

## I. Haitian Revolution (1791)

A. It is important because it is the largest and most successful slave rebellion in human history. The result of the Haitian Revolution was the world's first republic founded and controlled by people of African descent.

### 1. Key Events

- a) **Haiti was France's most profitable colony.** It produced goods like sugar, coffee, indigo, and cotton. The majority of the work in Haiti was performed by African slaves.
- b) At the time of the revolution, there were only **40,000 white people** (most of who supported slavery or owned slaves), but there were over **500,000 black slaves.**
- c) **Inspired by the French Revolution,** slaves led by **Toussaint l'Overture,** who was formerly a slave overthrew the plantation owners on the island.
- d) In a very bloody war (that actually outlasted the French Revolution), 1/5 of the black Haitians were killed and over one-half of the white population of the island was killed.
- e) **Napoleon Bonaparte sent troops** to Haiti and captured **Toussaint l'Overture** (who died in 1803 in a French prison), but one of l'Overture's generals **Jean-Jacques Dessalines** (another former slave) took control of the slave armies. Eventually he defeated French and British forces and declared Haiti a new republic (a country with a democratic government.)

## II. Industrial Revolution (1750 - )

- A. It is important because it changed how billions of people to come afterwards would live there lives.
- B. It caused more people to move to cities.
- C. It caused the world's population to experience rapid growth.
- D. Gave birth to machinery and factories.

### 1. Key Events

- a) **The Industrial Revolution began in England in 1750 because...**
  - (1) England had access to coal fields and iron ore
  - (2) **James Watt, an Englishman, invented the coal-powered steam engine** which was used to pump water out of coal mines
  - (3) Eventually the steam engine would also be used to power **steam boats, trains, and factories**
- b) **The assembly line and interchangeable parts revolutionize factories**
  - (1) Rather than a single worker building a product from start to finish, factories began to incorporate the **assembly line.**
    - (a) **The assembly line** consisted of a line of workers who each performed one very simple, specific task. (For example: Person A puts a screw in a hole, then person B tightens the screw, person C makes sure the screw is tight enough, person D punches another hole, person E puts a screw in the new hole, person F tightens the screw, etc.)
  - (2) The assembly line made factory products more quickly and for less money
  - (3) Because goods were cheaper to make, they were more affordable for people to buy, which make the demand for the products higher, which created a need for more factories
  - (4) **Henry Ford** was one of the first people to use the **assembly line** at his **Ford** factories, which produced cars called "the Model T"

- (5) he also used **interchangeable parts** = machine parts that were easily repairable or replaceable.
  - (a) this made factories more profitable
  - (b) it also made their goods more affordable so the average person could buy them

## 2. Effects of the Industrial Revolution

- a) **Urbanization** - many people gave up their jobs as farmers and moved to cities to work in factories. Urbanization refers to this process.
- b) **Poor Working Conditions** - because factory owners were only concerned with making a profit, they often cared little about unsafe working conditions that their workers experienced. Factory jobs were often dangerous, with long hours and few breaks. If workers complained about the conditions they could easily be fired and replaced with a new worker.
- c) **Child Labor** - early in the industrial revolution it was not uncommon for children as young as 6 years old to be forced to work in factories.
  - (1) Eventually laws were passed that forbid children to work until they reached a more mature age.
  - (2) Public schools began as a way to teach children the skills they would need to one day work in a factory
- d) **Labor Unions** were created as a result of poor factory working conditions. In labor unions, workers would come together to demand better working conditions from the factory owner. Their joining together to protest working conditions is called **collective bargaining**.
  - (1) The best tool labor unions have is the ability to **go on strike**, which means that the workers in a union refuse to work unless their demands for better pay or work conditions are met.
- e) **Social Classes** were a result of the industrial revolution. A few people became extraordinarily wealthy while most people remained in the middle and lower classes
- f) **Capitalism and Socialism**
  - (1) **Capitalism** is an economic system in which individuals control the **means of production** such as factories, farms, or other places in which people might work. Individuals also control **capital**, which is money that they might use to buy goods or invest in companies.
  - (2) Capitalism is based on **competition**. In a capitalist system, the best companies are rewarded and less good companies lose money. For this reason, companies continually try to get better.
  - (3) **Socialism** is an economic system invented by **Karl Marx**.
  - (4) **Karl Marx** believed that eventually, in all capitalist societies, a small number of wealthy individuals would come to control most of the means of production and most of the capital. They would selfishly keep it for themselves so that the average person would become poorer over time while wealthy people became richer. Therefore, Marx believed that governments should enforce **socialism**, an economic system in which every individual would make the same amount of money, and government would control capital and means of production. In this system, there **is no competition**.
  - (5) **Communism** is the most extreme form of socialism. It is a government policy in which **governments use strict laws to force its people to be economically socialist**.