

5.4 INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION SPREADS

Directions: Read the page on the Industrial Revolution spread on the [website](#). Read and annotate the documents below.

Europe	Historical development: The rapid development of <u>steam-powered industrial production</u> in European countries and the U.S. contributed to the increase in these regions' share of global manufacturing during the first Industrial Revolution
Identify what documents support the historical developments in the reading about this part of the world?	How do those documents support the historical developments?
US	Historical development: The rapid development of <u>steam-powered industrial production</u> in European countries and the U.S. contributed to the increase in these regions' share of global manufacturing during the first Industrial Revolution
Identify what documents support the historical developments in the reading about this part of the world?	How do those documents support the historical developments?
Japan and Russia	<p>Historical development: As the influence of the Industrial Revolution grew, a small number of states and governments promoted their own <u>state-sponsored visions of industrialization</u>.</p> <p>The <u>expansion of U.S.</u> and European influence in Asia led to internal reform in Japan that supported industrialization and led to the growing regional power of Japan in the <u>Meiji Era</u>.</p>
Identify what documents support the historical developments in the reading about this part of the world?	How do those documents support the historical developments?

Latin America	Historical development: Many countries in Latin America, sub-Saharan Africa, south Asia, and southeast Asia became highly dependent on one cash crop - such as sugar, coffee, cotton, and rubber resulting in international division of labor and economic dependency
<p>Identify what documents support the historical developments in the reading about this part of the world?</p> <p>Example: DOCUMENT 7</p>	<p>How do those documents support the historical developments?</p> <p><i>THE STRIKE POSTER SHOWS LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES HAD BECOME ECONOMICALLY DEPENDENT ON CASH CROPS LIKE BANANAS. IT SHOWS THAT THE UNITED FRUIT COMPANY WAS ONLY LOOKING FOR PROFITS AT THE COST OF THE WORKERS LIVING AND WORKING CONDITIONS LEAVING THEM IN POVERTY.</i></p>
SW Asia South Asia and East Asia	Historical development: Middle Eastern and Asian countries continued to produce manufactured goods, these regions' share in global manufacturing declined.
<p>Identify what documents support the historical developments in the reading about this part of the world?</p>	<p>How do those documents support the historical developments?</p>

Document 1

"The Muslims are not the greatest traders in Asia, though they are dispersed in almost every part of it. In Ottoman Turkey, the Christians and Jews carry on the main foreign trade, and in Persia the Armenian Christians and Indians. As to the Persians, they trade with their own countrymen, one province with another, and most of them trade with the Indians. The Armenian Christians manage alone the whole European trade [with Persia].

The abundance of the Persian silk that is exported is very well known. The Dutch import it into Europe via the Indian Ocean to the value of near six hundred thousand *livres** yearly. All the Europeans who trade in Ottoman Turkey import nothing more valuable than the Persian silks, which they buy from the Armenians. The Russians import it as well.

Persia exports to the Indies [an] abundance of tobacco, all sorts of fruit, marmalade, wines, horses, ceramics, feathers, and Turkish leather of all colors, of which a great amount is exported to Russia and other European countries. The exportation of steel and iron is forbidden in the kingdom, but it is exported notwithstanding.

There are some Persian traders who have deputies in all parts of the world, as far as Sweden on

the one side and China on the other side.”

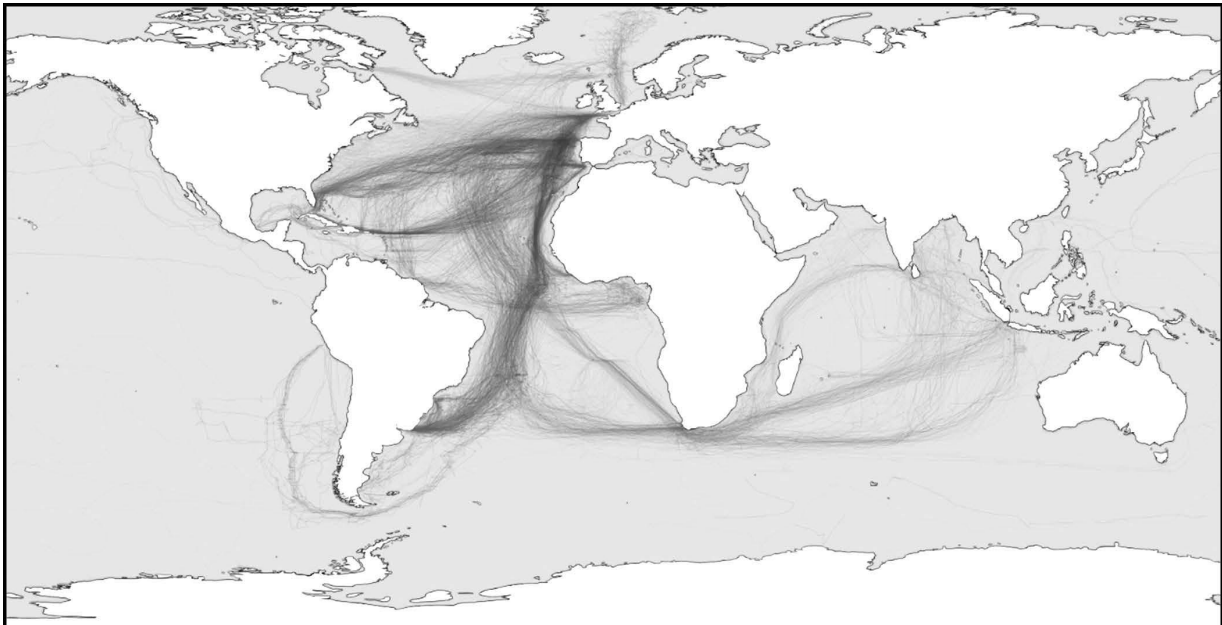
*French currency unit

Jean Chardin, French jeweler and merchant, on his travels to Safavid Persia, 1686

Document 2

Map 1: BRITISH, SPANISH, AND DUTCH TRADE ROUTES AS SHOWN BY SHIP LOGS, 1750 to 1800.

Heavier shading indicates more frequently used routes.



Document 3

“Dislocated and impoverished, many urban newcomers [including women] lived in the utmost misery. Working women started political groups of their own. Many kept alive the language and dreams of revolutionary Europe in an ongoing series of strikes, political movements, and new waves of revolution. Filled with ambition for liberty, working women started political groups of their own and engaged in political struggle. Simultaneously, middle-class women began organizing a mass feminist movement to obtain education, property and marital rights, and the vote.”

Bonnie G. Smith, United States historian of Europe, *Changing Lives: Women in European History Since 1700*, 1989

Document 4

All the world knows that since the first days of the Ottoman state, the lofty principles of the Qur'an and the rules of the Shari'a were always perfectly preserved. Our mighty sultanate reached the highest degree of strength and power, and all its subjects reached the highest degree of ease and prosperity. But in the last one hundred and fifty years, because of a succession of difficult and diverse causes, the sacred Shari'a was not obeyed nor were the beneficent regulations followed; consequently, the empire's former strength and prosperity have changed into weakness and poverty. It is evident that countries not governed by the Shari'a cannot survive.

Full of confidence in the help of the God, and certain of the support of our Prophet, we deem it necessary and important from now on to introduce new legislation in order to achieve effective administration of the Ottoman government and provinces."

Mustafa Reshid Pasha, Ottoman Foreign Minister, imperial decree announcing the Tanzimat reforms, 1839

Document 5

Source: Report of the British Royal Commission of Labour in India, Calcutta, 1935.

Most of the workers in the cotton mills are recruited among the small peasants and agricultural laborers of the villages, along with unemployed hand weavers. They live in small rented huts. The average worker remains in the same factory for less than two years. Wages are low, and there has been no significant change in wages over the last decades.

Document 6**APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF SHIPPING VESSELS AND
PERCENTAGE OF WORLD TRADE BY REGION, CIRCA 1874–1880**

	Total Number of Sailing Vessels	Total Number of Steamships	Percentage of World Trade
Europe	48,751	4,636	66.9
North America	6,869	613	9.5
Latin America	357	81	5.4
Asia	312	35	12.9
Africa	N/A	N/A	1.9
Oceania	N/A	N/A	3.4

Document 7



Source: Strike poster against United Fruit Company: part of it reads “Strike of 50,000 workers, they don’t allow union organizing. Don’t allow this company to laugh at our misery and hunger.” Honduras, 1955

Document 8

PRODUCTION OF COTTON YARN IN JAPAN (both hand spun and machine spun)

Year	Millions of Pounds
1884	5
1894	117
1904	278
1914	666

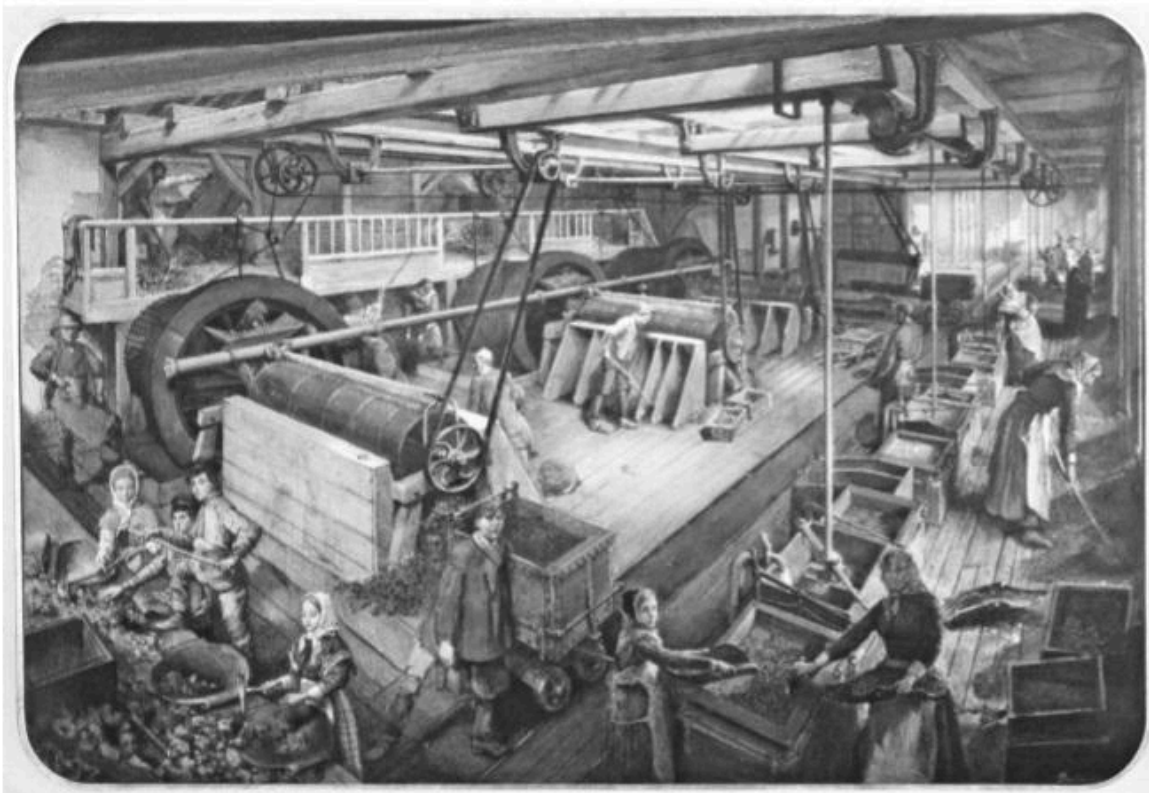
PRODUCTION OF COTTON YARN AND CLOTH IN INDIA

Year	Hand-Spun Yarn (millions of pounds)	Machine-Spun Yarn (millions of pounds)	Handwoven Cloth (millions of yards)	Machine-Made Cloth (millions of yards)
1884	150	151	1,000	238
1894	130	381	1,200	429
1904	110	532	1,286	545
1914	90	652	1,405	1,140

Document 9

Image 2

COAL-SIFTING ROOM AT A MINE, WESTERN FRANCE, CIRCA 1850



CCI / The Art Archive at Art Resource, NY

Document 10



Construction of the United States Transcontinental Railroad