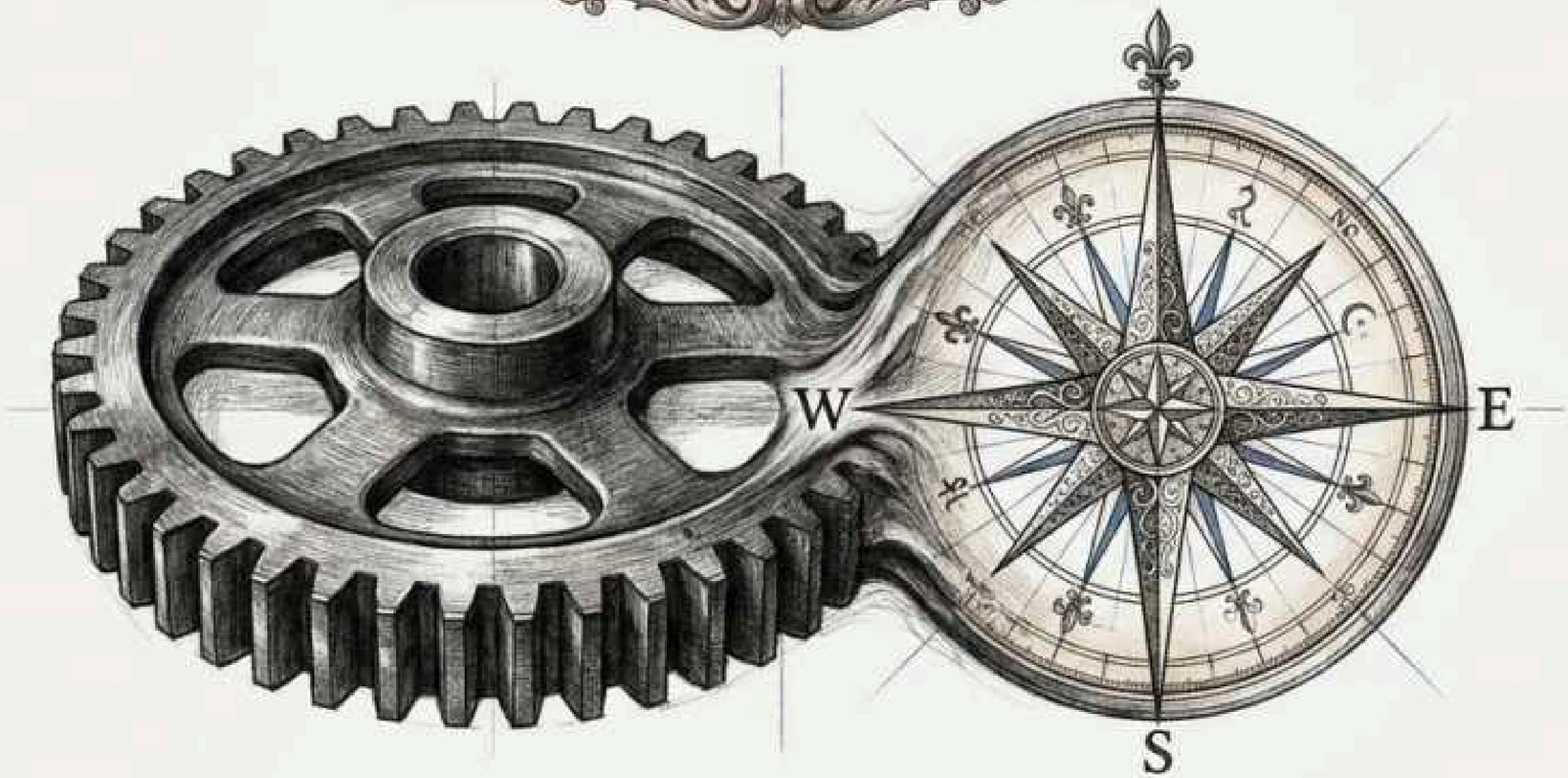
Welcome to Lecture 3



HIST 102 B

Industry and Empire, 1750 to 1914

The Long Nineteenth Century (1750–1914)

1) The Industrial Revolution

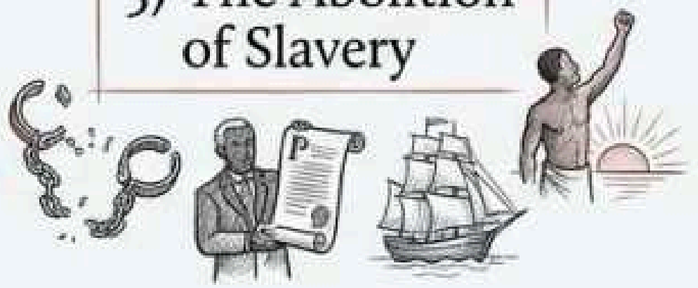
The biggest economic change since farming.



2) New Ideologies



3) The Abolition of Slavery

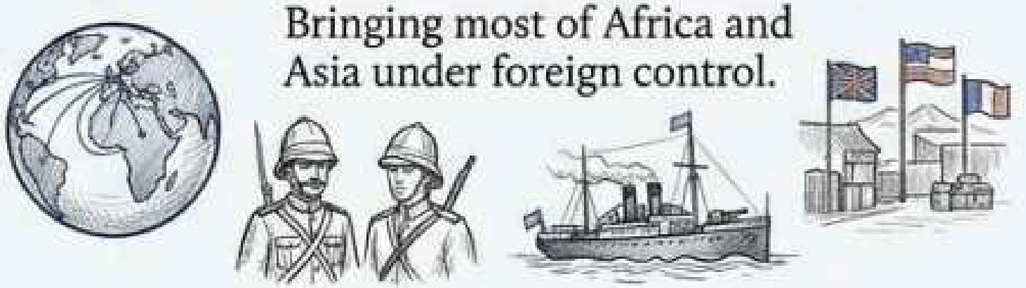


4) Nation Building



5) The New Imperialism

Bringing most of Africa and Asia under foreign control.

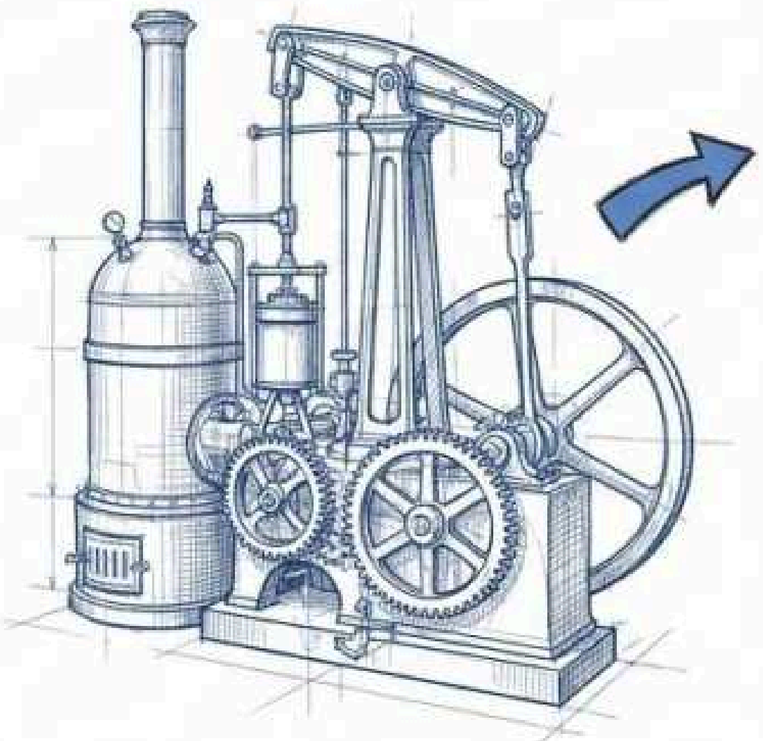


The Origins (Britain, late 18th Century)

[Coal + Iron + Rivers + Ports + Capital] → British Industrialization

+ Textile Innovation

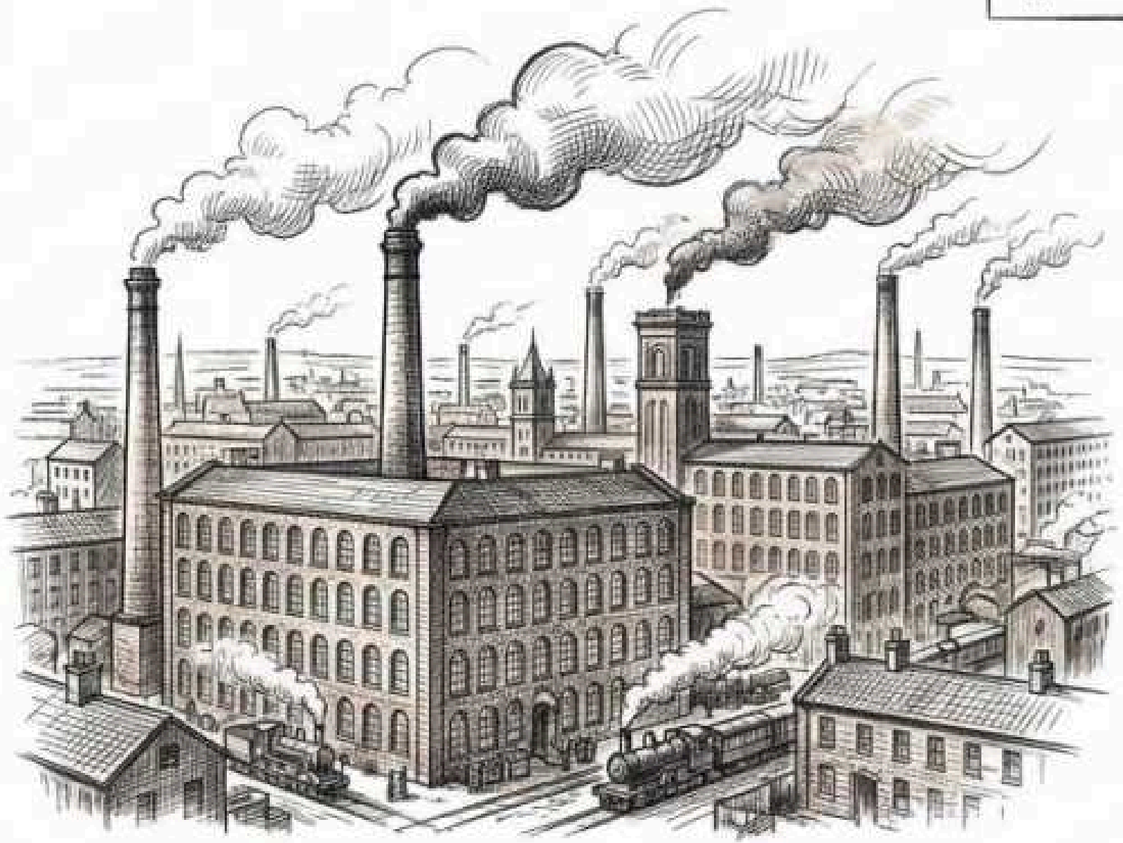
Inventors improve the spinning jenny and power loom.



The Catalyst: James Watt's improved steam engine (1770s).

Result:
Power generation completely independent of water or human muscle.

Catalyst:
Factories gather workers under one roof →
Explosive urban growth (e.g., Manchester).



Negative Externalities

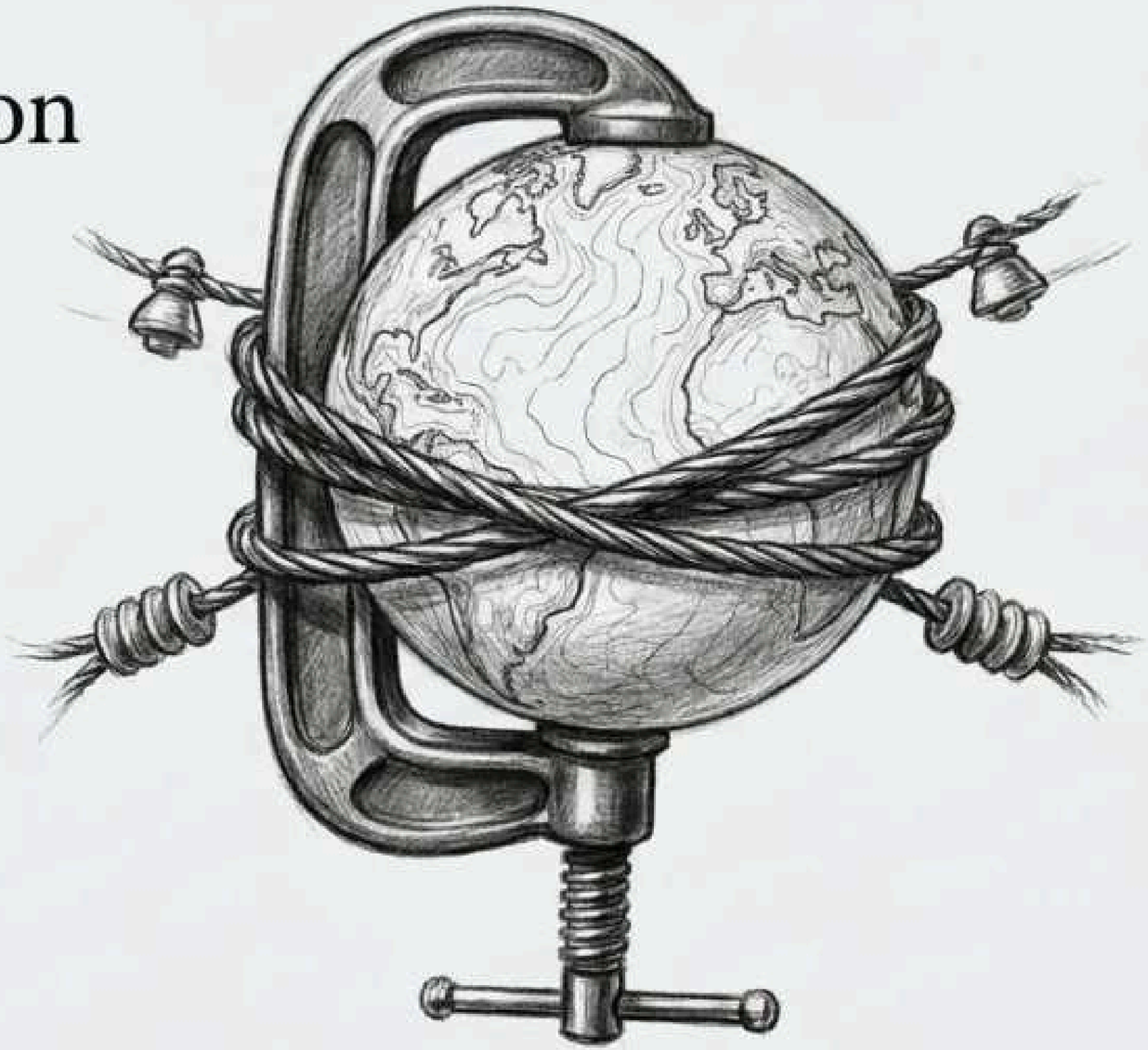
- Low pay & long hours.
- Child labor in mills and mines.
- Crowded, unsanitary housing.
- Spread of cholera.

Counter-Reactions

- Workers form trade unions to bargain for conditions.
- Legislative laws limit child labor.

$$\frac{\Delta \text{ Distance}}{\Delta \text{ Time}} \rightarrow \text{Global Integration}$$

- **Catalysts**
  - First public steam railway (England, 1825); by 1900 railways cross continents. Added to steamships and the telegraph.
- **Diffusion**
  - Industry spreads to Belgium, Germany, the United States, and Japan.
- **Economic Result**
  - Average global incomes begin a long rise, though gains accrue slowly and unevenly.



New Ideas for a New Society

Liberals	Socialists	Nationalists
Core Focus: Individual freedom and free markets.	Core Focus: Argued that capitalism exploited workers. Key Text: Karl Marx & Friedrich Engels, *Communist Manifesto* *Manifesto* (1848).	Core Focus: Statehood derived from shared language and history.

The Moral Movement against Slavery

¶ 3.7

1807: Britain bans the slave trade.

1833: Britain bans slavery in its colonies.



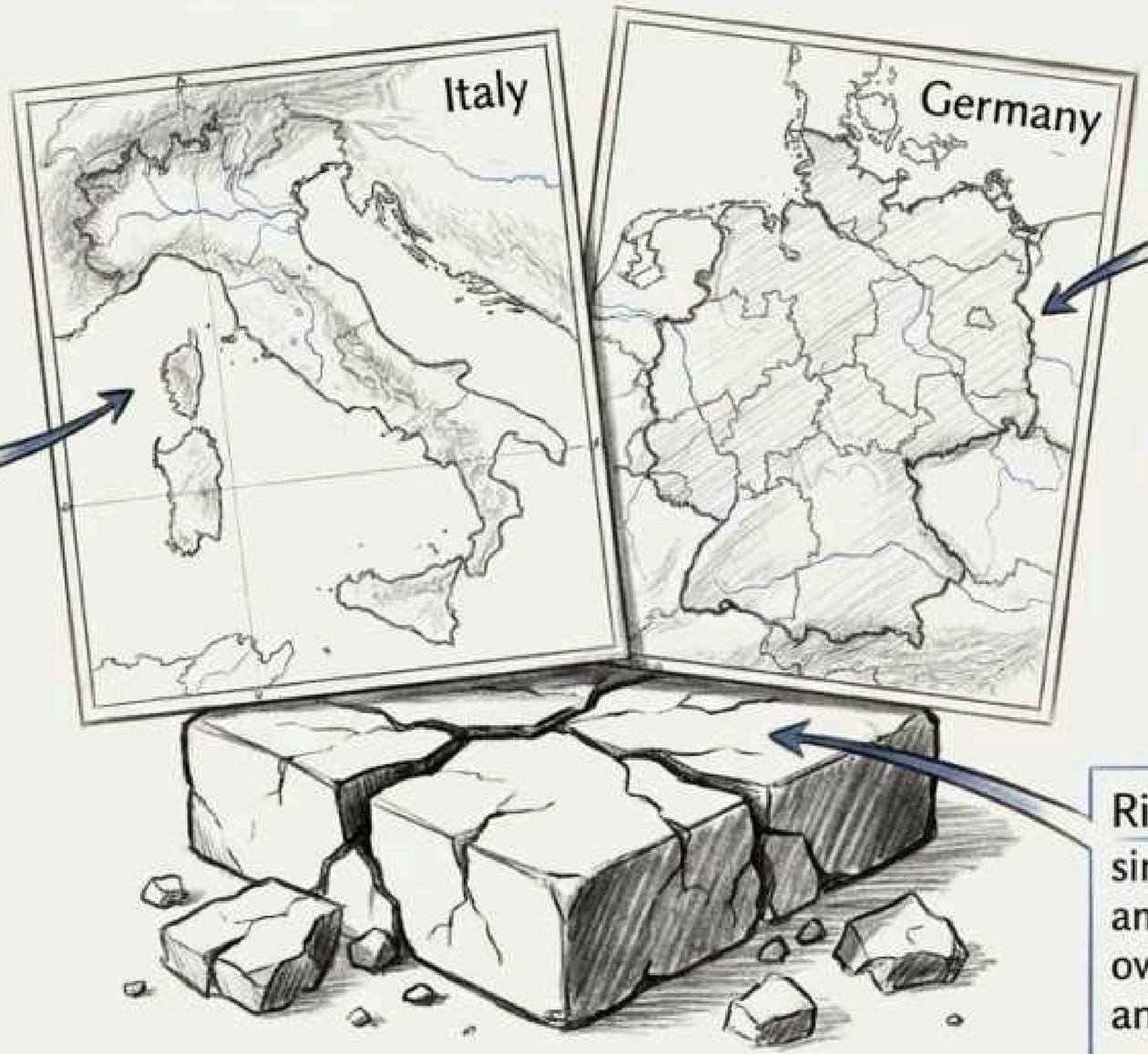
1865: United States ends slavery (post-Civil War).

1888: Brazil abolishes slavery (the last country in the Americas to do so)

Driving Forces: Driven by enslaved people's own fierce resistance + the campaigns of religious moralists.

Nationalism Builds New States

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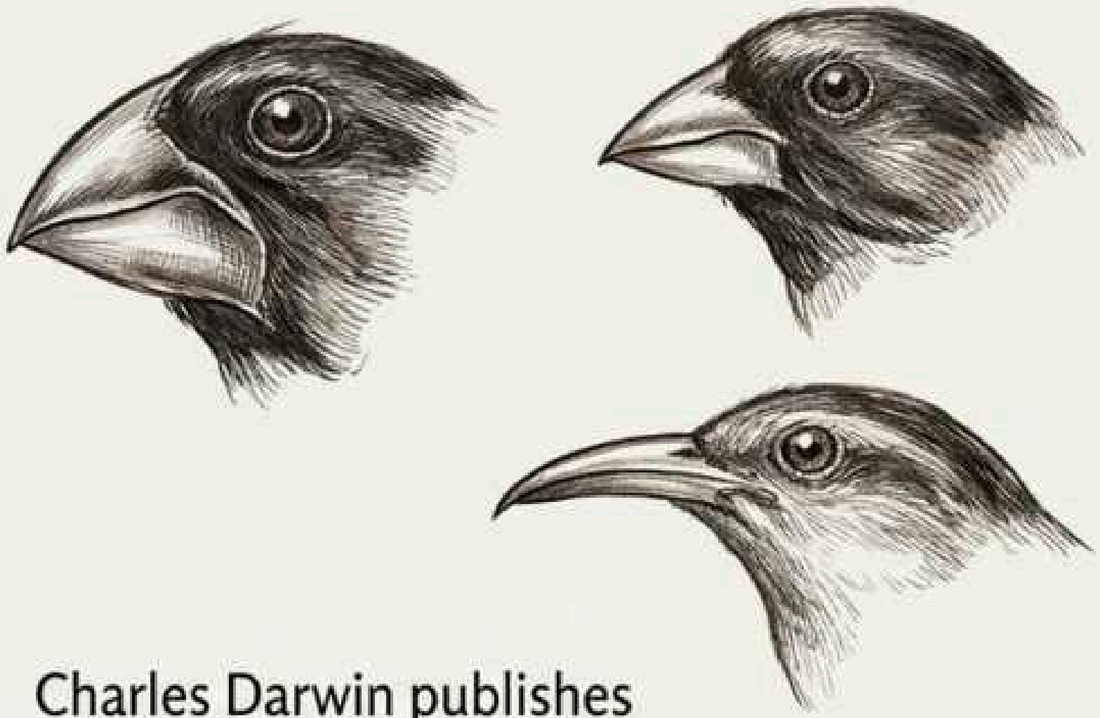


Italy (Unified by 1871): Led by Cavour and the fighter Giuseppe Garibaldi.

Germany (Unified by 1871): Unified under Prussia, led by Otto von Bismarck. Forged through wars against Denmark, Austria, and France.

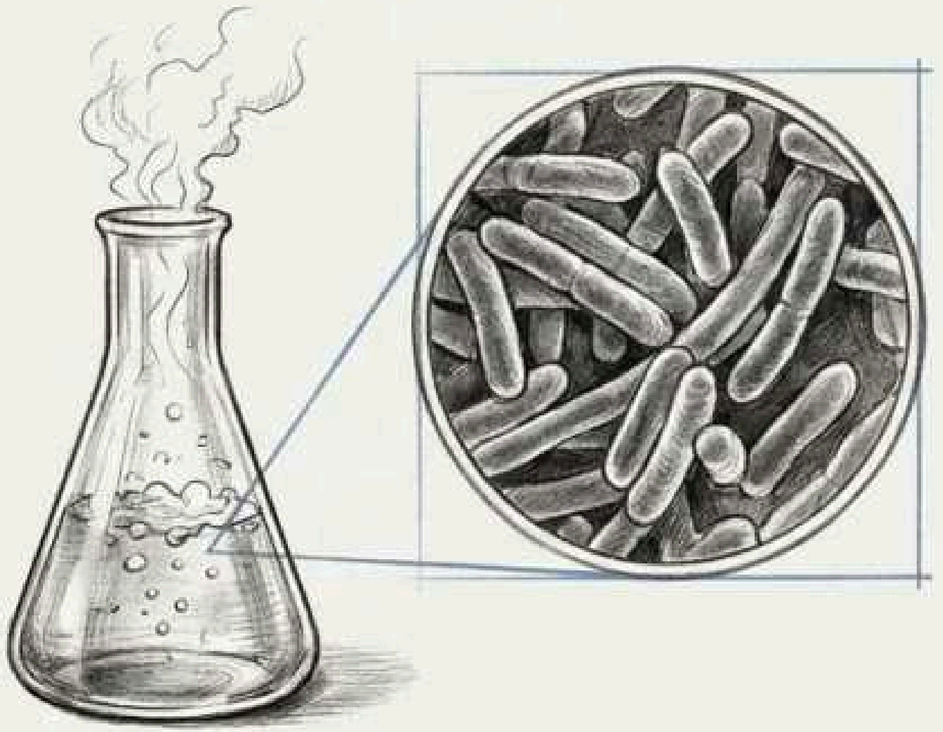
Ripple Effect: Nationalism simultaneously stirs unrest among peoples wanting their own states inside the Austrian and Ottoman empires.

Biology



Charles Darwin publishes
On the Origin of Species (1859)
→ Species change through natural selection.

Medicine



Result: Vaccines + Clean Water = Plunging death rates and fast population growth.

Warning: Misuse of Science – Some thinkers misapply Darwin's ideas to defend racism and imperial conquest.

The Engine of New Imperialism (1870 onward)

Motives:

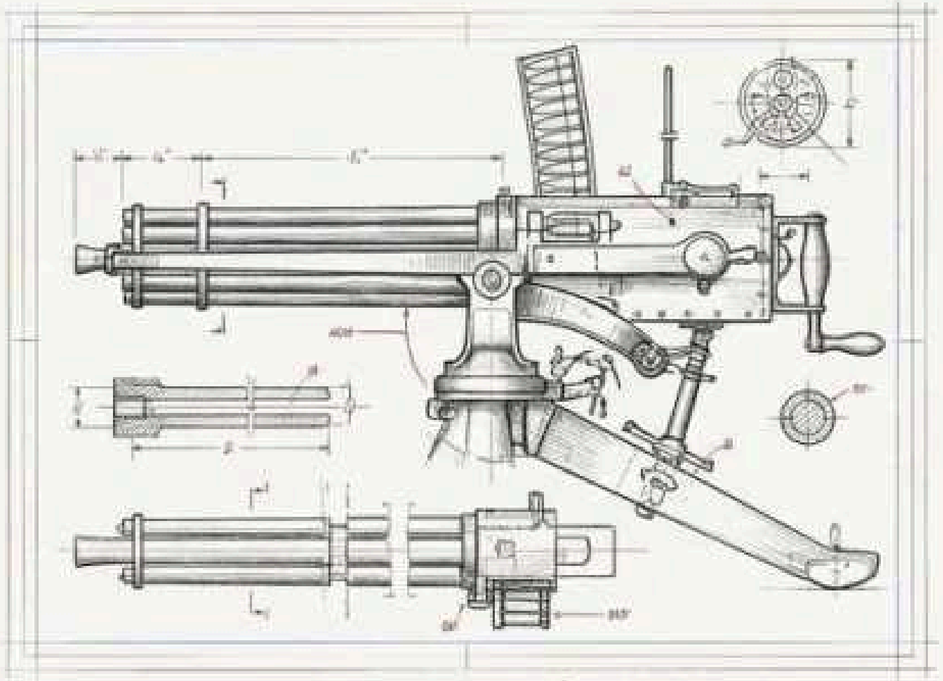
+ Raw Materials
+ Markets
+ Naval Bases
+ National Prestige

Tools of Conquest:

– Steamships
– Rifles and machine guns
– Quinine (medicine against malaria)



Cinchona Plant
(Source of Quinine)



Early Gatling/Maxim Gun
(Mechanical Drafting)

The Civilising Myth: High rhetoric claiming a duty to civilise others was used to hide violent conquest and subjugation.

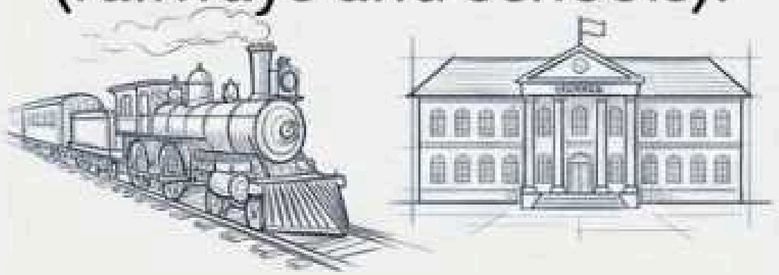
The Imperial Ledger: British India

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Catalyst: The Great Rebellion (1857) by Indian soldiers and citizens against the East India Company → Direct British Rule (1858).

The Investments

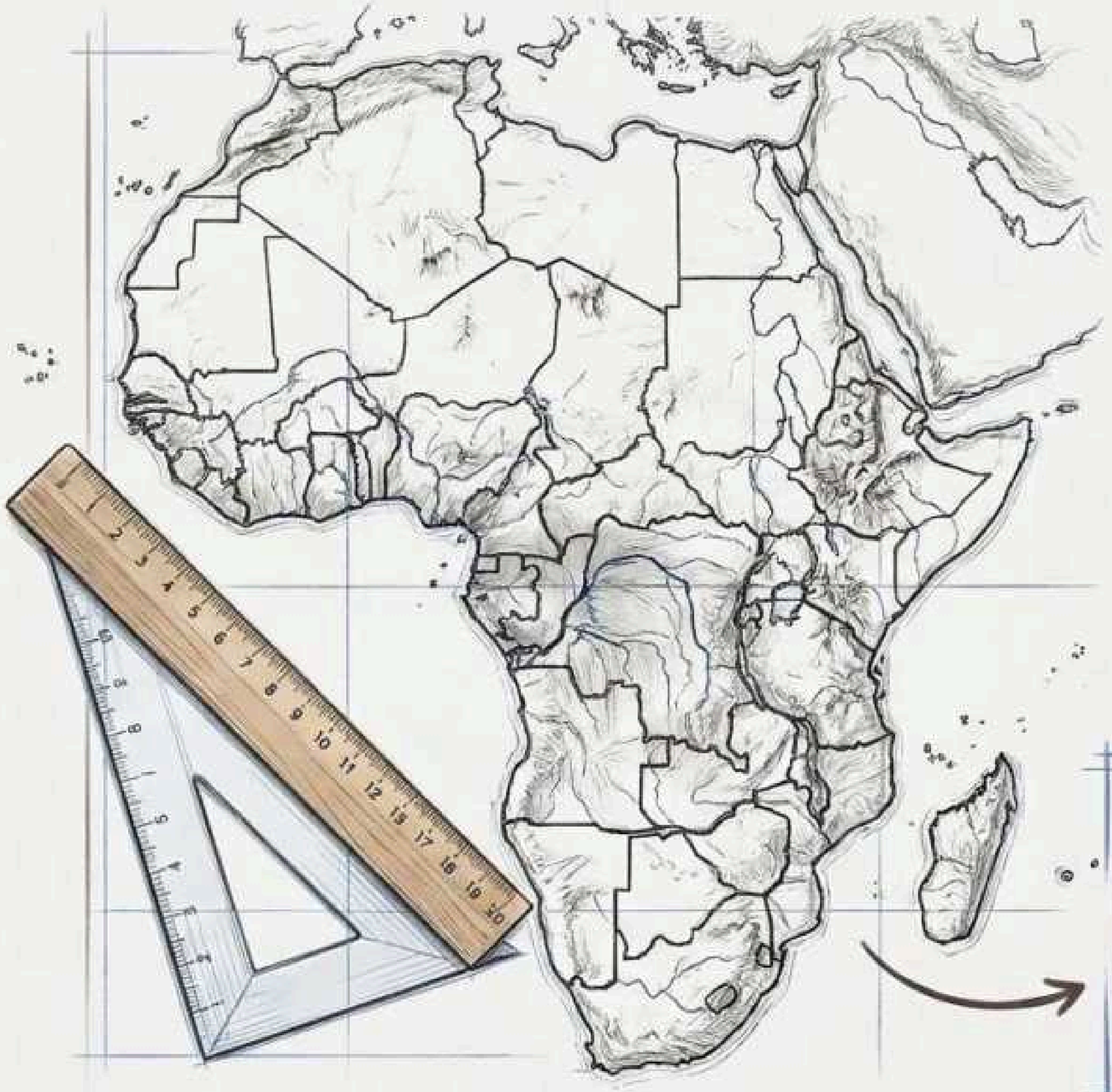
- **Infrastructure** built (railways and schools).



The Extractions

- **Heavy taxation.**
- **Immense wealth** drained from the subcontinent.
- Presiding over **terrible famines.**





The Division:

The Berlin Conference (1884–1885)

European powers set rules to divide the continent, drawing borders with little regard for African peoples.

The Exceptions:

Only Ethiopia and Liberia remain independent within a few decades.

The Tragedy of the Congo:

King Leopold of Belgium runs a brutal rubber extraction regime costing millions of lives.

The Fracture of Qing China

¶ 3.13

Economic Force:
Britain sells opium to pay for the tea trade.



Foreign Pressure: China tries to stop the trade → First Opium War (1839–1842). Treaty gives Britain Hong Kong and forces open ports.

Internal Collapse:
The Taiping Rebellion (1850–1864) kills 20+ million people.

Result: The Qing dynasty fatally weakens under the dual weight of foreign pressure and internal revolt.

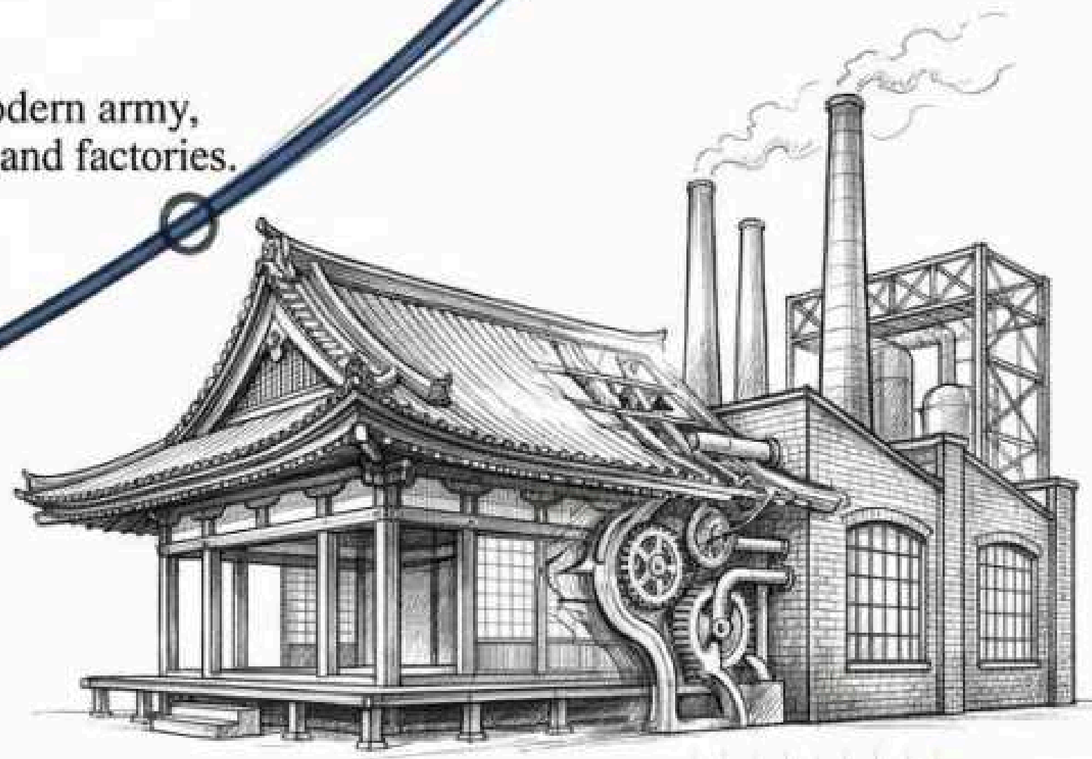
The Meiji Transformation

Imperial Emergence:
Japan defeats China (1895) and Russia (1905), officially joining the ranks of imperial powers.

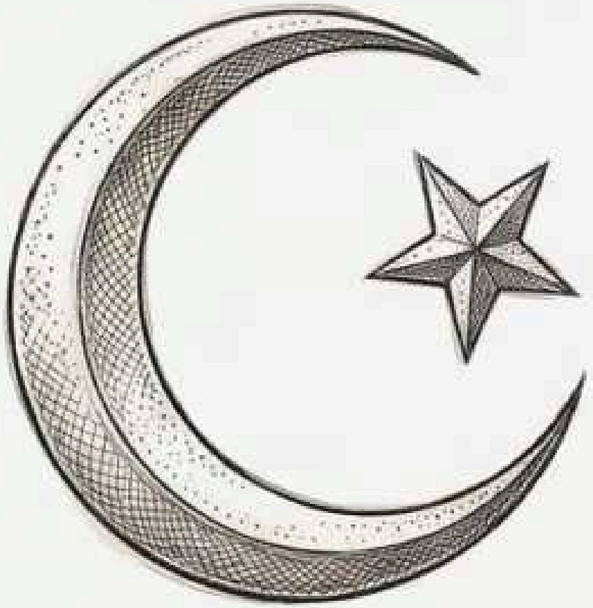
Modernization:
Rapidly built a modern army, schools, railways, and factories.

Action (1868):
Reformers overthrow the shogun in the Meiji Restoration.

Catalyst (1853/1854):
American warships under Commodore Perry force Japan open.



Divergent Paths: Reform and Expansion



The Ottoman Empire

Attempted modernizing reforms, but lost territory and borrowed heavily (mounting debt).



Russia

Freed its serfs in 1861, yet stubbornly remained a rigid autocracy.

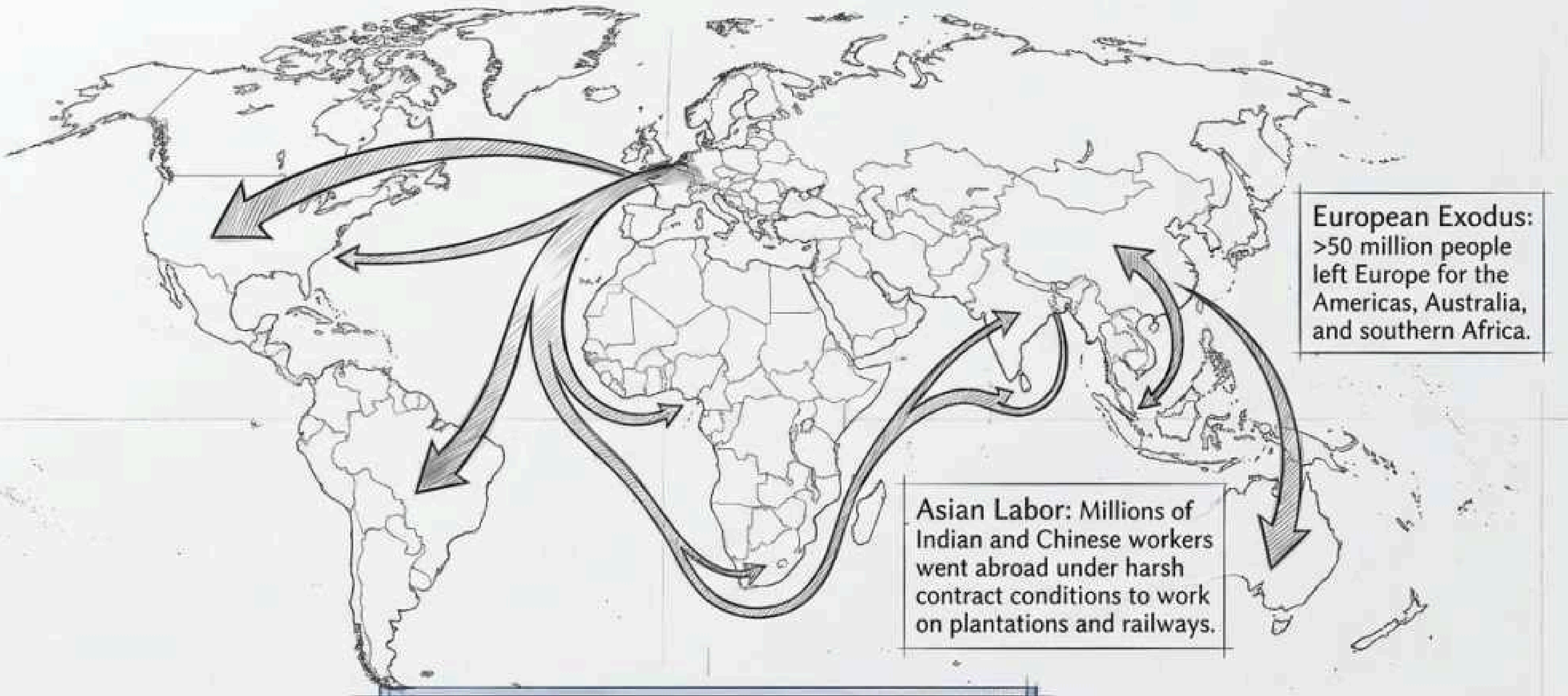


The United States

Expanded across North America (taking land from Native Americans and Mexico) to become the world's largest industrial economy by 1900.

The Great Global Migration (1815–1914)

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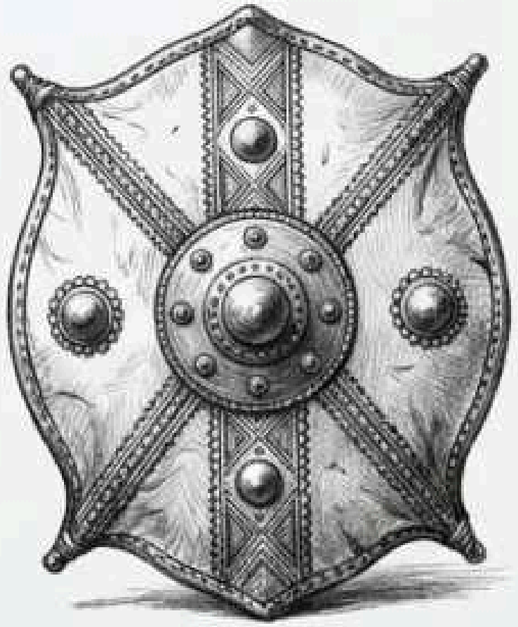
European Exodus: >50 million people left Europe for the Americas, Australia, and southern Africa.

Asian Labor: Millions of Indian and Chinese workers went abroad under harsh contract conditions to work on plantations and railways.

Synthesis: Imperial rule and industrial demand tied the world together into a single global economy.

Friction & Resistance to Empire

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Armed Resistance:
People fought conquest from the start; Ethiopia famously defeats Italy at the Battle of Adwa in 1896.



Political Organization:
Movements formed for systemic reform, such as the founding of the Indian National Congress in 1885.

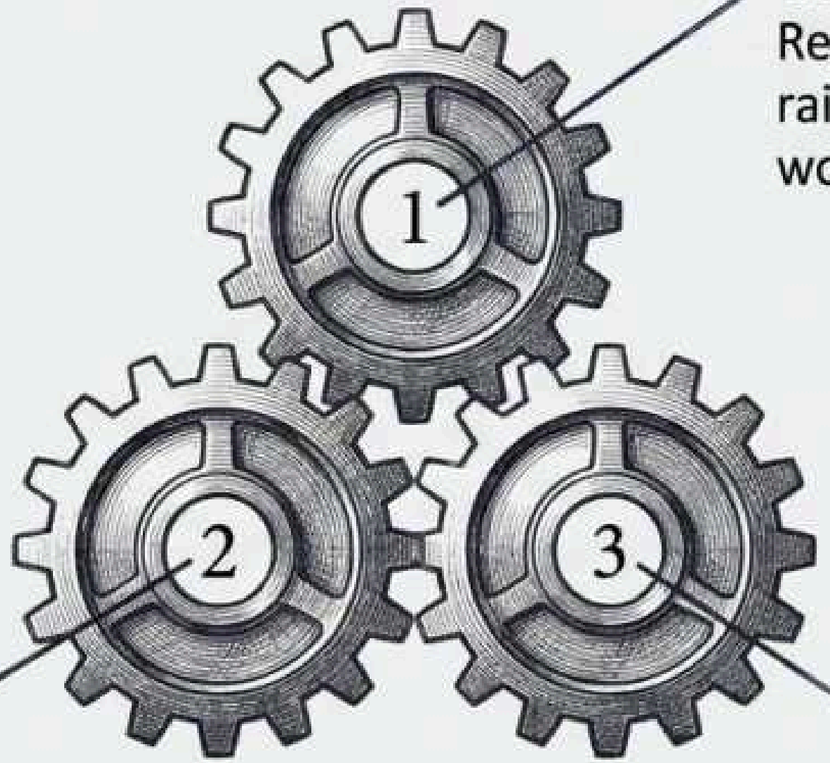
The Complex Legacy: Colonial rule left behind railways and schools, but cemented ethnic divisions and arbitrary borders that would define 20th-century politics.

The Powder Keg of Europe (By 1900)



- **The Trap:**
  Europe's powers are bound into rigid rival alliances.
- **The Arms Race:**
  A rapid, escalating buildup of battleships and massive armies.
- **The Flashpoint:**
  Nationalism runs hot in the Balkans, as the Ottoman retreat leaves many small, rival states.
- **The Illusion:**
  Most people expect peace and growing prosperity; few foresee that the entire system is about to break.

The 19th Century Synthesized



Gear 1 (Economics): The Industrial Revolution (steam, factories, railways) fundamentally changes work, cities, and wealth.

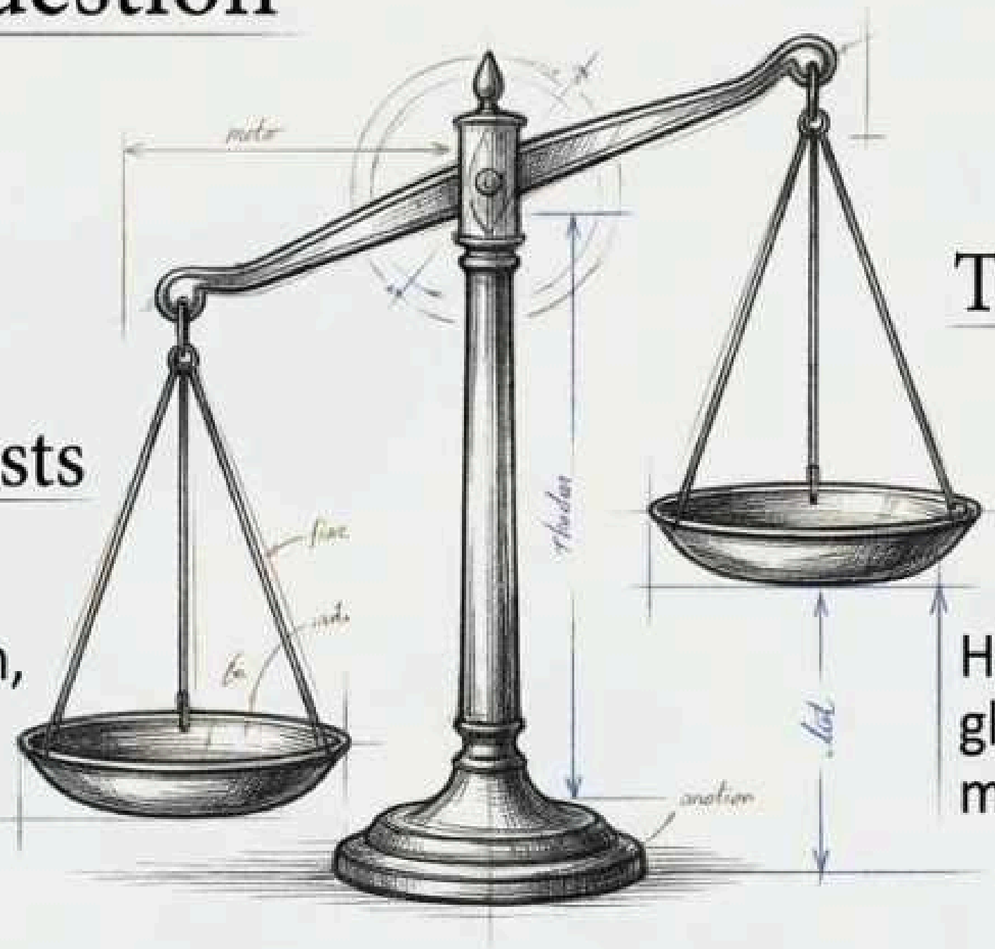
Gear 2 (Politics): New ideologies, the abolition of slavery, and nationalism profoundly reshape states and societies.

Gear 3 (Global Reach): Industrial power fuels a New Imperialism that brings Africa and Asia under foreign control, amidst ongoing resistance.

The Essential Question

The Costs

Child labor, urban pollution, colonial conquest, and manufactured famines.

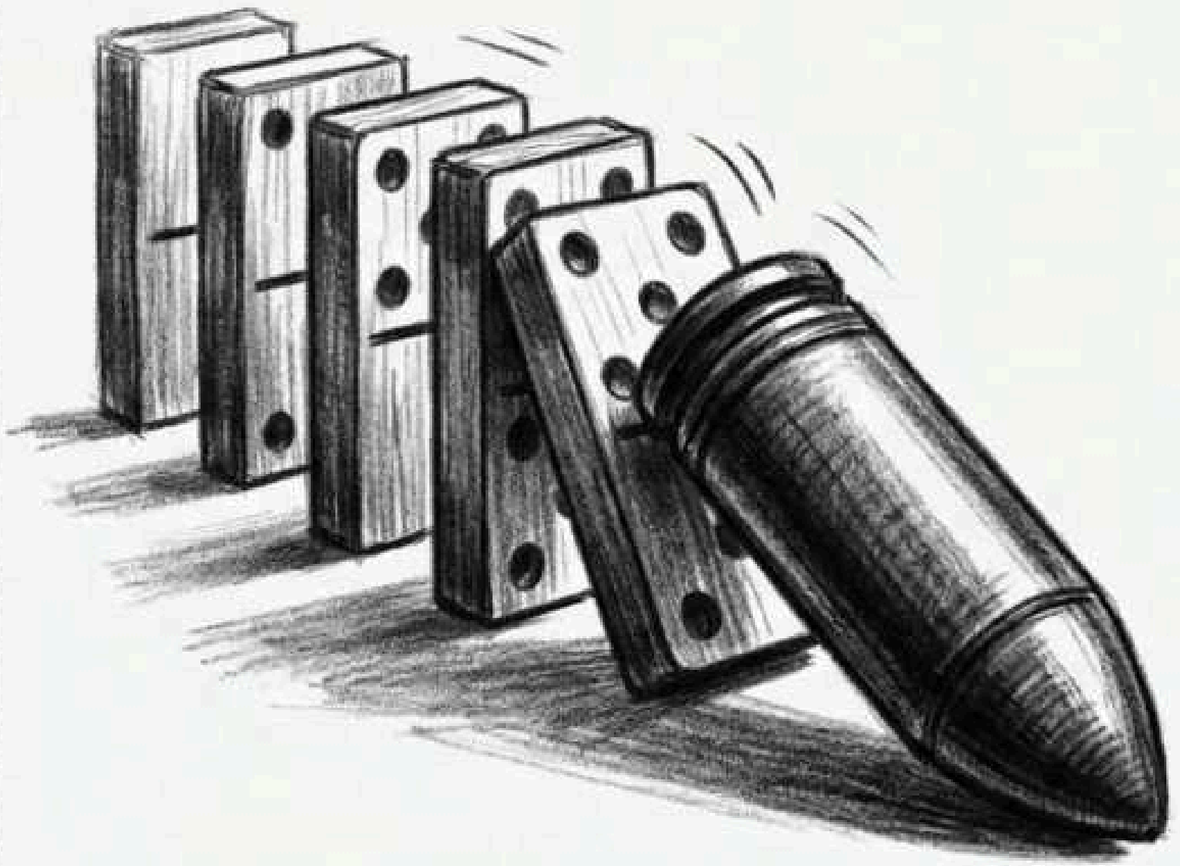


The Gains

Higher average incomes, global railways, and modern medicine.

When we judge a change, should we add up gains and costs, or ask who paid the costs and who enjoyed the gains?

Looking Ahead to Lecture 4: The Age of World Wars



- The Trigger: How the rival alliances of 1914 directly lead to a catastrophic global war.

- The Shockwaves: How global revolutions and an unprecedented economic depression shake the world.

- The Prelude: How these unresolved fractures lay the groundwork for a second, and even deadlier, global conflict.