

MAJOR COMPARISONS

Imperial systems

The largest and most widespread set of colonial possessions was Britain's; The British are most enlightened approach, took colonies by force, exploited them economically, racial superiority, interfered little with local customs; French "mission civilisatrice", introduced positive social reforms and useful scientific and technological knowledge but less consistent than British; Belgians and Portuguese known to be especially harsh, cruel, esp. in Africa; Germany + Italy also brutal; latter used poison gas in conquering parts of N. Africa

coercive labor systems

comparative knowledge of empire (Mughal, Ottoman, Safavid, Roman, Byzantium) ~~###~~
Mughal - made in 1570s when invaders from the north destroyed the Delhi sultanate, survived into mid 1700s, India; Ottoman - grandest and most influential of the Islamic states, longest lasting, sovereign was the sultan, might to convert state; Safavid - lacked ports and no navy, modern day Persia, established in 1501 by a fifteen year old boy named Ismail, declined during late 1600s + 1700s (1723); Roman - 31 B.C.E to 476 C.E, first emperor was Octavian, became too big, split into east and west + ~~west~~ west fell first; Byzantine - ~~west~~ eastern Roman empire after west fell, capital at Constantinople, glorious center of art and culture, preserver of Christianity in E. Europe and the Middle East; Hun -

Russia's interaction with the West and the interaction of one of the following:

(Ottoman Empire, China, Tokugawa Japan, Mughal India)

West - didn't want to copy the west but they wanted to incorporate some of the successful western ideas into Russian culture; most east European nations abolished serfdom in example of Russia's move in 1848; Russia was more agricultural longer

China - silk roads; after 1905 Russia became actively involved in China; development of trans-siberian railroad encouraged Russia to incorporate some northern portions of Manchuria; obtained long-term leases on Chinese territories in 1890s with west

Mutual relationship of industrialization and scientific developments:

Steam engine (James Watt) => started industrialization; interchangeable parts;
Factories ~~started~~ (Textile 1780); ~~electricity~~ electricity, in form of a telegraph
(1837) brought communication; indoor plumbing, canned food, sewing machines, urban
sewage systems, medical advances (vaccination, germ theory, antiseptics, maintaining
clean environment); electric generators (1834); commercial use of petroleum
(1859); chemical industries took off during late 1800s; internal combustion
engine => automobiles (1860s-1870s); airplane (1903)

Commonalities

decrease in living conditions; urbanization; more women in the work place; emerging
working class

DEMOGRAPHIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES

Migrations:

more people living in urban areas because of job availability; new cities had to be made;

end of the Atlantic slave trade:

change in 1800 in Africa, gradual ending of the Atlantic slave trade; its demerit
resulted from economic ~~slump~~ slump and the fact that it was
becoming too expensive to obtain slaves; western countries began to
abolish slavery

new birthrate patterns:

more people living because of greater agricultural efficiency and medical advances;
MORE BABIES

POLITICAL REVOLUTIONS AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS

United States:

Rebellion of English American colonies along Atlantic seaboard 1775 and 1783; resulted in independence for former British colonies and eventual formation of USA; caused by unfair taxation (Stamp Act 1765); significant aid from French government; new constitutional structure (1789) based on enlightenment principles

France: 1789/ know Jacobins

most clearly set in motion the political restructuring of western Europe; 1789 and 1800 resulted in overthrow of Bourbon monarchy and old regimes; ended with establishment of French Empire under Napoleon Bonaparte; source of many liberal movements and constitutions in Europe; leader of radical phase (1792) was Maximilien Robespierre; guillotine invented; persecution king of 1792; civic religion "cult of Supreme Being" made in 1794 to replace Catholicism; storming of Bastille July 14, 1789; Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen; unfair taxation lower 3rd estates (clergy, aristocracy, everyone else 77%)

Haiti:

slave rebellion led by Toussaint L'Ouverture; result of the French Revolution; gained independence in 1804

Mexico 1911

Diaz is essentially abdicator; Madero tried to promote reforms but Diaz stopped promotion; started by corrupt political system and falling economy; Obregon emerged as leader; ended in 1920; industries were destroyed

China 1911

Chinese resistance to Chinese reliance of western power; last emperor of China was Puyi, abdicated in 1912; Confucian system lost importance

Latin America: Similarities and differences

Similarities- all wanted economic growth, social justice, and political stability; none were really able to achieve this goal because of the culture that was so deeply ingrained; new political and social theories came out in revolution

Differences- Mexico and Cuba were successful and were examples to rest of Latin America

Compare forms of western intervention in Latin America and in Africa

LATIN AMERICA

Britain supported Latin American independence & provided needed protection; Britain profited by protecting new nations; Britain becomes major consumer of LA goods; Britain replaced Spain as a dominant economic force over the area in a sort of neocolonial ~~area~~ commercial system; France and the US also traded with LA nations but Britain remained predominant before 1860;

AFRICA

lots of colonization by western nations; little care for pre-existing borders; attempts at helping in industrialization...

Compare conditions of women in the upper/middle classes with peasantry/working class in western Europe

Upper/middle

consumer products such as sewing machines, clocks, and cast-iron stoves focused families on obtaining higher levels of consumption and freed up time for women of all classes to pursue activities outside the home; before all these inventions, women played strong home maker role after industrial revolution began

Peasantry/working

more opportunity to work than those in middle and upper classes; often forced to work in factories; remained in traditional types of female labor; once laws were made restricting hours of female labor more working class women stayed at home; more opportunities began to be offered to women of all classes

Nationalism -
 - increased importance of national unity;
 - created a collective identity based on culture, race, or ethnic origin

Comparative Nationalism: China and Japan, Cuba and the Philippines, Egypt and

Nigeria

China and Japan

China - Nationalist Communist Alliance (1927); Japanese landing on Chinese mainland started a three-way conflict between China's nationalists, Mao's Communists, and the invading Japanese; nationalist leader dies

Japan - nationalism ran high and was more popular than in China where it was more of a fight for nationalism

Egypt and Nigeria

Egypt - the only country in the Afro-Eurasian world in which the emergence of nationalism preceded European conquest and domination; aimed at liberating people from Turkish rulers and the meddling Europeans.

Nigeria -

Cuba and Philippines

Cuba -