

◀ **METHOD 1** ▶ **Comment on the following sources**

|           |   |
|-----------|---|
| GUIDELINE | SOCIAL MOBILITY: EMIGRATION, A REMEDY TO INEQUALITY |
|-----------|---|

The industrial revolution produced wealth as a new class of great capitalist employers made enormous fortunes. They became the nation's new aristocrats savouring their lives of wealth and luxury. They, however, took little or no part personally in the work of their factories, their hundreds of workmen were individually unknown to them [...].

This revolution, however, didn't always produce well-being. [...] The misery which came on large sections of the working people at this epoch was often due to a fall in wages [...]. But they also suffered from the rise of prices, especially from the high price of bread, and from the conditions of labour under the factory system. So Trades-Unions began a fight which looked as if it were between mortal enemies rather than joint producers

Arnold Toynbee, *The Industrial Revolution in England*, 1864.

The industrial revolution produced wealth as a new class of great capitalist employers made enormous fortunes. They became the nation's new aristocrats savouring their lives of wealth and luxury. They, however, took little or no part personally in the work of their factories, their hundreds of workmen were individually unknown to them [...].

This revolution, however, didn't always produce well-being. [...] The misery which came on large sections of the working people at this epoch was often due to a fall in wages [...]. But they also suffered from the rise of prices, especially from the high price of bread, and from the conditions of labour under the factory system. So Trades-Unions began a fight which looked as if it were between mortal enemies rather than joint producers

Arnold Toynbee, *The Industrial Revolution in England*, 1864.

The industrial revolution produced wealth as a new class of great capitalist employers made enormous fortunes. They became the nation's new aristocrats savouring their lives of wealth and luxury. They, however, took little or no part personally in the work of their factories, their hundreds of workmen were individually unknown to them [...].

This revolution, however, didn't always produce well-being. [...] The misery which came on large sections of the working people at this epoch was often due to a fall in wages [...]. But they also suffered from the rise of prices, especially from the high price of bread, and from the conditions of labour under the factory system. So Trades-Unions began a fight which looked as if it were between mortal enemies rather than joint producers

Arnold Toynbee, *The Industrial Revolution in England*, 1864.



Here & There or Emigration a Remedy. *Punch Magazine*, 15 July 1848.

◀ **METHOD 2** ▶ **Comment on the following sources**

|           |  |
|-----------|--|
| GUIDELINE | ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL JUSTIFICATIONS FOR ANGLO-SAXON EMPIRES |
|-----------|--|

Shall the American people continue their march toward the commercial supremacy of the world? And shall we occupy new markets for what our farmers raise, our factories make. Yes.

If England can govern foreign lands, so can America. [...] If any man tells you that trade does not depends on government influence, ask him why England does not abandon South Africa, Egypt, India. [...] So, we see England, the greatest strategist of history, plant her flag on Gibraltar, in the Bermudas, everywhere.

So Hawaii furnishes us a naval base in the heart of the Pacific; [...] Manila another at the gates of Asia — Asia, [...] whose commerce with the United Kingdom alone amounts to hundreds of millions of dollars every year ; [...] Within five decades the bulk of Oriental commerce will be ours.

“The March of the Flag”, speech, Albert J. Beveridge, Sept. 16, 1898.

Shall the American people continue their march toward the commercial supremacy of the world? And shall we occupy new markets for what our farmers raise, our factories make. Yes.

If England can govern foreign lands, so can America. [...] If any man tells you that trade does not depends on government influence, ask him why England does not abandon South Africa, Egypt, India. [...] So, we see England, the greatest strategist of history, plant her flag on Gibraltar, in the Bermudas, everywhere.

So Hawaii furnishes us a naval base in the heart of the Pacific; [...] Manila another at the gates of Asia — Asia, [...] whose commerce with the United Kingdom alone amounts to hundreds of millions of dollars every year ; [...] Within five decades the bulk of Oriental commerce will be ours.

“The March of the Flag”, speech, Albert J. Beveridge, Sept. 16, 1898.

Shall the American people continue their march toward the commercial supremacy of the world? And shall we occupy new markets for what our farmers raise, our factories make. Yes.

If England can govern foreign lands, so can America. [...] If any man tells you that trade does not depends on government influence, ask him why England does not abandon South Africa, Egypt, India. [...] So, we see England, the greatest strategist of history, plant her flag on Gibraltar, in the Bermudas, everywhere.

So Hawaii furnishes us a naval base in the heart of the Pacific; [...] Manila another at the gates of Asia — Asia, [...] whose commerce with the United Kingdom alone amounts to hundreds of millions of dollars every year ; [...] Within five decades the bulk of Oriental commerce will be ours.

“The March of the Flag”, speech, Albert J. Beveridge, Sept. 16, 1898.

Shall the American people continue their march toward the commercial supremacy of the world? And shall we occupy new markets for what our farmers raise, our factories make. Yes.

If England can govern foreign lands, so can America. [...] If any man tells you that trade does not depends on government influence, ask him why England does not abandon South Africa, Egypt, India. [...] So, we see England, the greatest strategist of history, plant her flag on Gibraltar, in the Bermudas, everywhere.

So Hawaii furnishes us a naval base in the heart of the Pacific; [...] Manila another at the gates of Asia — Asia, [...] whose commerce with the United Kingdom alone amounts to hundreds of millions of dollars every year ; [...] Within five decades the bulk of Oriental commerce will be ours.

“The March of the Flag”, speech, Albert J. Beveridge, Sept. 16, 1898.



The white man's burden. Victor Gillam, *Judge Magazine*, 1 April 1899.

◀ CASE STUDIES ▶ Oral presentations

## CS1 - A new economy : two industrial nations

How did Britain and then the USA become the world's first industrial powers?

- The first Industrial Revolution in Britain
- A shift in power
- The second Industrial Revolution in the USA

## CS2 - New societies : two urban societies

How did the British and American populations adapt to new living conditions?

- Population changes
- Urban growth and inequalities in Britain
- Urban growth and inequalities in the USA

### CS3 - New societies : two fairer societies?

**CS3 - New societies : two taller societies:**  
How did the British and Americans fight for more rights?

- More right for workers
- Political reform in Britain
- More rights for all Americans?

#### CS4 - New territories : two expanding peoples

### 034 - New territories : two expanding peoples

How did the British and Americans settle in and control new land?

- British emigration
- The British empire
- American expansion

Online resources @ <http://www.evoltairehg.fr>  
Mail to [euro@evoltairehg.fr](mailto:euro@evoltairehg.fr) ;  
Translation, pronunciation @ <https://www.linguee.fr> ;  
Dictionary @ <https://simple.wiktionary.org> ;  
Encyclopaedia @ <https://simple.wikipedia.org>

Online resources @ <http://www.evoltairehg.fr>  
Mail to [euro@evoltairehg.fr](mailto:euro@evoltairehg.fr) ;  
Translation, pronunciation @ <https://www.linguee.fr> ;  
Dictionary @ <https://simple.wiktionary.org> ;  
Encyclopaedia @ <https://simple.wikipedia.org>

Online resources @ <http://www.evoltairehg.fr>  
Mail to [euro@evoltairehg.fr](mailto:euro@evoltairehg.fr) ;  
Translation, pronunciation @ <https://www.linguee.fr> ;  
Dictionary @ <https://simple.wiktionary.org> ;  
Encyclopaedia @ <https://simple.wikipedia.org>

Online resources @ <http://www.evoltairehg.fr>  
Mail to [euro@evoltairehg.fr](mailto:euro@evoltairehg.fr) ;  
Translation, pronunciation @ <https://www.linguee.fr> ;  
Dictionary @ <https://simple.wiktionary.org> ;  
Encyclopaedia @ <https://simple.wikipedia.org>

Online resources @ <http://www.evoltairehg.fr>  
Mail to [euro@evoltairehg.fr](mailto:euro@evoltairehg.fr) ;  
Translation, pronunciation @ <https://www.linguee.fr> ;  
Dictionary @ <https://simple.wiktionary.org> ;  
Encyclopaedia @ <https://simple.wikipedia.org>