










1750-1914

Preview / Review


The Big Thematic picture

-  Theme 1: Patterns and effects of interaction
-  Theme 2: Dynamics of changes and continuity
-  Theme 3: Effects of technology, economics, demographics
-  Theme 4: Systems of social structure and gender structure
-  Theme 5: Cultural, intellectual, and religious developments
-  Theme 6: Changes in functions and structures of states.


Three Things to Remember

-  Industrialization caused true world-wide interdependence. Intensification of core-periphery concept
-  Populations grew and people moved from the country into the cities to work in factories.
-  Women gained some economic opportunities with the rise of factory work, but they did not gain political or economic parity.







Three more things to Remember

 Western culture influenced Asia and Africa, especially because of imperialism




 Rise of the Proletariat as a social force

 Revolutions were inspired because of the Enlightenment ideals of the social contract and natural rights.







The Bookends

-  1750 - beginning of industrialization with the water frame in Manchester, England
-  1776 - First enlightenment revolution
-  1800s → Nationalism
-  1800s → Imperialism
-  1860 - Emancipation of serfs and slaves
-  1914 - Eve of World War One


Details - Industrialization


-  Began in the textile industry of England but soon spread to other industries.
-  Led to a desperate search for raw materials especially cotton, rubber, and “drug foods”
-  Industrialized nations wanted competition-free markets for their finished products and deliberately out-maneuvered each other as well as destroying local competing industries to achieve this.

Details - Technology

-  New technology quickened the pace of life
-  Life was regulated by the clock
-  Time was standardized into time zones
-  Calendar was standardized
-  Postal systems and telephone and telegraph systems were standardized
-  Steamships and railroads made trans-oceanic and trans-continental transport cheaper and faster.

Details - Demography




 Free wage laborers were more desirable than slave labor → cheaper and more efficient

 Populations grew as disease was eradicated, hygiene improved, and food became cheaper.

Details - Gender and Social Structures

- 📄 Emancipation of slaves and serfs - form a proletariat class in the cities or a poor peasant class in the country
- 📄 Women gained economic opportunities in the factories, but were not paid equally. Middle class women separated themselves from their lower class counterparts by becoming exclusively domestic
- 📄 Rise of the middle class as a political and economic force → Revolutions
- 📄 Proletariat also begin to have more power, especially with the organization of labor unions.

Details - Cultural and Intellectual Expressions

-  African and Asian influences on European art
-  Western intellectual thought - especially science and the enlightenment - were highly influential to Asian and African areas
-  Traditional religious teachings continue to be influential and often form the backbone of anti-imperial activities





Details - Function and Structures of States

- 📄 Enlightenment said that the government needed to be responsive to the people (at least to males with property)
- 📄 Some new nation-states experimented with democratic ideals (U.S., France, Britain)
- 📄 Land-based empires (coercive tribute states) continued to enforce absolute rule and resisted enlightenment ideas
- 📄 Latin America co-opted the ideas, but usually just as justification for maintaining creole power.

Core-Periphery Again!

- European states - especially Britain, Germany, France and the Netherlands - become **cores** → Imperialism (colonies)
- Old Core** regions fall to the **semi-periphery** (China) or the **periphery** (India and Southwest Asia) as they become suppliers of raw materials
- Russia and Japan rise to **semi-peripheral regions**
- Latin America and Africa remain **peripheral areas**

Changes and Continuities

-  Change: Industrialization changed almost everything → the way people worked, lived, traveled, related to their families and communicated.
-  Change: rise of the middle class and new governmental structures
-  Continuity: Religion continues to be a force for conservatism
-  Continuity: Patriarchal gender structure remains