

① Responses to Industrial Society and Imperialism

- There were some civilizations whose traditional culture did not provide fertile ground for the growth of industrialization
- In China, Confucians had long been suspicious of merchants and their activity
 - Moreover, the competitive nature of market capitalism impelled businesses to always seek the cheapest source of materials and the most profitable markets in which to sell them
 - This practice was corrosive to the bonds of social loyalty and reciprocity favored by Confucian thought

- Conservatives in the Ottoman Empire struggled with similar issues

- The warrior elites were supported by agriculture, so they attempted to maintain former methods of economic production

Reforms to aid working class: suffrage, welfare (compare to lack of reform in Russia)

- The revolution Marx longed for never occurred in the industrial West of the United States
- In the late 19th century, various reform movements raised the standard of living for workers to a degree that quenched the revolutionary spirit of the Proletariat
- Thus, in England and the US, the revolution that took place was at the ballot box
- At the beginning of the 19th century, the lower classes in the nations could not vote because property ownership was a requirement of suffrage

- Once these requirements were dropped, the working classes gained suffrage, and they voted for politicians sympathetic to their conditions
- Soon, laws restricting child labor were passed
- Minimum wages and maximum hours of the work week were set by law
- Later on, labor unions were permitted and workers gained the right of collective bargaining
- negotiation of wages and other conditions of employment by an organized body of employees.

- In the newly formed nation of Germany, the government created welfare systems such as unemployment protection, healthcare and retirement programs

- It's not surprising that the place where Marxism did become an organized political party was the country in which the workers' voices could not be heard

- Russian industrial laborers did not get the right to vote, so the reforms that benefited workers in Europe and the USA did not come to Russia
- The Russians were more likely to be drawn to radical ideas and their manifold expressions
 - The Bolshevik party, Russia's communist party, was born
 - Others, called Anarchists, advocated the elimination of government altogether
 - An anarchist assassinated Tsar Alexander II in the latter half of the 19th century

Resistance
China

Capitalism went against Confucian thought

② Ottoman

Reforms to aid working class: suffrage, welfare (compare to lack of reform in Russia)

- The revolution Marx longed for never occurred in the industrial West of the United States
- In the late 19th century, various reform movements raised the standard of living for workers to a degree that quenched the revolutionary spirit of the Proletariat
- Thus, in England and the US, the revolution that took place was at the ballot box
- At the beginning of the 19th century, the lower classes in the nations could not vote because property ownership was a requirement of suffrage

Revolution
at
ballot
box

end of 19th
Century suffrage
rights not
tied to land

collective bargaining Labor Unions: Collective bargaining

- In the newly formed nation of Germany, the government created welfare systems such as unemployment protection, healthcare and retirement programs

- It's not surprising that the place where Marxism did become an organized political party was the country in which the workers' voices could not be heard

- Russian industrial laborers did not get the right to vote, so the reforms that benefited workers in Europe and the USA did not come to Russia
- The Russians were more likely to be drawn to radical ideas and their manifold expressions
 - The Bolshevik party, Russia's communist party, was born
 - Others, called Anarchists, advocated the elimination of government altogether
 - An anarchist assassinated Tsar Alexander II in the latter half of the 19th century

Russian
householder
did not get
to right to
vote

Cooperativism - concerned w/ relationship between the individual, state, & society. The state is the most effective vehicle for coordinating administrative needs.

Alternative Visions of Industrial Society: Robert Owen, Socialism, Communism

Robert Owen & Charles Fourier - Utopian -

5.2 New Ideologies of imperialism: Social Darwinism, Scientific Racism

- Many ideas emerged in the 19th century in support of imperialism and were even the driving forces behind it
- Scientific and pseudoscientific knowledge had a tremendous impact on the language of imperialism and offered justification for it
- One of the most influential ideologies of imperialism came in response to the evolutionary theories of Charles Darwin as adapted by Herbert Spencer, known as social Darwinism
 - Spencer and others used pseudoscientific ideas of racial inferiority on the basis of skin pigmentation and other physical characteristics (such as head size and shape) to justify imperialism
- Accordingly, people were classified as separate 'races' along an evolutionary scale, and the subjugation of peoples of color was considered the inevitable consequence of the superiority of white men
- While by no means all Europeans adopted the stance of racial superiority dictated by social Darwinists, the pseudoscientific origins of racism were to have a virulent and long lasting impact around the globe

Industrial nations practiced imperialism to open foreign markets: Opium Wars

- As the Industrial Revolution grew in the early 19th century, the nations of Europe turned to China with its seemingly unlimited number of potential consumers
- Remember that in the previous unit, 1450-1750, the Qing dynasty had closed its doors to foreign imports, and would only take payment in silver and gold for their own exports
 - To reverse this one way flow of wealth into China and force them to open to European goods, Britain used a flower.
 - The Opium flower, which grew in the British colony of India, was long known to be a powerful and addictive narcotic
 - The British began to smuggle it into China to create a market for goods that they could supply from their colony in India
 - The resulting Opium Wars led to the forced opening of China as a market for the manufactured goods of Europe

Qing rulers forbade importation by 1839 made it a law.
1839 - Britain went to war to protect its ability to sell opium. China, w/o a navy lost & had to negotiate w/ the treaty of Nanjing.
Canton - to 4 more trading ports. Hong Kong became a long term British colony.

Industrial Nations exploited people for raw materials: Rubber from Congo

- In the Congo in central Africa, rubber was the most important export
- In the late 19th century the Africans suffered horrendous atrocities under the Belgian king Leopold II
 - Natives unable to harvest set quotas in rubber trees were mutilated and beaten
 - Agricultural production dropped significantly and many starved to death
 - During its colonial period, about 10 million Congolese perished- 50 percent of its population

Some former colonial relations became stronger: British/India and Dutch/Indonesia

Some former colonial relations weakened: Spanish and Portuguese Empires

Some nations used warfare to colonize: Belgians in Congo, British in Africa

- In the last decades of the 19th century, the largely uncharted African continent was overrun by a sudden wave of European imperialist expansion
 - Driven by nationalist pride, imperial ambitions, and the hope of acquiring vast new economic resources, the leading nations of Europe each sought to claim a piece of the African 'cake' for themselves
- The Berlin conference of 1884 through 1885 formalized many of the major powers' claims in Africa and granted the coveted Congo River basin to King Leopold II of Belgium