

## Review - Planetary History

### Key Terms

**Great Divergence** : Term referencing how Europe's nineteenth century industrialization strengthened its power relative to Eastern Empires and non-Western peoples.

**European Miracle** : Term referencing the changes that enabled Europe to industrialize and escape the Malthusian trap that had locked human civilization to inefficient agriculture.

**Imperial Wave** : Term referencing the expansion of European empires after 1820 as the result of the geopolitical imbalance engendered by early industrialization of western field armies vs. traditional 'gunpowder' empires.

**Core-Periphery Model** : The countries of the world can be divided into two major world regions : the 'core' (major world powers and countries containing much of the wealth of the planet) and the 'periphery' (countries that aren't reaping the benefits of global wealth and globalization).

### Questions

#### 1. In what ways was the world different in 1800 vs. today?

<u>1800s</u>	<u>Today</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Farmed their food ; fruits/veggies and hunted meat</li><li>➤ Few modes of transportations ; horse carriages</li><li>➤ Short life expectancy</li><li>➤ Job to make money</li><li>➤ Human rights favored the 'white privileged man'</li><li>➤ Women were married off at a very young age and expected to stay home and take care of the house work, provide children (preferable to provide a male ; heir), usually arranged marriages and they sometimes didn't know/love one another</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Mass-produced agriculture + 'cultivate' meat</li><li>➤ Various modes of transportation : cars, planes, buses etc.</li><li>➤ Longer life expectancy</li><li>➤ Job because they love what they do</li><li>➤ Human rights covers everyone ; people of different races, sexes etc.</li><li>➤ Women can now pursue further education, don't need to get married at a young age, arranged marriages are less common (except in some countries), sexe of the baby doesn't matter much, can marry for love</li></ul>

## 2. According to historians what sparked the European Miracle?

- a. Protestantism and Enlightenment : Tradition of critical reflection and empiricism led to the development of western science that proved critical in development of technologies that fueled European industrialization.
  - i. Interest in nature → discover its secrets → development of technology
- b. Nationalism and Liberal State : Nationalism and constitutional government enabled western states to more efficiently harvest the energy, wealth and ingenuity of their citizens than despotic empires.
  - i. Liberal revolution : incentivised men to harness their energy towards benefits for the state
- c. Europe and Commercialization of World Economy : Western culture of individualism and greed motivated them to sail the seas, seize surplus and subjugate other peoples.

## 3. How did the industrial evolution evolve inside the global economy?

The Industrial Revolution transformed economies previously based on agriculture and handicrafts into economies based on large-scale industries, machine-made products and factory system. Advanced technology made existing industries more productive and efficient.

## 4. How did Britain escape a Malthusian Trap that had locked Europe's population in place?

- a. Nation state emerged
- b. Agricultural productivity rose & coal became available
- c. Regime of private property rights created essential conditions for industrialization and economic growth
- d. Technological breakthroughs & institutional developments diminished the shortage of lands and dangers of deforestations

**5. Asia was seemingly more economically advanced in 1800 so why didn't this region industrialize first?**

Asia could have industrialized, they had coal yet no availability of oil like in Britain. Asia's economy also depended on the rice they grew. The more labor work they did → meant the more rice cultivation increased → so they didn't need to look for something new.

**6. How did Europe's early industrialization upset the world's geopolitical balance?**

- a. Demands for commercial goods increased as the economy grew, mainly because of British Imperialism.
- b. Machine-made products didn't need to be made by skilled workers, and they could be mass-produced on a much larger scale.
- c. Countries who entered industrialization found themselves to have an economical growth and an increase in wealth.

**7. How did colonialism facilitate European industrialization?**

Europe's Great Powers exploited their early industrialization to establish economic hegemony over the non-Western world; its labor and resources were funneled into European development and enrichment. International division of labor emerged between Western countries (exported manufactured goods) and Asian countries (exported primary products).

**8. What forces spurred a deeper integration of the world system?**

- a. **Increasing European Power** → Colonial civilizing mission
- b. **Distance Levelling Technologies** → Shrinking world
- c. **Market Integration** → Local livelihood tied to capitalist system

### **What forces spurred a deeper integration of the world system?**

- **World in 1800;** Asia core of world economy and European merchants bind world regions
  - 1780-1860 Europe integrates Atlantic basin into its economy
- **1820-1869 Rising Western Hegemony:** Industrialization tips power towards European states vs. traditional gunpowder empires
  - Creation of World Commodity Market 1860-1908
- **Imperial Wave 1870-1909** brings most non-Western People under European rule
- **Modern World System;** European Industrial Core, Global Capitalist Economy, Modern Culture