

# Global Industrialization 1750-1914

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Industrialization- the process in which a country goes from being agricultural society to one that is based on manufacturing of goods and services.

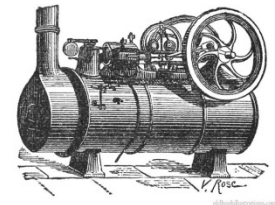
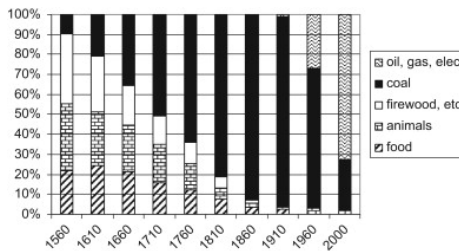
Urbanization- the process in which cities grow massively and society becomes more urban.

Socialism- Government has all control of business, so there is no private business

Capitalism-Economy mainly controlled by the people, but the government can interfere if they have or need to

## What Caused It?

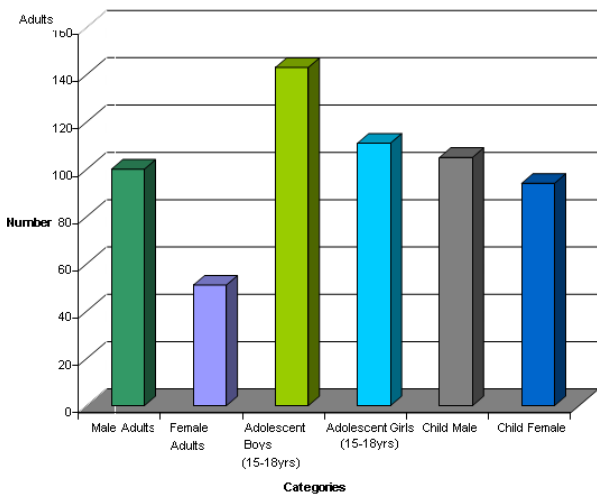
- Scientific Inventions: In textile like factories and the spinning jenny, water mule, etc.



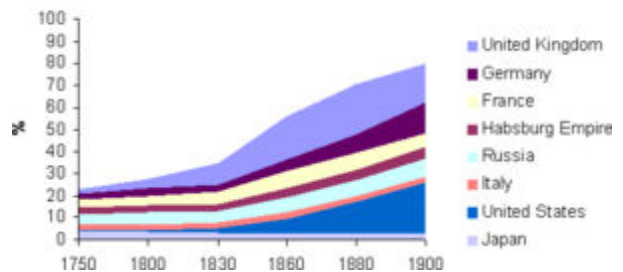
- Fossil Fuels: increased use in coal, oil, and natural gas, this caused people to rely on machines instead of animal, wind, water, or human power
- Steam Engine- this was the most important invention because it allowed the use of trains, factories being opened anywhere, and making other machines as a result of the steam engine

## UNITED STATES INDUSTRIALIZATION

- The U.S. has a lot of land so a lot of development could take place
- Lots of natural resources- wood, coal, iron, etc.
- Capitalism was economic belief, so economy grew by a lot
- Good at manufacturing and mass production: interchangeable parts, allowed for lots of cars and weapons
- People wanted to industrialize and had knowledge to back it up
- Factories began to increase in number as manufacturing began in increase
- New technology for agriculture: mechanical reaper, new plows, chemicals for pesticides etc.
- Urbanization happened and a middle class was created
- Kids and women began to work, they worked a lot of hours with low wage
- The people of the U.S. never went towards socialism or communism so it never spread
- By 1914 the U.S. became the superpower



Relative Share of World Manufacturing Output, 1750-1900



## LATIN AMERICAN INDUSTRIALIZATION

- Britain encouraged the countries to gain independence from the country that controlled them, his was because once they got independence Britain could make markets
- Industrialized countries began to invest in the Latin America
- Industrialized countries began to want to invest in them for raw materials and food products
  - *Beef from Argentina, silver from Mexico, sugar from Cuba, bananas from central America, fertilizer from Peru*



- In exchange for raw materials, the industrialized countries gave them weapons, machinery, textiles and luxuries,
- There was no industrial revolution because 90% of population was lower class, landowners and cattlemen benefitted from exports so they didn't invest in manufacturing, and there was free trade so there was no competition
- Since Latin America was dependent on industrialized countries then people saw it "colonized" again
- Lower class revolted because they wanted better work conditions, but government didn't do anything and ignored the strikes
- Mexico was the only place where a nationwide revolution started as a result of the people getting mad

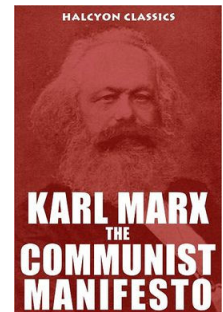
## RUSSIAN INDUSTRIALIZATION

Russian and Japan industrialization have a common similarity because they both started industrialized a little late, and both nations had prior experience with cultural imitation. For Russia to industrialize they had to do government reforms, social reforms and some military. -----

→ Karl Marx (profile) Marxism

- Created railroad for better transportation of Russia's natural resources.
- Railroads also facilitated shipments of grain to the west.
- Prime minister of Russia enacted high tariffs to protect new industries
- Witte encouraged western investment in Russian industrialization.
- Nearly half of Russian industrial foreign-owned.
- Created factories which were normally big

By 1900 Russia ranked fourth in steel production and second in petroleum production.



Karl Marx- wrote the communist manifesto. In the communist manifesto Karl talks about how communism is good for the country and how it will make the economy better, as a result communism became popular and was spread

## JAPANESE INDUSTRIALIZATION

Japan faced problems with Europeans and Americans demands for more open trade. Japan industrialization was left difficult but its industrialization produced strains. Shortages of income led to reform movements, which weakened the shogunate and made him vulnerable to external threats. The growth of neo-Confucianism made Japanese life more secular and precluded a religious opposition to change.

- In 1853 American commodore Matthew Perry arrived and demanded that japan to open trade. By 1856 japan was forced to receive western consuls and open ports to foreign trade.

- The Meiji government abolished the feudalism and replaced the daimyo states with regional prefectures.
- The new constitution in 1889 was based on German models.
- New government made military reforms.
- Built factories and a developing work force.
- Zaibatsus-industrial and financial businesses in the Japanese empire
- Industrialization depended on importation of equipment and raw materials from the west.
- Rapid growth depended on the existence of a cheap supply of labor, often from poorly paid women.
- Industrialization depended on selling manufactured goods.

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