Social Studies 10-1

Unit 2: Legacies of historical globalization

Foundations of historical globalization

Cotton and a mill town

- In the 1800s British mills spun cotton at a scale far beyond a row of hand looms.
- Much of the fibre and much of the later cloth market sat in colonized lands, including India.
- Indian hand weavers lost markets as factory cloth and colonial rules reshaped their trade.



Four foundations of the cotton trade

- Capitalism supplied the profit motive for plantations, factories, and chartered companies.
- Industrialization turned cotton and other raw goods into factory products at huge volume.
- Imperialism and Eurocentrism organized labour, land, and the story Europe told about that system.

Key terms

capitalism

Capitalism is an economic system in which private owners invest money in production and seek profit from the sale.

industrialization

Industrialization is the shift to machine production in factories, with wage workers and goods made at a new scale.

historical globalization

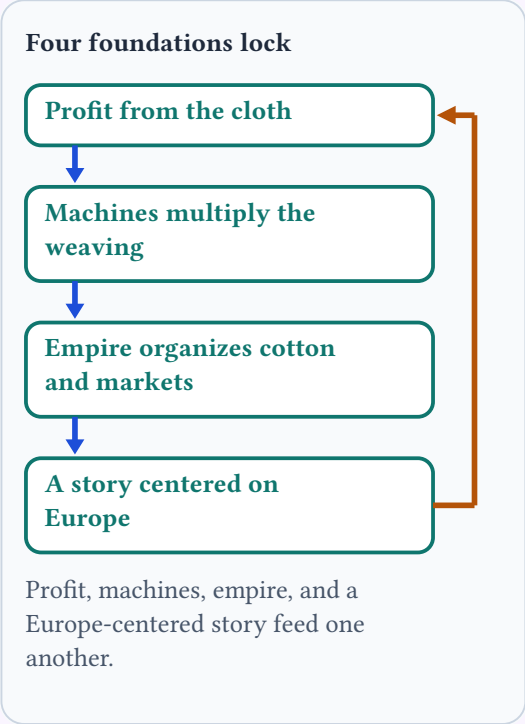
Historical globalization is the long linking of distant societies through trade, empire, migration, and technology before the digital economy.

empire

An empire is a state that rules territories and peoples beyond its home country.

Links among the four foundations

- Investors buy machines because they expect profit. That is capitalism feeding industrialization.
- Empires secure fibre, ports, and customers. That is imperialism feeding the factory.
- School stories that start at the mill and shrink the weaver are Eurocentrism serving the same system.



Profit, machines, empire, and a Europe-centered story feed one another.

Foundation table for cotton

- Raw cotton grown in India was shipped to mills in Britain, and the finished cloth was shipped back to India to sell.
- Capitalism: mill owners and investors seek profit from machine-made cloth.
- Industrialization: spinning machines and wage workers raise the volume of cloth.
- Imperialism and Eurocentrism: colonial rules steer Indian cotton, and textbooks treat the British mill as the center of the story.



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Facts and foundations

- Profit: an owner borrows money to add spindles and expects cloth sales to pay the debt.
- Machine: a steam-driven mill employs wage workers and out-produces a row of hand looms.
- Empire and story: colonial policy opens the Indian market to British cloth, and a textbook calls the mill the birth of the mod-ern world.

Canadian timber exports

- Square timber from eastern forests sold to British buyers in the 1800s.
- Investors and wage camps organized the cut.
- Imperial trade preferences and a story of ‘empty forest’ shaped who benefited.

Review

- A factory opens in an industrial city.
- The raw material grows in a colonized countryside.
- The answer uses all four foundations and says where empire grips the route.

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