Key Concept 5.1 Industrialization and Global Capitalism

Industrialization fundamentally altered the production of goods around the world. It not only changed how goods were produced and consumed, as well as what was considered a “good,” but it also had far-reaching effects on the global economy, social relations, and culture. Although it is common to speak of an “Industrial Revolution,” the process of industrialization was a gradual one that unfolded over the course of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, eventually becoming global.

I. Industrialization fundamentally changed how goods were produced

A. A variety of factors led to the rise of industrial production. Required examples of factors leading to the rise of industrial production

- Europe’s location on the Atlantic Ocean
- The geographical distribution of coal, iron, and timber
- European demographic Changes—with the agricultural revolution the population increased.
- Urbanization—as fewer people were needed to farm the unemployed moved to cities in search of jobs.
- Improved agricultural productivity
- Legal protection of private property
- An abundance of rivers and canals
- Access to foreign resources
- The accumulation of capital
B. The developments of machines, including steam engines and the internal combustion engine, made it possible to exploit vast new resources of energy stored in fossil fuels, specifically coal and oil. The ‘fossil fuels’ revolution greatly increased the energy available to human societies.

C. The development of the factory system concentrated labor in a single location and led to an increasing degree of specialization of labor.

D. As the new methods of industrial production became more common in parts of northwestern Europe, they spread to other parts of Europe and the United States, Russia, and Japan.

E. The ‘second industrial revolution’ led to new methods in the production of steel, chemicals, electricity, and precision machinery during the second half of the nineteenth century.

II. New patterns of global trade and production developed and further integrated the global economy as industrialists sought raw materials and new markets for the increasing amount and array of goods produced in their factories.

A. The need for raw materials for the factories and increased food supplies for the growing population in urban centers led to the growth of export economies around the world that specialized in mass producing single natural resources (Cotton, Rubber, Palm oil, Sugar, wheat, meat, guano, metals & minerals). The profits from these raw materials were used to purchase finished goods.

- Cotton from Egypt, German East Africa, Mozambique
- Rubber from the Congo
- British East India Company allowed cheap British factory-made yarn and cloth to flood the Indian market duty-free, putting spinners and handloom weavers out of work. Most became landless peasants struggling to survive. India became an exporter of raw materials and importers of manufactured goods.
B. The rapid development of industrial production contributed to the decline of economically productive, agriculturally based economies (Textile industry in India)

C. The rapid increases in productivity caused by industrial production encouraged industrialized states to seek out new consumer markets (British and French attempts to "open up" Chinese markets during the nineteenth century) for their finished goods.

III. To facilitate investments at all levels of industrial production, financiers developed and expanded various financial institutions.

A. The ideological inspiration for economic changes lies in the development of capitalism and classical liberalism associated with Adam Smith and John Stuart Mill.

Capitalism—economic system in which the means of production are controlled by private individuals or institutions for their own personal profit

Adam Smith—his 1776 work “Wealth of Nations” talks about free enterprise and the market forces of supply and demand, not government intervention, that should be the determining factors of the economy

Classical liberalism [not to be confused with the modern day definition]—early 19th century economic and political ideology that emphasized free trade and individual rights such as freedom of speech and religion as the best means for promoting social and economic improvement. They felt that less government was better government.

John Stuart Mill wrote “On Liberty” wanted social reform for the poor and mass education. He argued for women’s rights

In the late 1700 there was a rebellion “White Lotus Rebellion” that was not suppressed until 1804. Opium which was made illegal in China was smuggled into China by British merchants. China’s attempt to end the smuggling ultimately resulted in the Opium War [1829-1842]. The resulting treaty opened China up to foreign trade

D. The need for specialized and limited metals for industrial production, as well as the global demand for gold, silver and diamonds as forms of wealth, led to the development of extensive mining centers (Copper in Mexico, Gold and diamonds in South Africa)
B. **Financial instruments expanded** (Stock markets, insurance, *Gold standard*, *Limited liability corporations*)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Insurance</strong></th>
<th>A practice or arrangement by which a company or government agency provides a guarantee of compensation for specified loss, damage, illness, or death in return for payment of a premium</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gold Standard</strong></td>
<td>The system by which the value of a currency was defined in terms of gold, for which the currency could be exchanged. The gold standard was generally abandoned in the Depression of the 1930s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. The global nature of trade and production contributed to the proliferation of **large-scale transnational businesses** (*United Fruit Company*, *The HSBC* - Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation)

| The United Fruit Company | was a United States corporation that traded in tropical fruit (primarily bananas) grown on third world plantations and sold in the United States and Europe. They were the largest land owner in Guatemala, controlling much of the infrastructure including port facilities and railroads. To limit banana production and keep prices high they kept much of the land fallow. |

IV. There were major developments in transportation and communication

**Required examples of** developments in transportation and communication

A. Railroads, Steamships, Telegraphs, Canals

V. The development and spread of global capitalism led to a variety of responses.

A. In industrialized states, many workers organized themselves to improve working conditions, limit hours, and gain higher wages, while others opposed capitalist exploitation of workers by promoting **alternative visions** (*Utopian socialism*, *Marxism*, *Anarchism*) of society

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Utopian socialism</strong></th>
<th>A philosophy introduced by the Frenchman Charles Fourier in the early nineteenth century. Utopian socialists hoped to create humane alternatives to industrial capitalism by building self-sustaining communities whose inhabitants would work cooperatively</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Communism/Marxism</strong></td>
<td>a political and economic system in which the state owns all property and citizens share equally in the wealth of the nation. Marx argued that industrialization would bring about a revolution by the workers which would lead to the end of private property and the creation of a classless society.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B. In Qing China and the Ottoman Empire, some members of the government resisted economic change and attempted to maintain preindustrial forms of economic production.

C. In a small number of states, governments promoted their own state-sponsored visions of industrialization (Economic reforms of Meiji Japan, Developments of factories and railroads in Czarist Russia, China’s Self-Strengthening Movement, Muhammad Ali’s development of cotton textile industry in Egypt)

Responses to Muhammad Ali in Egypt—began to industrialize in the early 19th century. He wanted to build up Egypt’s economy so that they were less dependent on the Ottoman sultan. He built cotton mills, foundries, shipyards, weapons factories, etc. He paid for this by making the peasants grow wheat and cotton which the government bought at a low price and exported at a profit. He also imposed high tariffs on imported goods. Britain did not want the flow of mail and travelers across Egypt interrupted. When Egypt went to war with the Ottoman Empire in 1830 Britain forced Ali to eliminate all import duties. Egypt’s industries could not compete with British products. Thereafter, Egypt exported cotton, imported manufactured goods, and became economically dependent on Britain.

D. In response to criticisms of industrial global capitalism, some governments mitigated the negative effects of industrial capitalism by promoting various types of reforms (State pensions and public health in Germany, Expansion of suffrage in Britain, Public Education)

VI. The ways in which people organized themselves into societies also underwent significant transformations in industrialized states due to the fundamental restructuring of the global economy.

A. New social classes, including the middle class and the industrial working class, developed.
B. Family dynamics, gender roles, and demographics changed in response to industrialization.
C. Rapid urbanization that accompanied global capitalism often led to unsanitary conditions, as well as to new forms of community.
Key Concept 5.2. Imperialism and Nation-State Formation

As states industrialized during this period, they also expanded their existing overseas colonies and established new types of colonies and transoceanic empires. Regional warfare and diplomacy both resulted in and were affected by this process of modern empire building. The process was led mostly by Europe, although not all states were affected equally, which led to an increase of European influence around the world. The United States and Japan also participated in this process. The growth of new empires challenged the power of existing land-based empires of Eurasia. New ideas about nationalism, race, gender, class, and culture also developed that facilitated the spread of transoceanic empires, as well as justified anti-imperial resistance and the formation of new national identities.

I. Industrializing powers established transoceanic empires.

A. **States with existing colonies** (British in India, Dutch in Indonesia) strengthened their control over those colonies.

B. **European states**, as well as the Americans and the Japanese, **established** empires (British, Dutch, French, German, and Russian) throughout Asia and the Pacific, while Spanish and Portuguese influence declined.

C. Many **European states** (Britain in West Africa, Belgians in the Congo) used both warfare and diplomacy to **establish** empires in Africa

D. In some parts of their empires, **Europeans established settler colonies** (The British in Southern Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, The French in Algeria)

Settler colonies emerged in British southern Africa, Australia, and New Zealand and French Algeria—a territory in which the colonizing people settled in large numbers, rather than simply sending relatively small numbers to govern and exploit the region

E. In other parts of the world, **industrialized states practiced economic imperialism** (British and French expanding their influence in China through the Opium War, The British and the United States investing heavily in Latin America)

Economic Imperialism—in China following the Opium Wars the treaty of Nanking gave Britain many economic rights and privileges as well as Hong Kong. Other western powers gained trade privileges through **spheres of influence**

II. Imperialism influenced state formation and contraction around the world.

A. The expansion of U.S. and European influence over Tokugawa Japan led to the emergence of Meiji Japan.

The United States expands its borders—in 1950 Alaska and then Hawaii were added as states
Meiji Restoration—leaders were determined to strengthen Japan against the West. They traveled abroad or brought experts to Japan to learn new methods and machinery to develop their industry. The government built factories that they sold to wealthy families. These families became powerful in banking and industry and were known as zaibatsu. The government supported the economy by developing banking and a postal system. They also built railroads and improved ports. They modeled their strong central government after Germany. They had a modern army and navy with mandatory military service.

B. The United States and Russia emulated European transoceanic imperialism by expanding their land borders and conquering neighboring territories.

C. Anti-imperial resistance led to the contraction of the Ottoman Empire (Establishment of Independent states in the Balkans, Semi-independence in Egypt, French and Italian Colonies in North Africa, Later British Influence in Egypt)

Once a super power, the Ottoman Empire fell because of a combination of internal degeneration and external pressures. Loss of economic vitality resulted as Europe circumnavigated Africa for trade and relied on the Americas rather than the Ottoman middleman. Industrialized Europe soon surpassed outdated Ottoman traditions. Poor leadership gave way to loss of centralized control and the ultimate collapse after supporting Germany in WWI. Independence movements led to losses in the Balkan Peninsula, North Africa, and the Middle East. The Ottoman Empire became known as the “Sick Man of Europe”. The Greek Revolution gained Greece independence in 1829. Over the next decades other areas of the Balkans gained their independence.

D. New states developed on the edges of existing empires (Cherokee nation, Siam, Hawaii, Zulu Kingdom)

Hawaii—although occasional contacts with Spanish ships in the 16th and 17th centuries, Hawaii wasn’t opened to the West until Captain Cook from 1777-1779. Kamehameha was convinced that imitation of Western ways could unify the kingdom under his rule replacing the small and warring regional units. He and his successors promoted economic change encouraged Western merchants to establish export trade in Hawaiian goods in return for increasing revenues in the royal treasury. Hawaii saw vigorous missionary efforts that changed their traditional ways. Western imported diseases including tuberculosis had negative effects for a previously isolated people. By 1850, only about 80,000 Hawaiians remained from a previous population of half a million. This caused the importation of other workers from China and later Japan. In 1898 the monarch was deposed as Hawaii became annexed by the United States.

E. The development and spread of nationalism (German nation, Filipino nationalism, Liberian nationalism), as an ideology fostered new communal identities

Nationalism A belief that a large group of people are or should be a nation with its own government and a policy of asserting the interests of a nation against other nations or the common interests of all nations.

Liberia was founded in 1822 by the United States as a haven for freed slaves.

Germany—by the late 18th century some German people advocated a unified ‘fatherland’. Eventually with the help of Bismarck Germany became a unified country in 1871.
III. New racial ideologies, especially Social Darwinism, facilitated and justified imperialism.

Social Darwinism—taking inspiration from Charles Darwin’s idea of natural selection, people argued that in the economic and political realms, only the fittest would survive. It was used to justify the subjugation of people during imperialism.

Key Concept 5.3. Nationalism, Revolution, and Reform

The eighteenth century marked the beginning of an intense period of revolution and rebellion against existing governments, and the establishment of new nation-states around the world. Enlightenment thought and the resistance of colonized peoples to imperial centers shaped this revolutionary activity. These rebellions sometimes resulted in the formation of new states and stimulated the development of new ideologies. These new ideas in turn further stimulated the revolutionary and anti-imperial tendencies of this period.

I. The rise and diffusion of Enlightenment thought that questioned established traditions in all areas of life often preceded the revolutions and rebellions against existing governments

A. Thinkers (Voltaire, Rousseau) applied new ways of understanding the natural world to human relationships, encouraging observation and inference in all spheres of life.

- Rousseau—he argued that people entered into a Social Contract agreeing to surrender all their rights to the community and submit to the General Will—the will of the majority. The people created government, as a necessary evil, to carry out the General Will.
- Voltaire—he praised Britain’s limited monarchy and civil liberties; he urged religious freedom; criticized censorship—“I disapprove of what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it”
B. Intellectuals critiqued the role that religion played in public life, insisting on the importance of reason as opposed to revelation.

C. Enlightenment thinkers (Locke, Montesquieu) developed new political ideas about the individual, natural rights, and the social contract

- **John Locke**—people possessed natural rights of life, liberty, and property; if government failed to live up to this unwritten contract then the people had the right to rebel. He said that James II of England had failed to live up to the contract and therefore deserved to be deposed by the Glorious Revolution.

- **Montesquieu**—argued that government should be divided into three branches to prevent despotism [absolute power usually in a cruel or oppressive way] This influenced our constitution with the creation of three branches of government [Executive, Judicial, and Legislative]

D. The ideas of Enlightenment thinkers influenced resistance to existing political authority, as reflected in revolutionary documents

**Required examples of revolutionary documents**

- **The American Declaration of Independence**—Enlightenment Ideas in the Declaration of Independence:
  - Equality: "All men are created equal"
  - protecting natural rights (life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness)
  - rise up against tyranny/breaking bonds with England

- **The French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen**
  - The influence of the philosophers is evident, with Voltaire's support of religious freedom being expressed in the Declaration by saying that "no man may be accused, because of his opinions, even religious..." and Rousseau's belief about personal liberty expressed in "The Social Contract" is reflected through the statement that "All men are born free and equal in rights."

- **Bolivar's Jamaica Letter**
  - Written while Bolivar was in self-imposed exile in Jamaica probably to the governor. He writes about his dedication to independence and the ideals of liberty and freedom

E. These ideas influenced many people to challenge existing notions of social relations, which led to the expansion of rights as seen in expanded suffrage, the abolition of slavery and the end of serfdom, as their ideas were implemented.
II. Beginning in the eighteenth century, peoples around the world developed a new sense of commonality based on language, religion, social customs and territory. These newly imagined national communities linked this identity with the borders of the state, while governments used this idea to unite diverse populations. Increasing discontent with imperial rule propelled reformist and revolutionary movements.

A. **Subjects challenged the centralized imperial governments** *(the challenge of the Marathas to the Mughal Sultans)*

Marathas challenge Mughal Rule—they were probably the most formidable and effective enemies of the Mughals who they saw as oppressive under Aurangzeb. They fought a 27 year war against the Mughals.

B. American colonial subjects led a series of **rebellions**, which facilitated the emergence of independent states in the United States, Haiti, and mainland Latin America. French subjects rebelled against their monarchy. Required examples of rebellions
   a. American Revolution
   b. French Revolution
   c. Haitian Revolution
   d. Latin American independence movements

C. **Slave resistance** challenged existing authorities in the Americas. (establishment of Maroon societies)

Maroons were runaway slaves in the West Indies, Central America, South America, and North America, who formed independent settlements together. On the Caribbean islands, runaway slaves formed bands and on some islands formed armed camps. Maroon communities faced great odds to survive against white attackers, obtain food for subsistence living, and to reproduce and increase their numbers. As the planters took over more land for crops, the Maroons began to vanish on the small islands. Only on some of the larger islands were organized Maroon communities able to thrive by growing crops and hunting. Here they grew in number as more slaves escaped from plantations and joined their bands. Seeking to separate themselves from whites, the Maroons gained in power and amid increasing hostilities, they raided and pillaged plantations and harassed planters until the planters began to fear a mass slave revolt.
Nat Turner  In 1831 a slave named Nat Turner led a rebellion in Southampton County, Virginia. A religious leader and self-styled Baptist minister, Turner and a group of followers killed some sixty white men, women, and children on the night of August 21. Turner and 16 of his conspirators were captured and executed, but the incident continued to haunt Southern whites. Blacks were randomly killed all over Southampton County; many were beheaded and their heads left along the roads to warn others. In the wake of the uprising planters tightened their grip on slaves and slavery.

D. Increasing questions about political authority and growing nationalism contributed to anti-colonial movements (Indian Revolt of 1857, Boxer Rebellion)

E. Some of the rebellions were influenced by religious ideas and millenarianism (Taiping Rebellion, The Ghost Dance, The Xhosa Cattle Killing Movement)

Taiping Rebellion—civil war from 1850-1864 that resulted in 20 million deaths. Its leader, Hong Xiuquan, claimed that he was the younger brother of Jesus and rejected Confucianism, Buddhism, and Daoism in favor of a unique form of Christianity. He and his followers sought to overthrow the Qing dynasty.

Millenarianism is the belief by a religious, social, or political group or movement in a coming major transformation of society, after which all things will be changed, based on a one-thousand-year cycle.

Xhosa Cattle-Killing Movement—In 1854, a disease spread through the cattle of the Xhosa. It was believed to have spread from cattle owned by the Settlers. Widespread cattle deaths resulted, and the Xhosa believed that the deaths were caused by witchcraft. In April, 1856 two girls went to scare birds out of the fields. When one returned, she told her uncle that she had met three spirits at the bushes, and that they had told her that all cattle should be slaughtered, and their crops destroyed. On the day following the destruction, the dead Xhosa would return and help expel the whites. The ancestors would bring cattle with them to replace those that had been killed. He believed the prophecy, and repeated it to the chief who ordered the commands of the spirits to be obeyed. At first, the Xhosa were ordered to destroy their fat cattle. The girl, standing in the river where the spirits had first appeared, heard unearthly noises, interpreted by her uncle as orders to kill more and more cattle. At length, the spirits commanded that not an animal of all their herds was to remain alive, and every grain of corn was to be destroyed. If that were done, on a given date, myriads of cattle more beautiful than those destroyed would issue from the earth, while great fields of corn, ripe and ready for harvest, would instantly appear. The dead would rise, trouble and sickness vanish, and youth and beauty come to all alike. Unbelievers and the hated white man would on that day perish. There were those who neither believed the predictions nor looked for success in war, but destroyed their last particle of food in unquestioning obedience to their chief’s command. Either in faith or in obedience equally great, vast numbers of the people acted. Great kraals [enclosures for animals] were also prepared for the promised cattle, and huge skin sacks to hold the milk that was soon to be more plentiful than water. At length the day dawned which, according to the prophecies, was to usher in the terrestrial paradise. The sun rose and sank, but the expected miracle did not come to pass. The chiefs who had planned to hurl the famished warriors upon the colony had committed an incredible blunder in neglecting to call the nation together under pretext of witnessing the resurrection. They realized their error too late, and attempted to fix the situation by changing the resurrection to another day, but blank despair had taken the place of hope and faith, and it was only as starving supplicants that the Xhosa sought the British. Sir George Grey, governor
of the Cape at the time ordered the European settlers not to help the Xhosa unless they entered labor contracts with the settlers who owned land in the area. In their extreme famine, many of the Xhosa turned to cannibalism, and one instance of parents eating their own child is authenticated. This movement drew to an end by early 1858. By then, approximately 40,000 people had starved to death and over 400,000 cattle were slaughtered.

F. Responses to increasingly frequent rebellions led to reforms in imperial policies (Tanzimat Reforms, Self Strengthening Movement)

**Tanzimat Reforms**—Turkish ‘reorganization’; radical reforms to the Ottoman Empire that were designed to remake the empire on a Western European model, beginning in 1839. The sultan called for new factories, technologies, schools, and courts and proclaimed equality for all citizens, regardless of their religion.

**The Self Strengthening Movement** was a direct response to the opium wars. It was the effort Chinese officials took to implement western technology, while maintaining Chinese culture. Because of the unequal treaties China tried to reestablish itself as a world power. The education side of the self strengthening movement was a very drastic change. What used to be only Confucian teaching taught in school was now western mathematics and sciences being taught along with Confucian teaching. Economically china started exercising more capital intensive forms of business. As a military power China began mimicking the British.

IV. The global spread of European political and social thought and the increasing number of rebellions stimulated new transnational ideologies and solidarities.

A. Discontent with monarchist and imperial rule encouraged the development of political ideologies, including liberalism, socialism, and communism.

B. **Demands for women’s suffrage and an emergent feminism** *(Mary Wollstonecraft's A Vindication of the Rights of Women, Olympia de Gouges’s Declaration of the Rights of Women and the Female Citizen, The Resolution passed at the Seneca Falls convention in 1848)* challenged political and gender hierarchies

**Mary Wollstonecraft’s ‘A Vindication of the Rights of Women’** one of the earliest works of feminist philosophy. In it, Wollstonecraft responds to those educational and political theorists of the 18th century who did not believe women should have an education. She argues that women ought to have an education commensurate with their position in society, claiming that women are essential to the nation because they educate its children and because they could be “companions” to their husbands, rather than mere wives. Instead of viewing women as ornaments to society or property to be traded in marriage, Wollstonecraft maintains that they are human beings deserving of the same fundamental rights as men.

**Olympe de Gouge’s ‘Declaration on the Rights of Women and Female Citizens’ [1798]** she protested the evils of slavery as well as the injustices done to women. She argued that women should be allowed jobs and public office according to their ability.

**Seneca Falls Conference 1848** Many individuals cite the Seneca Falls Convention held in Seneca Falls, New York to be the beginning of the women’s movement in America. It was organized by local New York women upon the occasion of a visit by Philadelphia-based Lucretia Mott, a Quaker famous for her speaking ability, a skill rarely cultivated by American women at the time. Many focused on issues of economic independence and legal rights, which others demanded the right to vote.
Key Concept 5.4. Global Migration

Migration patterns changed dramatically throughout this period, and the numbers of migrants increased significantly. These changes were closely connected to the development of transoceanic empires and a global capitalist economy. In some cases, people benefited economically from migration, while other people were seen simply as commodities to be transported. In both cases, migration produced dramatically different societies for both sending and receiving societies, and presented challenges to governments in fostering national identities and regulating the flow of people.

I. Migration in many cases was influenced by changes in demography in both industrialized and unindustrialized societies that presented challenges to existing patterns of living.

A. Changes in food production and improved medical conditions contributed to a significant global rise in population.

Canning and refrigeration made food abundant year round. Diets improved with meat, fruit, vegetables, and oils as part of the diet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>DISCOVERY/ADVANCEMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1747</td>
<td>CITRUS PREVENTS SCURVY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1796</td>
<td>SMALLPOX VACCINE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1816</td>
<td>STEHOSCOPE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1867</td>
<td>ANTISEPTICS FOR SURGERY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870'S</td>
<td>PASTEUR AND GERM THEORY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879-1890</td>
<td>VACCINES FOR CHOLERA, ANTHRAX, RABIES, TETANUS, AND DIPHTHERIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1895</td>
<td>X-RAYS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1897</td>
<td>TREATMENT FOR MALARIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1899</td>
<td>ASPIRIN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Because of the nature of the new modes of transportation, both internal and external migrants increasingly relocated to cities. This pattern contributed to the significant global urbanization of the nineteenth century.

II. Migrants (manual laborers, specialized professionals) relocated for a variety of reasons.

A. Many individuals chose freely to relocate, often in search of work.

Migrant Chinese workers reached the US by the mid-19th century as part of a large Asian labor migration to many areas of the world. The most uneducated and unskilled Chinese workers first came to America in response to advertising by railroad companies, who wanted cheap labor to build the railroads.

B. The new global capitalist economy continued to rely on coerced and semi-coerced labor migration.

Required examples of coerced and semi-coerced labor migration
- Slavery
- Chinese and Indian indentured servitude
  - [Indentured servant was a worker, typically a laborer or tradesman, under contract to an employer for a fixed period of time, typically three to seven years, in exchange for their transportation, food, clothing, lodging and other necessities.]

- Between 1849-1875 approximately 100,000 Chinese immigrants arrived in Peru and another 120,000 in Cuba. Canada saw 50,000 while 300,000 came to the US.
- India sent more than a half million to the Caribbean. Other Indian went to Africa and Southeast Asia to work on sugar plantations.
Many Japanese, as well as Chinese and Filipinos, went to work in agriculture and menial trade in Hawaii and California, where they encountered growing hostilities from European-Americans.

- Convict labor
  - Convict leasing was a system of penal labor practiced in the Southern United States, beginning with the emancipation of slaves at the end of the American Civil War in 1865, peaking around 1880, and ending in the last state, Alabama, in 1928.
  - Convict leasing provided prisoner labor to private parties, such as plantation owners and corporations like Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company. Corruption, lack of accountability and racial violence resulted in "one of the harshest and most exploitative labor systems known in American history." African Americans, due to "vigorous and selective enforcement of laws and discriminatory sentencing", made up the vast majority -- but not all -- of the convicts leased.
  - During the late 18th and 19th centuries, large numbers of convicts were transported to the various Australian penal colonies by the British government. One of the primary reasons for the British settlement of Australia was the establishment of a penal colony to alleviate pressure on their overburdened correctional facilities. Over the 80 years more than 165,000 convicts were transported to Australia.

C. While many migrants permanently relocated, a significant number of temporary and seasonal migrants (Japanese Agricultural workers in the Pacific, Lebanese merchants in the Americas, Italians in Argentina) returned to their home societies.

III. The large-scale nature of migration, especially in the nineteenth century, produced a variety of consequences and reactions to the increasingly diverse societies on the part of migrants and the existing populations.

A. Due to the physical nature of the labor in demand, migrants tended to be male, leaving women to take on new roles in the home society that had been formerly occupied by men.

B. Migrants often created ethnic enclaves (Chinese in Southeast Asia, Caribbean, South America, North America (also the Washington DC Chinatown); Indians in East and Southern Africa, the Caribbean, and Southeast Asia) in different parts of the world which helped transplant their culture into new environments and facilitated the development of migrant support networks.

C. Receiving societies did not always embrace immigrants, as seen in the various degrees of ethnic and racial prejudice and the ways states attempted to regulate the increased flow of people (Chinese Exclusion Act, White Australia Policy) across their borders.