

Industrialization and Imperialism:

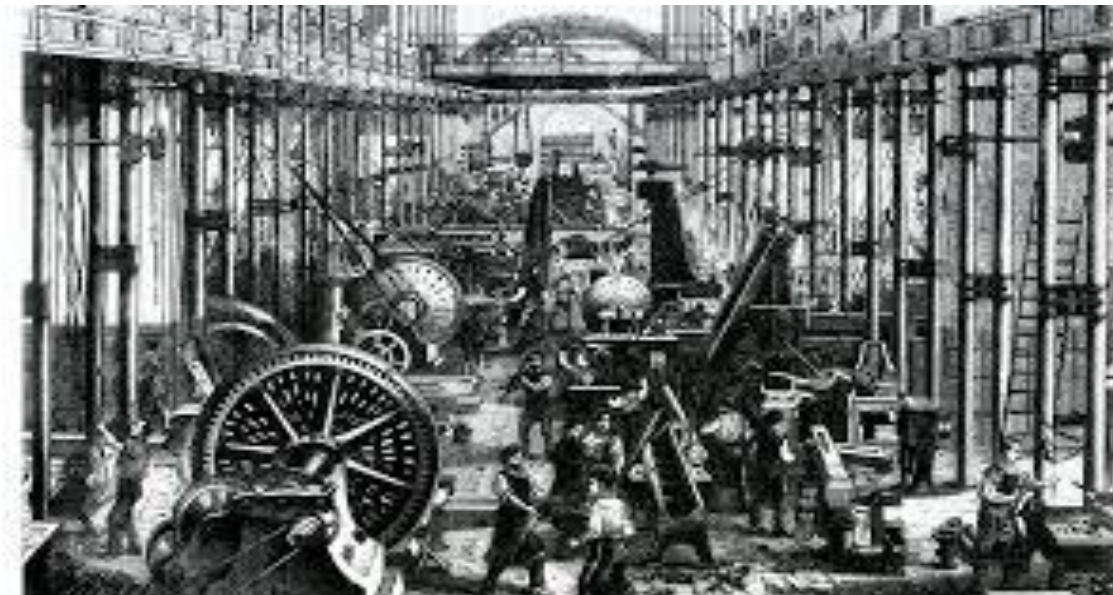
The Making of European Global
Order

The Industrial Revolution

The Industrial Revolution was a period characterized by innovation where power-driven machinery replaced work done by people or animals. Production of goods moved from homes to factories.

The Industrial Revolution

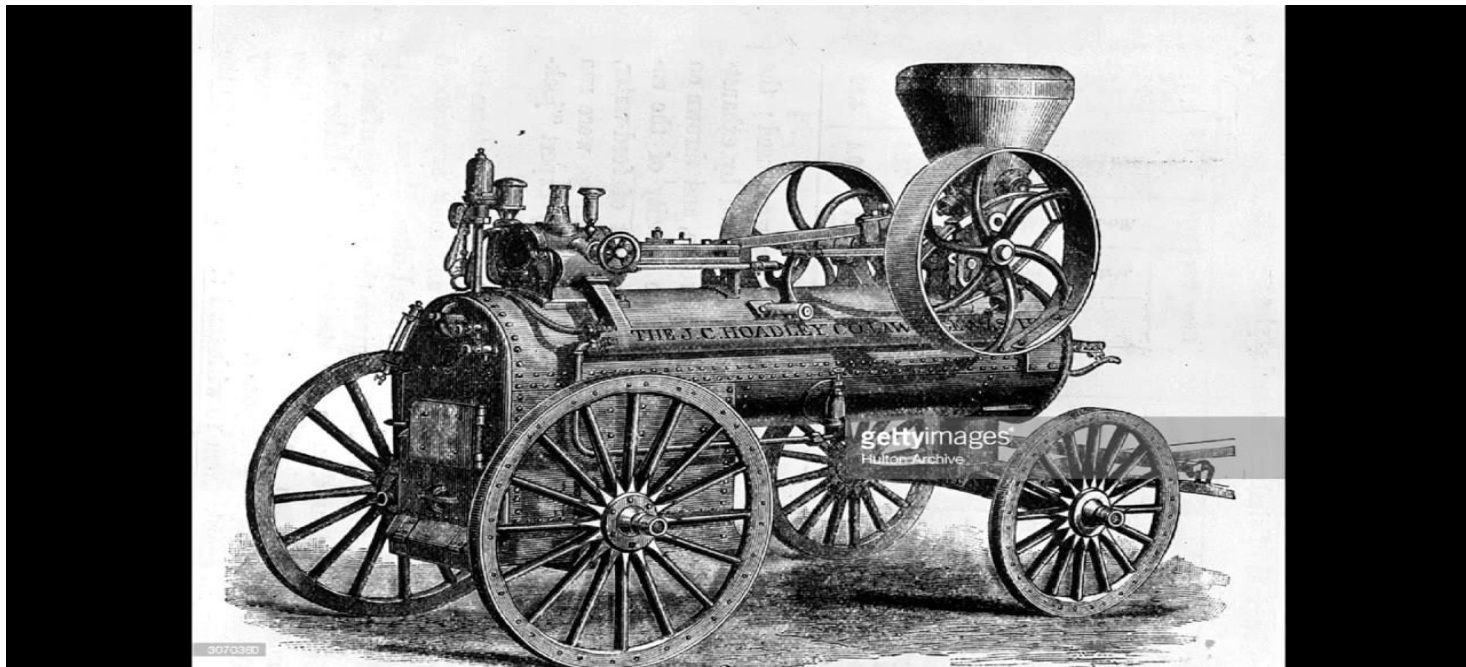
The Industrial Revolution began in Britain (England).



Reasons for the Industrial Revolution

- a. Large work force willing to work for little pay
- b. Large source of raw materials for production
- c. Increased food supply
- d. New innovations made production less costly
- e. Large market for selling the manufactured goods

The invention of a more efficient steam engine by **James Watt** made steam a source of power for production and transportation



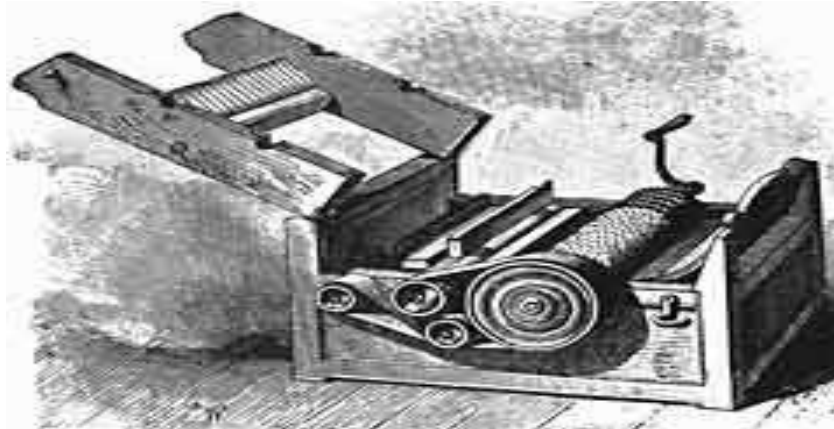
Textiles

The making of cloth was the first industry to feel the full effects of the Industrial revolution. There was a great demand for wool and cotton cloth.

Various inventions helped speed up the spinning of fiber into thread and weaving the thread into cloth

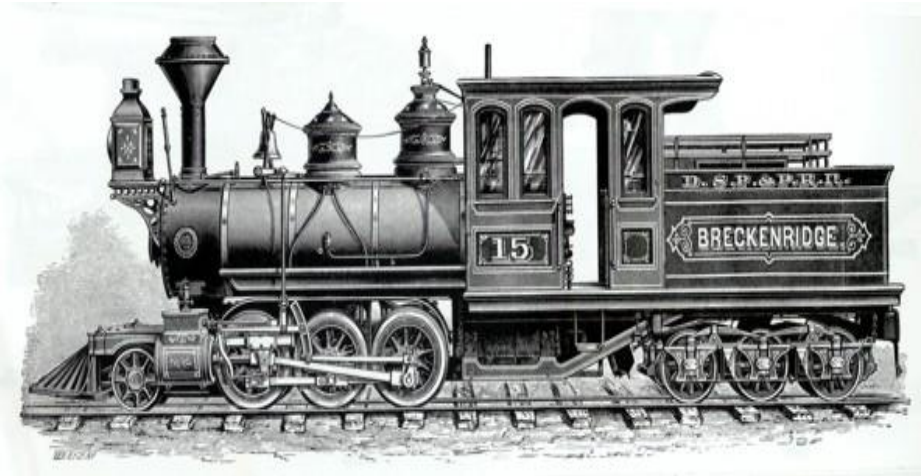
Textiles

The invention of the cotton gin (separated the seed from the cotton) by Eli Whitney helped to produce more cotton cloth



Transportation

The steamboat and locomotive made moving raw materials to the factory and transporting the finished goods to market easier and faster.



Coal, Iron, and Steel

The coal mines produced the fuel, but they were dangerous to work.

Workers were subject to cave-ins, poison gas, and black lung

Coal provided the heat necessary to change the water into steam and remove iron from ore. Iron and steel were used in the manufacture of many products, especially machines.

Working Conditions

Working conditions were very bad in the factories. Hours were long, wages were small, the factories were dangerous.

Workers had no health insurance, children worked alongside the adults.

Owners were not willing to make changes that would take money from their profit.

New Economic Ideas

Adam Smith



Believed in *Laissez-faire* – government should leave business alone.

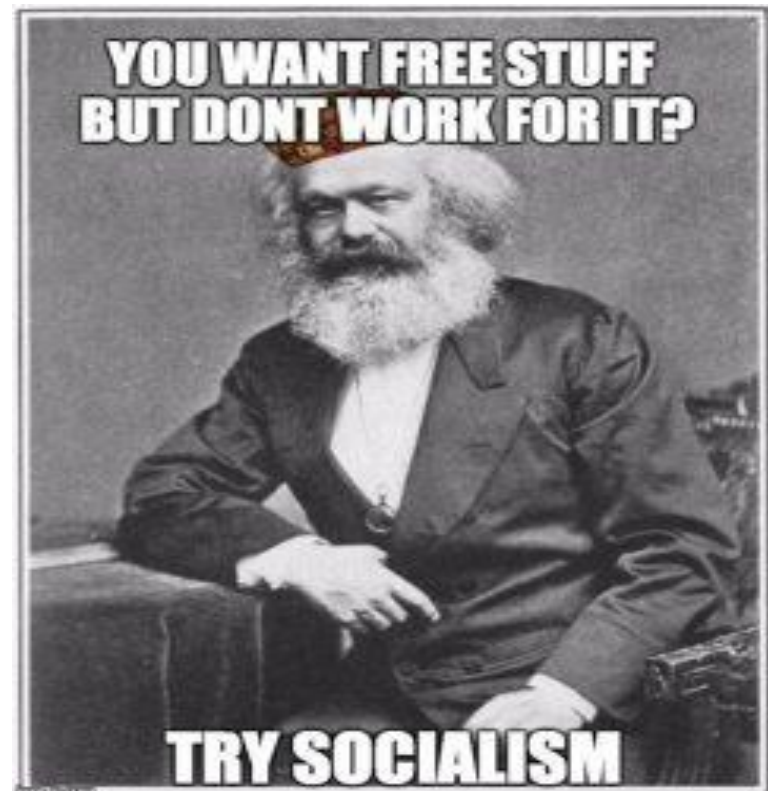
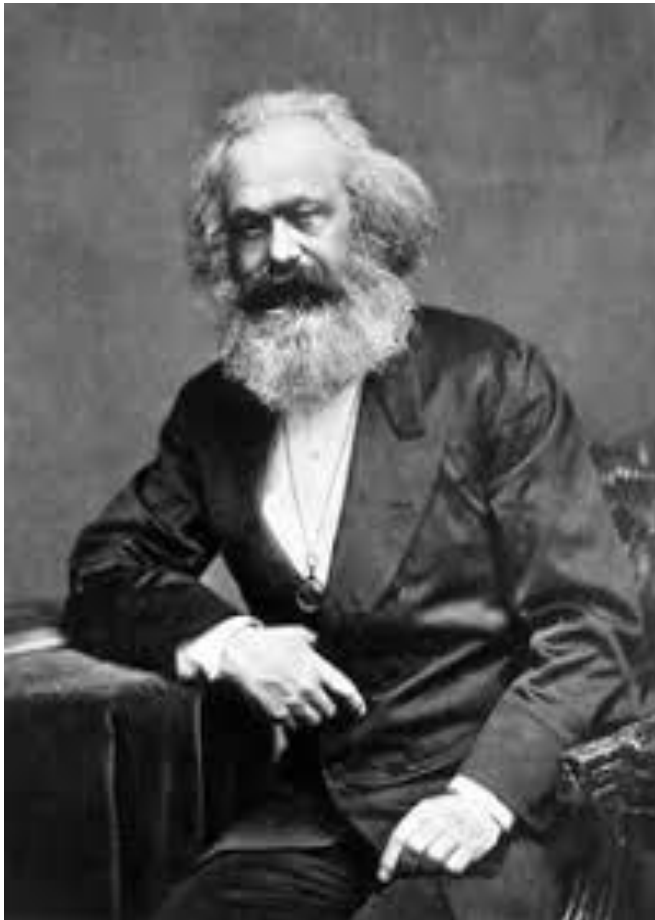
This led to Capitalism – 4 basic principles

Capitalism – 4 Basic Principles

- a. Private ownership of the means of production**
- b. Free enterprise system, individual can enter any business and run it as they wish**
- c. Make a profit**
- d. Market economy based on supply and demand**

Karl Marx

Believed in Socialism – called it Communism



Communism – 4 basic principles

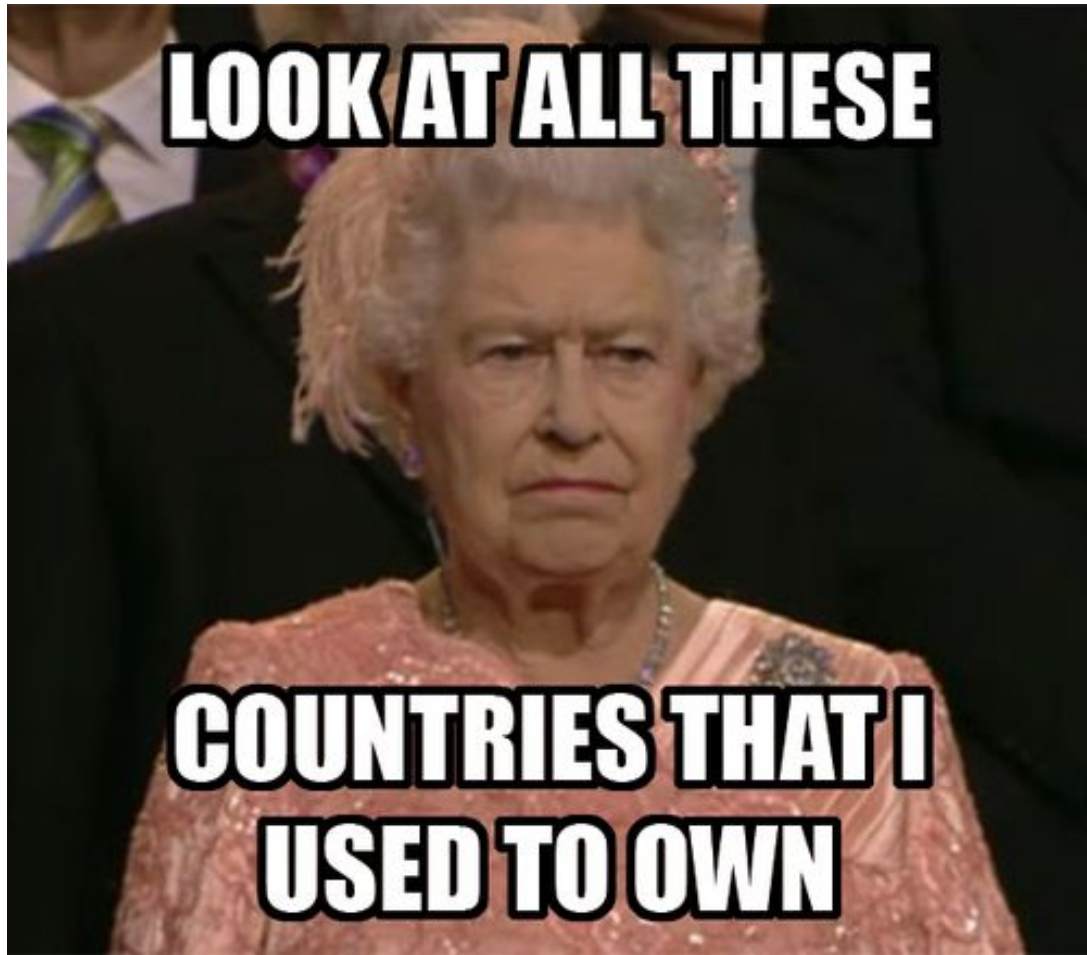
- a. History has been a struggle between the haves and have-nots**
- b. Workers have always been exploited by the wealthy**
- c. The workers would eventually revolt and seize control**
- d. Everyone would be equal, everything would be shared – give would you could and receive what you need**

Results of the Industrial Revolution

- a. Mass production of goods
- b. Higher standard of living
- c. Labor problems
- d. Improved status of women
- e. Growth of large cities and urban centers (urbanization)
- f. Imperialism – a new race for colonies to provide raw materials and a market for the market for the goods produced

The Shift to Land Empires in Asia

- **From mid-18th century onward the European powers began to build true empires similar to those built in the Americas**
- **Partition – Europeans carving up the globe**
 - **mostly associated with Africa**
- **Dutch & English East India Companies had little interest in territory**
 - **Opposed political rivalries of Asian princes**





The Shift to Land Empires in Asia

- I. Prototype: The Dutch Advance on Java**
 - The Dutch were originally vassals of and paid tribute to the sultans of Mataram**
 - Dutch intervene in rival claims to throne of Mataram**
 - Dutch gain territory in Batavia**
 - Gained monopoly over the spices produced in Indonesia**



The Shift to Land Empires in Asia

II. Pivot of World Empire: The Rise of British Rule in India

- **British East India Company ends Mughal rule**
- **Sepoys (Indian troops) recruited from peoples throughout the sub-continent**
- **British Raj**
 - **British political establishment**
 - **Rival French**

The Shift to Land Empires in Asia

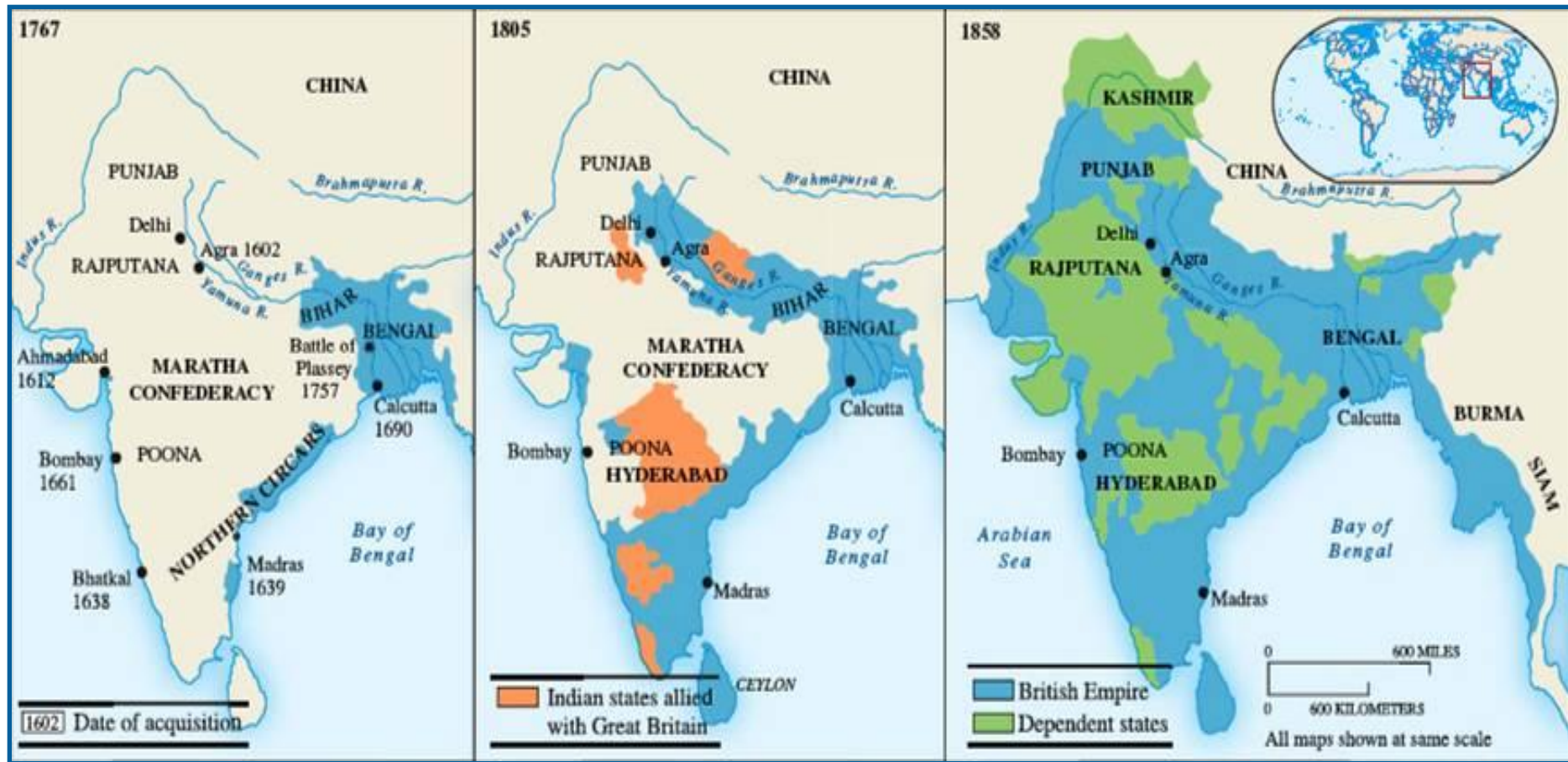
- **Battle of Plassey in 1757**
 - **Robert Clive defeats the ruler of Bengal**
 - **British now control Bengal**
- **Clive pays spies to get intel**
- **3,000 British soldiers and Sepoys defeat 50,000 Indians**

The Shift to Land Empires in Asia

III. The Consolidation of British Rule

- As the Mughal Empire decline the British acquire more territory**
- Three major trading towns & administrative centers of presidencies**
 - Madras**
 - Bombay**
 - Calcutta**
- Princely states made up most areas of India**

British Empire Expands India 1767 - 1858



The Shift to Land Empires in Asia

- **India lacked a sense of Nationalism & unity due to the Muslim & Hindu divide**
- **Indian princes continue to fight each other**
- **Many Indians were eager to serve the British Raj**
 - **Indian enlisted men outnumbered the British 5:1**
- **India became the major outlet for British overseas investment, manufactured goods, & raw materials**

The Shift to Land Empires in Asia

IV. Early Colonial Society in Java & India

- **Asian social systems were left in place by the Dutch & British**
 - **Caste system in India**
- **Europeans become dominant class atop the existing social hierarchies already existing**
- **The Europeans had to adapt to the cultures in Asia to survive the tropical environment**
- **European men marry indigenous women**

The Shift to Land Empires in Asia

V. Social Reforms in the Colonies

- British enforced the caste system**
- Little interest in spreading Christianity**
- Corruption of company officials forced Parliament to enact reforms in the East India Company & its colonies**
 - Nabobs – corrupt officials**

The Shift to Land Empires in Asia

- **Bengal Famine of 1770**
 - Due to corruption of nabobs
 - 1/3 of the population died
 - Parliament restructures the company hierarchy
 - Company accountable to British government
- **Lord Charles Cornwallis**
 - Cleans up corruption
 - Limits participation of Indians in government

The Shift to Land Empires in Asia

Social Reforms

- **Evangelicals & Utilitarians wanted to eradicate Indian social norms**
- **Started Western education & teaching of English**
- **Sought to end Sati**
- **Introduced railways**