

DBQ SOURCE SUMMARIES: INDUSTRIALIZATION IN THE LONG NINETEENTH CENTURY

Note to Teachers:

Below are summaries of the sources in [DBQ Sources: Industrialization in the Long Nineteenth Century](#). These are meant to provide you a quick understanding of the document types and content so you can decide which sources you want your students to use. You may choose to provide these summaries to your students as additional scaffolding.

Source	Summary
Document 1 (Text) Source: Kay, James Phillips. <i>The Moral and Physical Condition of the Working Classes Employed in the Cotton Manufacture in Manchester</i> . London: James Ridgway, 1832. Source has been edited for clarity and brevity.	<i>Shuttleworth, a British doctor and reformer, writes about the poor and dangerous living conditions of workers in Manchester, where many people moved for jobs in factories. Shuttleworth describes how crowded and unhealthy their homes were, showing how industrial life affected their health and family life.</i>
Document 2 (Text) Source: Landen, Robert G. "Economic Change: Muhammad Ali's Development Schemes in Egypt and Syria, 1834 and 1837." In <i>The Modern Middle East: A Sourcebook for History</i> , edited by Camron Michael Amin, Benjamin C. Fortna, and Elizabeth B. Frierson, 575–83. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2006.	<i>Journalist James Augustine St. John writes about the brutal working conditions in factories created by Muhammad Ali. St. John describes how enslaved people and poor workers experience horrible treatment and unsafe environments, leading to poor health and plans of escape. His writing shows the brutality endured by those forced to work in factories.</i>
Document 3 (Text) Source: "The Paris Commune 1871: The Central Committee of the Twenty Arrondissements of Paris to All the Defenders of the Revolution." Translated by Mitch Abidor. Edited by Mitch Abidor and Brian Baggins. Paris Commune History Archive, 2006. https://www.marxists.org/history/france/paris-commune/documents/defenders.htm .	<i>The Paris Commune was a revolutionary government that controlled Paris for two months in 1871. During the Industrial Revolution, workers endured brutal conditions. The Paris Commune was created in part as a response to this brutality. This writing pushes workers around the world to fight for freedom and justice, grounded in the working conditions of their time.</i>

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Document 4 (Image) Source: Attention workingmen! Great mass meeting to-night, at 7:30 o'clock, at the Haymarket, Randolph St., bet. Desplaines and Halsted Achtung Arbeiter! Grosse Massen-Versammlung heute Abend, halb 8 Uhr, auf dem Heumarkt, Randolph-Strasse, zwischen D. Chicago, 1886. https://www.loc.gov/item/97165220/	<i>This poster is advertising a meeting for workers in Chicago in 1886. The meeting was planned in response to police brutality against workers. This shows the routine violence against laborers during the Industrial Revolution. The poster is pushing working people to unite and fight back against their terrible conditions.</i>
Document 5 (Text) Source: Lugard, Frederick. <i>The Rise of Our East African Empire: Early Efforts in Nyasaland and Uganda</i>. Edinburgh: William Blackwood and Sons, 1893. Frederick Lugard (1858–1945) was a British soldier and colonial administrator. Below is a passage from his 1893 book.	<i>In this writing, Lugard pushes Britain to find new places to sell its goods. He believes bringing business into new areas will lead to more wealth for Britain. During the Industrial Revolution, many countries attempted to gain more resources and markets to become more wealthy.</i>
Document 6 (Text) Source: Beveridge, Albert J. "March of the Flag." Indiana, September 16, 1898. <i>Voices of Democracy: The U.S. Oratory Project</i>. Accessed January 29, 2022. https://voicesofdemocracy.umd.edu/beveridge-march-of-the-flag-speech-text/.	<i>This is a speech by a politician running for senate in 1898. Beveridge believes the U.S. should be focused on economic and territory growth and increased power during the Industrial Revolution. The U.S. was one of many countries looking to expand its territories during this time period.</i>
Document 7 (Text) Source: Lafertte, Elías. "Nitrate Workers and State Violence: The Massacre at Escuela Santa María de Iquique." <i>In The Chile Reader: History, Culture, Politics</i>, edited by Elizabeth Q. Hutchison, Thomas Miller Klubock, Nara B. Milanich, and Peter Winn, translated by John White, 238–44. Durham: Duke University Press, 2014.	<i>In this writing, Lafertte describes the brutal working conditions and dangerously low wages faced by workers in the nitrate fields. He explains that companies often paid workers with "tokens" that could only be spent in their stores, where prices were high, instead of money.</i>