

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

### ***A. Beyond Europe and N. America, only \_\_\_\_\_ underwent major industrialization in the 19<sup>th</sup> 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. 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 19<sup>th</sup> 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