

APWH | Unit 5 "Revolutions from 1750 to 1900" Reading Questions

UNIT 5.4 | Industrialization: Government's Role, Economic Developments and Innovations (State-Sponsored Industry and Economic Change)

Five Key Ideas

1. **Industrialization Created a Conflict Between Tradition and Modernization** – Nations had to decide whether to adopt industrialization or preserve traditional values.
2. **The Ottoman Empire Declined Due to Lack of Modernization** – Corruption and failure to industrialize weakened the empire.
3. **China's Weak Government Prevented Industrialization** – European influence and internal struggles limited China's ability to modernize.
4. **Japan Successfully Industrialized Through the Meiji Restoration** – Japan adopted Western technology while maintaining national independence.
5. **State-Sponsored Industrialization Helped Some Countries Modernize** – Government-led reforms in Egypt and Japan led to rapid industrial growth.

Key Concepts

- **Industrialization** – The shift to machine-based production and modernization.
- **State-Sponsored Industrialization** – When governments actively promote industrial growth.
- **Defensive Modernization** – Industrialization used to protect a country from foreign domination.
- **Meiji Restoration** – Japan's rapid industrialization and modernization in response to Western threats.
- **Zaibatsu** – Powerful Japanese business conglomerates that helped industrial growth.

Opening Paragraphs

1. How did different countries respond to industrialization?
2. Why did some countries resist modernization?

Summary: Nations had to choose between **preserving traditions** or **adopting industrialization**. Some, like **Egypt and Japan**, embraced modernization, while others, like **China and the Ottoman Empire**, struggled due to **weak governments and foreign influence**.

Ottoman Industrialization

3. What challenges did the Ottoman Empire face in the 19th century?
4. How did Muhammad Ali modernize Egypt?

Summary: The Ottoman Empire declined due to overexpansion and failure to industrialize. In Egypt, Muhammad Ali introduced military, economic, and industrial reforms, making Egypt a leader in state-sponsored industrialization.

Japan and the Meiji Restoration

5. How did Japan transition from isolation to industrialization?
6. What major reforms were introduced during the Meiji Restoration?

Summary: Japan rapidly modernized and industrialized through the Meiji Restoration (1868), transforming from a feudal society to a global power.

UNIT 5.4 | Industrialization: Government's Role, Economic Developments and Innovations (State-Sponsored Industry and Economic Change)

Five Key Ideas

1. **New Business Models Emerged** – Corporations, monopolies, and transnational businesses reshaped economies.
2. **Capitalism Replaced Mercantilism** – Adam Smith's ideas of free markets and minimal government intervention encouraged global trade.
3. **Banking and Finance Expanded** – Insurance and banking systems helped businesses grow and reduced financial risk.
4. **Consumerism and Mass Culture Developed** – Increased production led to advertising, entertainment, and new leisure activities.
5. **Economic Growth Created Social Changes** – People had more disposable income, and businesses adapted to new consumer demands.

Key Concepts

- **Capitalism** – An economic system based on private ownership and competition.
- **Corporation** – A business owned by stockholders, reducing individual risk.
- **Monopoly** – When one company dominates an industry and eliminates competition.
- **Transnational Company** – A business operating in multiple countries.
- **Consumerism** – The culture of buying goods and services, often influenced by advertising.

Effects on Business Organization

7. How did corporations change business structures?

8. What is a monopoly, and how did they impact industries?
9. How did transnational companies influence global trade?

Summary: New businesses used corporations to raise capital and limit financial risk. Some corporations grew into monopolies, controlling entire industries, like John D. Rockefeller's Standard Oil and Alfred Krupp's steel empire. Transnational companies, such as De Beers Diamonds, HSBC, and Unilever, operated across multiple countries, increasing global wealth and trade.

Effects on Mass Culture

10. How did consumerism and advertising grow during industrialization?
11. What new leisure activities became popular?
12. How did social class influence participation in sports and entertainment?

Summary: With mass production, businesses needed to increase demand, leading to advertising and consumer culture. People had more disposable income, allowing them to spend money on entertainment, sports, and leisure activities.