

Unsettled World 1890 to 1914

Global Issues:

- An unequal relationship develops between industrialized world and non-industrialized world
- Countries seeking national identity (India, Latin America) begin to rewrite history of their ancient empires to promote national identity

European Issues:

- Large-scale migrations for factory jobs in urban areas
- Better sanitation and cultural amenities (parks, museums, opera houses)
- Industrial capitalism leads to boom-and-bust cycles
- Rise of giant banks and industrial corporations lead to economists and politicians wanting the state to manage national economies
- Time and Motion and Efficiency methods in factories opposed by manual laborers
- More women enter labor force, not just factories
- Growth of "Labor Parties" in politics, **socialism** begins to take hold in the working class
- Otto von Bismarck defused socialist activities by enacting social welfare measures
- Russia has massive labor unrest, strict czarist rule versus the working class
- Popular culture emerges: cultural choices define social or class identity
- Mass entertainment through sports
- Modernist scientists now think of probabilities rather than certainties.
- Anti-Semitism grows
- **Pan-Germanism** emerges, motivating the people to identify by race or blood instead of national boundaries.
- **Pan-Slavism** sought to unite all Slavs against their Austrian, German and Ottoman overlords

Middle-Eastern Issues:

- Partial collapse of the Ottoman Empire leads to political and military actions of European countries in an attempt to gain power.
- **Pan-Islamism** movement forms, to put aside the differences between Shiite and Sunni Muslims and work against European aggression

African Issues:

- Increasing anti-colonial sentiments
- Greatest where Europeans had conquered African people.
- Maji-Maji Revolt, Herero Wars – German East and German West Africa
- Anglo-Boer War saw the first concentration camps

Chinese Issues:

- China suffers population pressure and shortage of cultivatable land
- South Asian emigrants (mostly Chinese) as **coolies** within British colonies
- China's Open-Door policy brings more support for missionaries
- Sino-Japanese War leads to decline of Qing Dynasty
- Boxer and Taiping Rebellions due to hardship and poor economic conditions
- Western thought and Chinese culture start to balance
- Sun Yat-sen's version of Chinese nationhood based on Han Chinese nationalism

Indian Issues:

- Colonial rule prohibits many old laws against women such as *sati*, genital mutilation
- Nationalist leaders take hold in British India starting the "**Quit India**" movement using newspapers, pamphlets and journals.

North American Issues:

- Financial crisis in North America shows how quickly national financial matters become global matters
- The Progressive Reformers emerge in North America to correct wrongs of urbanization and industrialization
- Unrestricted immigration ends with the Chinese Exclusion Act
- Restrictive Immigration policies lead to loss of dominance by people of European descent

Latin American Issues:

- Mexico will start a second revolution forcing peasants' rights and land reforms.
- Communal landholdings for peasants will be created
- Latin America sees large numbers of poor European immigrants, upsets traditional racial hierarchies.

Source: Tignor, Adelman et al. *Worlds Together, Worlds Apart*, 4th edition. New York: W.W. Norton Chapter 18, pages 666 to 703.

