

UCSB Hist 2c F'09, L3:
Causes of Revolutions; Slavery

What **caused** the Industrial Revolution?

- 0. Administrative: crashing: all in? Section visits; Clickers/books?; **extra cred. film Wed. 6pm, MCC**
- 1. Theory: Causes of World-Historical Change - for example: Industrial "Revolution"
- 2. Atlantic Slavery 1

Walk-in Music: Rough Guide to the Music of China

The Uses of Theory

Béla Balázs (Hungarian film critic), 1925:

Theory is not "gray."

It is ... a roadmap that shows new ways of doing old things, and new places to go. ...

Theory breaks the ruts of coincidence and gives us the courage to undertake voyages of discovery. ...

Theory does not have to be true to inspire great works--most great discoveries were based on false hypotheses!

A Very Long View

Toyota is making strategic decisions based partly on industrial cycles dating to the 1700s and projected out to 2050. The chart suggests the highway has reached its zenith after a 55-year run as the dominant infrastructure and is being eclipsed by telecommunications. The auto maker's newest investment, therefore: telecom.

Source: Toyota Motor Corp., based on various academic studies

Theory

- Models can be applied to other situations
- Inductive vs.
- Deductive

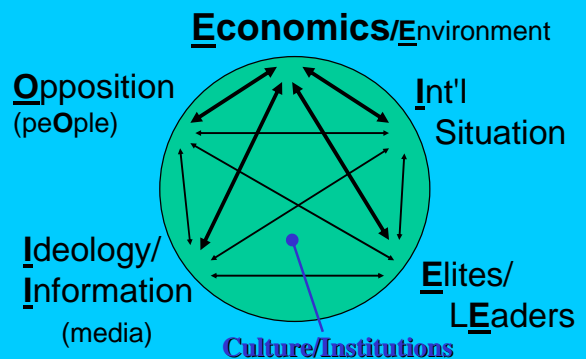
Recap: Haitian Revolution Causes

- 1. Ideology of French Rev: liberty, equality
- 2. Planters & mulattos revolt (elites--divided) - Why? Want **economic** freedom (tariffs, exclusif)
- 3. Imperial warfare: France vs. Britain, Spain
- 4. Abolitionist Commissioner
- 5. "Militarily organized slave rebellion" -> angry slaves with capable leadership & ideology

Recap: French Revolution Causes

- 1. Bad harvests, need to raise taxes (econ/env)
- 2. International - Wars bankrupted (econ.); radicalized (fear/belief)
- 3. Elites (not siding w/ king), Leaders (who?)
- 4. Ideology (Enlightenment, natural rights) - Haiti (p.654): rather African land use patterns
- 5. "Masses" (women of Paris, sans culottes)
- 6. Institutions (Estates general, monarchy)

Model of Causes in History (EIEIO)



Ind. Rev.: Preconditions vs. Causes

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. natural resources
(coal, rivers, harbors, canals) | 1. demographic "revolution" (labor) |
| 2. large labor force
(food production-> population increase) | 2. fuel crisis (energy) |
| 3. availability of capital
[surplus not consumed] | 3. surplus money |
| 4. availability of markets | 4. organizational innovations (banking) |
| 5. favorable government
(landholding-canal; patent law- <i>innovations</i> ; no taxes on profits) | 5. new mindset |
| | 6. technological innovations |
| | 7. infrastructure (transportation) |

1. Demographic "revolution"

- Surplus population: due to *drop in death rate* -- why? (causes...)
- 1720-1750 in England:
 - 30 years of top harvests: surplus food
 - no need to slaughter animals each winter
 - more fertilizer - more intensive agriculture possibility of breeding animals
- Innovations in agriculture
 - crop rotation, enclosure, water meadows

2. Fuel crisis (energy)

- More people -> wood shortage
- Switch to coal
 - allows for higher quality iron
 - need tools to mine more
- Smelt iron (use coke=purified coal)
 - need to mine even more coal
 - need better tools (iron ones, machines)

4. Organizational innovations

- x
- y
- y
- y
- Cottage industry vs. factory system
 - workers dispersed vs. under one roof
 - classes: capitalists supply goods
 - family routine vs. pace set by machines

5. New mindset (Ideology)

- "Dissenters" (new religions)
Quakers, Congregationalists, Unitarians, Baptists, Presbyterians
 - prosperity=sign of God's grace (not a sin)
 - living for the here and now -> education in practical things
 - work ethic
 - do not consume all

5. Information (knowledge/ technology)

- Abraham Darby (1678-1717)
 - 1708 **coke** to smelt copper, then iron
 - Coalbrookdale (near low-sulphur coal)
 - 1729 wheels, 1767 rails, 1779 bridge
- 1712 Newcomen engine; 1764 James Watt
 - by 1758: 100, used to pump water out of mines
- Textiles: basic consumer staple
 - Arkwright: 1764 jenny & 1769 water frame
 - Crompton: 1775 mule; Cartwright: 1784 pwr.loom
- Josiah Wedgewood (1730-1795)
 - pottery; catalog distribution -> **marketing**

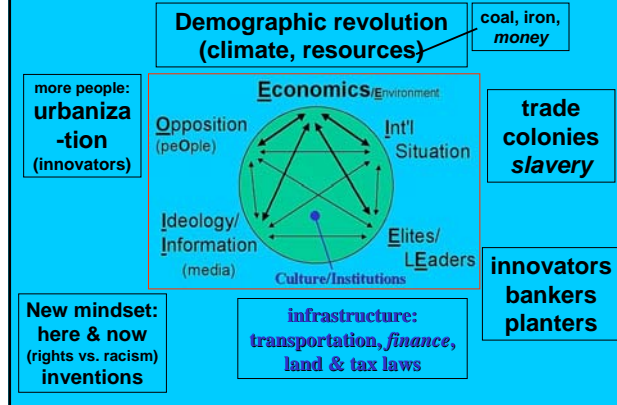
Key Inventions ...



- Steam engine
- Water frame
- Spinning jenny
- Textile factory



Ind. Rev.: Confluence of factors



Not lecture, but midterm...

- Textbook pp. 672-6: New Ideas & Ideologies
- A. Liberalism and Socialism
1. **Liberalism**: political and economic freedom
 2. **Socialism**: political, social, & economic equality
 3. Utopian socialism, Karl Marx, Communism
- B. Nationalism and Romanticism
1. 18th c. roots of 19th c. nationalism
 2. Romanticism: the reaction against rationalism

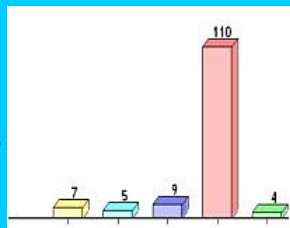
Comic of the Day: Hard Work



- Times do change...

Clicker Q 1: Slavery Forms

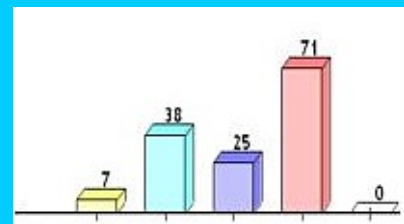
- In Islamic lands the most common form of slavery was
- A. plantation worker
 - B. miner
 - C. forced military enlistment
 - D. domestic servitude.



Clicker Q2: Numbers of Slaves

The Atlantic slave trade peaked at _____ captives shipped from 1700 to 1800.

- A. 500,000
- B. 20 million
- C. 1 million
- D. 6 million

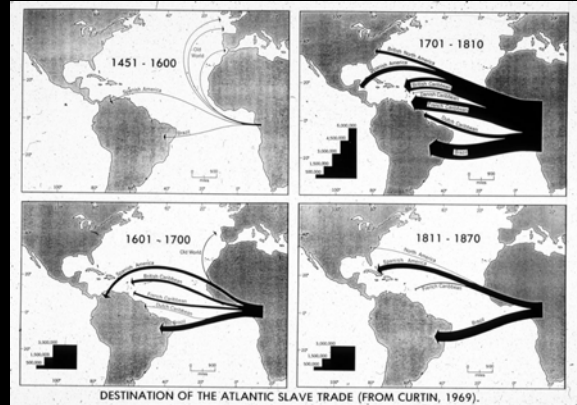


[Most people got this right]

Slavery Facts

- Existed since dawn of recorded history
 - e.g. construction in ancient Egypt (pyramids)
- Etymology
 - Latin "servus" (serf)
 - 10th century (900s): Slavs/sclavus=slaves of east/central Europe
- Types:
 - Domestic/reproductive vs. productive (indentured servitude)
 - Slavery as *status* vs. *chattel* slavery
- Timeline European – African slavery:
 - ancient Rome had slaves; medieval feudal system: serfs bound to land
 - Portuguese: 1441 from Africa to Lisbon
 - Spanish: 1505/19 for agriculture in Hispaniola
 - British colonies: 1619 to Jamestown settlement (tobacco on plantations)

Changing magnitude of slave trade



Slavery Stats

[see Equiano, 227ff]

- 1519-1880s: 9,300,000 total [8.5-12 million]
 - 1700-1800: 6+ mio.=2/3 of total
 - > the worst century
 - 50,000-90,000 per year (170-300/day for 300 days/yr)
 - 1760s: 63,500
 - 1770s: 58,000
 - 1780s: 89,000
 - 1790s: 76,000 (why did the number drop?)
 - In 1780s & 90s: 50% in British ships