

IV. Variations on a Theme: Comparing Industrialization in the United States and Russia

A. The Industrial Revolution soon spread to continental Western Europe.

1. By 1900, it was established in the, _____, and _____
2. Industrialization had _____ outcomes wherever it was established
 - a. aristocratic, artisanal, and peasant classes declined
 - b. middle-class women withdrew from paid labor altogether
 - c. establishment of trade unions and socialist movements
3. The spread of industrialization was affected by the cultures of the lands where it was established, pace and timing of industrialization, nature of major industries, role of the state, political expression of social conflict, etc.
 - a. French industrialization was _____, perhaps less disruptive
 - b. Germany focused at first on _____
4. variations are most apparent in the cases of the United States and Russia

B. The United States: Industrialization without Socialism

1. American industrialization began with New England textiles (1820s)
2. Explosive growth after the _____
 - a. by 1914, the United States was the world's _____
 - b. closely linked to European industrialization
3. The U.S. government played an important role through tax breaks, land grants to railroads, laws making formation of corporations easy, absence of overt regs
4. Pioneering of _____ techniques
5. Creation of a “_____” through advertising, catalogs, and department stores
6. Self-made industrialists became _____ (Ford, Carnegie, Rockefeller)
7. Serious social divisions rose
 - a. Growing gap between _____
 - b. Constant labor of the working class
 - c. creation of vast _____
 - d. growing labor protest
 - e. Why didn't socialism appeal to American workers?
 - f. “Populists” denounced corporate interests
 - g. “Progressives” were more successful, especially after 1900
 - h. socialism was labeled as fundamentally “_____”

C. Russia: Industrialization and Revolution

1. Russia was an _____, greatest state control in the Western world
 - a. in 1900: no national parliament, no legal political parties, no nationwide elections
 - b. dominated by a titled nobility (many highly Westernized)
 - c. until 1861, most Russians were serfs

2. ***In Russia, the state, not society, usually initiated change***
- Peter the Great (r. 1689–1725)*** was an early example of “_____”
 - Catherine the Great (r. 1762–1796)*** also worked to _____
Russia culture and intellectual life
 - the state directed freeing of the serfs in 1861
 - State set out to improve Russia’s economic and _____
3. Russian Industrial Revolution was launched by the 1890s
- Focused on _____ and _____
 - Substantial foreign investment
 - Industry was concentrated in a few major cities
 - Fewer but _____ factories than was typical in Western Europe
4. Growing middle class disliked Russia’s deep conservatism, sought greater role in political life
- But they were dependent on the state for contracts and jobs
 -
5. Russian working class (only about 5% of the population) rapidly radicalized
- harsh conditions
 - no legal outlet for grievances
 - large-scale strikes
- 6.
- founded the Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party (1898)
 - got involved in workers’ education, union organizing, and revolutionary action
- 7.
- in Moscow and St. Petersburg, workers went on strike, created their own representative councils (“soviets”)
 - peasant uprisings, student demonstrations
 - non-Russian nationalities revolted
 - military mutiny
 - brutally suppressed, but forced the tsar’s regime to make reforms
8. Limited political reforms failed to pacify the radicals or bring stability
- Growing belief that only a revolution would help
 - World War I provided the revolutionary moment
9. ***Russian Revolution broke out in 1917***
- Brought the most radical of the socialist groups to power—the Bolsheviks, led by Vladimir Ulyanov (Lenin)
 -

V. The Industrial Revolution and Latin America in the Nineteenth Century

A. Beyond Europe and N. America, only _____ underwent major industrialization in the 19th century.

1. Elsewhere, only modest experiments in industry
2. Did not transform societies
3. Nonindustrialized societies still felt the impact of European and North American developments

B. After Independence in Latin America

- 1.
2. the four vice-royalties of Spanish America became eighteen separate countries
3. International wars hindered development of the new nations
 - a. Mexico lost vast territories to the United States (1846–1848)
 - b. Paraguay was devastated by war (1864–1870)
4. Political life was highly unstable
 - a. Conservatives tried to maintain the old status quo
 - b. Liberals attacked the Church, sought some social reforms, preferred federalism to a centralized government system
 - c. Often, military strongmen (caudillos) gained power
 - d. States ran through multiple constitutions
5. Independence brought little fundamental change to social life
 - a.
 - b. Most legal distinctions between racial categories were abolished
 - c. Creole whites remained overwhelmingly in control of productive economic resources
 - d. Small middle class allowed social mobility for a few
 - e. The vast majority were impoverished

C. Facing the World Economy

1. 2nd half of the 19th century: greater stability, integration into world economy
2. Rapid growth of Latin American exports to industrializing countries
 - a. exported food products and raw materials
 - b. imported textiles, machinery, tools, weapons, luxury goods
3. Major investment of European and U.S. capital in Latin America

D. Becoming like Europe?

- 1.
- 2.
3. Actively sought European immigrants
4. Few people benefited from the export boom
 - a. upper-class landowners did very well
 - b. middle class grew some
 - c. but over 90 percent of the population was still lower class

5. Industrial workers made up a modest segment of the lower class
 - a. attempted unions and strikes
 - b. harshly repressed
6. Most of the poor remained rural
7. Only in _____ did conditions provoke a nationwide revolution
 - a. overthrow of the dictator Porfirio Díaz (1876–1911)
 - b. major, bloody conflict (1910–1920)
 - c. huge peasant armies
 - d. _____
8. The export boom did *not* cause a thorough Industrial Revolution
 - a. _____
 - b. rich landowners, cattlemen had little incentive to invest in manufacturing
 - c. governments supported free trade, so cheaper and higher-quality foreign goods were available than could be made at home
 - d. instead, economic growth was dependent on _____ and _____

VI. Reflections: History and Horse Races

A. Historians are fascinated by historic “firsts.”

B. But a focus on “firsts” can be misleading.

1. most “_____” in history were not _____
2. the Industrial Revolution was certainly an “unexpected outcome of converging circumstances”

C. Europeans have used their development of industrialization to claim an innate superiority.

1. It’s important to emphasize the unexpectedness of the Industrial Revolution
2. Spread of industrialization around the world diminishes the importance of the “why Europe?” question
3. Industrialization will increasingly be seen as a global process