, financial capital combined with an increasing population
- Scientific revolution brought inventions that led to the establishment of the factory system and the mass production of goods
- The machines used to produce goods and automation meant a change from the era of skilled artisans and only unskilled work of doing repetitive tasks in an assembly line

### Industrialization Around the World

- New methods of production spread everywhere and outside of Europe, United States, Russia and Japan increased industrial production
- The industrial of Western Europe and US continued to dominate global economy while Middle Eastern and Asian economies declined

### Sources of Raw Materials

- Some regions continued producing the crops minerals and other resources they had previously produced
- Latin America and Africa were important sources of minerals and metals

- Cotton from Egypt, South Asia and Caribbean was exported to Europe and Southeast Asian areas continued to be sources for spices, rubber, tin and timber
- Steam ships and trans and railroads made trade faster and the telegraph improved communications

#### Western Europe

- Changed from a mercantilist economic system through tightly regulated trade to a capitalist system with private companies
- Adam Smith believed that the private pursuit of profit would result in general prosperity
- Karl Marx argued for the working class and called for them to unite

#### **Social Continuities and Changes**

- Rural shifted to urban

#### Physical Labor

- Factory labor increasing with low wages, long hours, bad housing conditions and polluted environments
- Their lives were structured around the working schedule while before they set their own schedule
- Labor unions were formed and fought for worker rights

#### Office Labor

- Changed the middle class which used to be made of doctors, lawyers and local merchants, while those were still a part of middle class management positions were added to middle class

#### The Wealthy

- Wealthy owners of companies who made money from investments overtook aristocracy who made money from land

#### Gender and Industrialization

- Women got more involved in the work force and their income was just as important as the man's
- However they were still mainly supported by the man's income and they were paid less for the same work and they were denied high wage jobs

#### **Political Continuities and Changes**

- Philosophers developed new political ideas, most people didn't have the right to vote but demanded the ability to exercise their natural rights to petition, protest, and rebel against the government, sometimes these revolts were based on nationalism
- However they were almost always connected to the interests of the growing middle and working class

#### Voting Rights

- As middle class grew political reforms were enacted to include voting rights to city dwellers, non-landowners and finally the working class but this was extended to male voters only
- One factor in all these political reforms was the size and influence of the middle class, democracy emerged with a high middle class but with a small one, dictatorships remained in place

#### Protections for Workers

- Reforms that began in one country often spread, Germany implemented the most comprehensive set of social reforms to protect industrial workers
- Emergence of labor parties that advocated for things that workers wanted