Social Studies 10-2

Unit 2: Legacies of historical globalization

Foundations of historical globalization

Mills and charters

- A textbook contents page opens the story of Canada with a European ship and leaves ancient nations off the first chapter.
- A cotton mill in Britain in the early 1800s spins fibre for buyers an ocean away.
- A chartered company claims a trade region under a European crown and sells furs into distant markets.

Four foundations of the old story

- Eurocentrism treats European history and European standards as the centre of the story and as the measure of progress.
- Capitalism is private ownership and selling through markets, growing with trade. Industrialization is factory production in the 1700s and 1800s.
- Imperialism, which the next lesson takes apart, is empire building through markets, land, and political power.

Key terms

Eurocentrism

Eurocentrism is a worldview that places European history and standards at the centre of what counts as progress.

capitalism

Capitalism is an economic system of private ownership and production for markets, expanding as trade stretches over longer distances.

industrialization

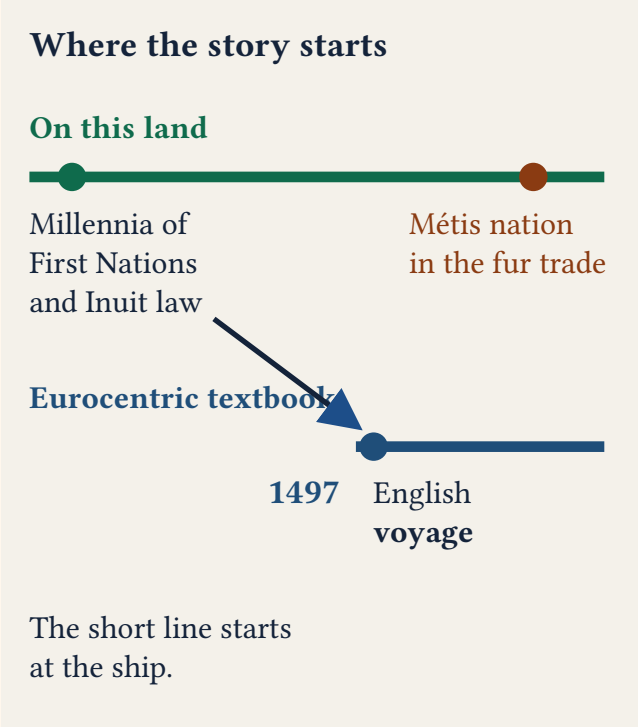
Industrialization is the shift to factory production, strong in Britain and spreading elsewhere during the 1700s and 1800s.

imperialism

Imperialism, previewed here as empire-building, is the extension of a state's markets, land control, and political power over other peoples.

Two ways to start the story

- A Eurocentric textbook starts Canadian history at European arrival and treats European institutions as the model of progress.
- First Nations and Inuit governed here long before a European ship arrived.
- Métis nationhood grew later, through kinship and work in the fur trade.
- Beside those timelines: capitalism is private market production, industrialization is factories, and imperialism is empire building.



Four scenes

- A textbook opens the story of Canada with an English voyage in 1497. The decisive feature is a start centred on Europe. That is Eurocentrism.
- Private merchants own a warehouse and sell manufactured cloth into the fur trade. The decisive feature is a private market sale. That is capitalism.
- A cotton mill in Lancashire in 1830 employs wage workers at powered machines. The decisive feature is the factory. That is industrialization.
- A crown grants a company the right to govern a trade region. The decisive feature is empire building. That is imperialism.

Mills and charters on a map

- A British mill sells cotton cloth to a chartered company that trades in North America.
- The company holds a monopoly on the trade and acts under a European crown.
- Separate the factory, which is industrialization, the private market sale, which is capitalism, and the crown's control, which is imperialism.



Review

- Say what Eurocentrism claims about whose history and whose standards count as progress.
- Give the Indigenous perspective that history on this land long predates European arrival.
- Add a one sentence definition of capitalism and a one sentence definition of industrialization.

The four foundations

- Eurocentrism centres European history and standards as the measure of progress.
- Capitalism is private market production, and industrialization is factory production in the 1700s and 1800s.
- Imperialism is previewed as empire building and defined through markets, land, and power next.

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