

European Industrialization 5.5 c. 1750-1900

Crash Course for Industrialization:
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zhL5DCizj5c>

Key Concept 5.1: Industrialization and Global Capitalism

Summary: Industrialization was a global phenomenon that completely changed the way we produce things even today. It allowed things to be made more efficiently with the help of technology and altered the world by allowing extraordinary country economy growth, and multiple cultural and social changes.

- I. Industrialization changed how goods were produced.
 - A. Factors that led to the rise of the industrial production.
 - i. **Europe's location on the Atlantic Ocean:** Access to the new world and was able to collect raw material
 - ii. **Geographical distribution of coal, iron, and timber:** Abundance in Europe.
 - iii. **European Demographic change:** resistance to disease and new food source from Americas: GROWTH.
 - iv. **Urbanization:** rapid growth and migration to cities.
 - v. **Improved agricultural productivity:** New agricultural techniques led to rises in population
 - vi. **Legal protection of private property:** Enclosed farmland which made jobless people migrates to cities and initiated crop rotations within the farmland.
 - vii. **Abundance of rivers and canals:** Allowed cheaper, more efficient transportation of raw materials.
 - viii. **Access to foreign resources:** As they imperialized, they were able to collect new raw materials.
 - ix. **Accumulation of capital:** New violence that drove the development of new technologies of war.



- B. Europe learned how **exploits coal and oil** to produce goods with machines and to sell them globally. Began with production of textiles and eventually spread to other areas of manufacturing, as well as to farming and food processing. It also dramatically created new attitudes towards nature and society and allowed a major increased energy use.
- C. Development of the **factory system** allowed workers assembled and manufacture goods efficiently.
- D. As new methods of industrial production became more common, they spread across Europe rapidly.(map to right)
- E. **Second industrial Revolution:** New methods in production
 - i. Scientific advances allowed the invention of *electricity, chemicals, mass productions (assembly line) & steel.*

- II. Industrialization strengthened the global economy as industrialists sought raw materials for their factories.
 - A. Demands for raw materials caused the growth of export economies, mass producing a *SNR*.
 - B. Rapid development cause *agriculturally based economy to decline*.
 - C. Rapid increases in productivity sparked *industrialized states to seek out new consumer markets*.
 - D. Global demand for gold, silver, and diamonds as forms of wealth developed *extensive mining centers*.

<p>A. One example of the production and export a single natural resource is Rubber. The Congo was the largest rubber, and it's all they had to support their growing colony. Required to collect a certain amount of rubber or they would get their</p>	<p>B. A declining agriculturally based economy would be India and its textile production. When Britain imperialized, they took control of the textile industry by producing cheap cotton making woman-made textiles go out of business.</p>	<p>C. British and French attempts to open up Chinese markets is a prime example of industrialized states seeking out new consumer markets because the two countries wanted China to become one of their consumers.</p>	<p>D. An example of a extensive mining centers are the gold and diamond minds in South Africa created solely because of the needs of special metals for industrial production.</p>
--	--	---	--

- III. In order to invest in all levels, financiers developed financial institutions.
 - A. Development of capitalism
 - i. Adam Smith promoted "every man for himself" philosophy.
 - ii. John Stuart Mill's philosophy always works in favor of society and not the individual.
 - B. Financial instruments expanded.
 - i. Golden Standard: The increase in gold mining led to the exchange system: fixed weight
 - C. Trade created *large-scale transnational businesses* (companies that operate in more than one country)
 - i. United Fruit Company was a company able to manipulate the government and acquire large portions of land in Latin America.

->Both philosophers are saying to make money.

IV. Major developments in transportation and communication

- A. **Railroads:** Connected inlands to coastal ports, increased transportation of good & new land to urbanization.
- B. **Steamships:** Increased world trade by connecting eastern and western hemispheres.
- C. **Telegraph:** Made communication less limited and oversea communication possible.
- D. **Canal:** Lessened time of travel, transportation of goods and people. Made travel cheap and easy.

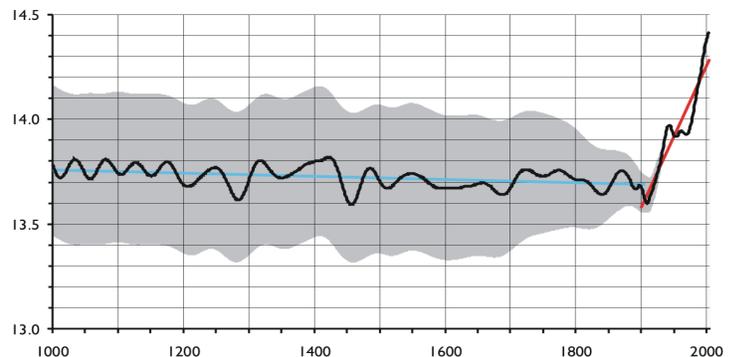
V. Development and spread of global capitalism led to many responses.

- A. Some people supported capitalism, but others opposed it *promoting alternative visions of society.*
- B. In China and the Ottoman empire, leaders disagreed. Both empires remained uncaptalist and did not change, causing serious consequences for both. China: Opium wars Ottoman: Crimean war.
- C. In small number states, government promoted their own *state-sponsored visions of industrialization*
- D. In response to criticism, some government mitigated negative effects by promoting *various types of reforms.*

<p>A. Marxism is an alternative vision of society. Instead of being focused on capitalism, he focused on socialism. He wanted to eliminate the conflict between classes. Ultimate goal: overthrowing the bourgeoisie.</p>	<p>B. Opium Wars: China depended on Opium, which Europe supplied; when China outlawed it Europe was mad. Crimean War: Conflict between the Russian and Ottoman Empires, because they wouldn't change.</p>	<p>C. An example of a state sponsored vision of industrialization is the Economic reforms of Meiji Japan which greatly incorporated European practices into their country.</p>	<p>D. One way that government promoted various types of reforms is State pensions in Germany. In response to criticism, they created reforms that promoted things like healthcare.</p>
--	---	---	---

VI. Societies changed.

- A. New Social classes
 - i. **Women and Children were the majority workers in until 1816.** They were paid less and treated cruelly. Long working hours, harsh work.
- B. Family dynamics, gender roles, & demographic transition
 - i. **Education was a necessity to middle class.** Children also became a source of enjoyment.
 - ii. **Women withdrew from jobs,** and focused on child-care. New morals.
 - iii. Declining death rates for children, Family size decreased, life expectancy increased. **Major Growth.** (Map to the right: Blue line is before industrial revolution)
- C. Environmental Issues:
 - i. **Rapid Urbanization caused urban overcrowding.** Poor housing and sanitation issues. Nasty.



Causes for the change? With the introduction with various **new technological innovations**, the world was able to industrialize. Major innovations, including the steam engine, were able to make work much easier and were able to produce products for export more efficiently. Although Industrialization is a controversial topic when it comes to whether or not it helped the world, it inevitably changed the world in major various ways.

What was affected? Anything that has to do with the work force such as who works, how they work, and what they do. It touched every aspect of history. Industrialization created new political ideals, sped up economic production, created major environmental issues, allowed better communication, and dramatically changed societies all over the world.

Changes and Continuities: In the beginning of 1750's agriculture was key. However, with the help of the industrial revolution, machinery made agriculture much easier. With new tactics, such as crop rotation, it increased the amount of crops they could produce, allowing agriculture to thrive. Improved agriculture dramatically in 1900 proving that industrialization changed the agricultural world. A continuity from 1750's – 1900 is despite all these changes global trade was a vital part of the economies in both the 1750's to the 1900's. Before 1750's you could still trade globally it would've just been slower. Industrialization or not, globalization was still important for improving and growing economies.