

Age of Revolutions & Imperialism 1750-1900

TOPIC 5.1 The Age of Enlightenment

Learning Objective A

Explain the intellectual and ideological context in which revolutions swept the Atlantic world from 1750 to 1900.

- A. Enlightenment philosophies applied new ways of understanding and empiricist approaches to both the natural world and human relationships; they also reexamined the role that religion played in public life and emphasized the importance of reason. Philosophers developed new political ideas about the individual, natural rights, and the social contract.
- B. The rise and diffusion of Enlightenment thought that questioned established traditions in all areas of life often preceded revolutions and rebellions against existing governments.
- C. Nationalism also became a major force shaping the historical development of states and empires.

Learning Objective B

Explain how the Enlightenment affected societies over time.

- A. Enlightenment ideas and religious ideals influenced various reform movements. These reform movements contributed to the expansion of rights, as seen in expanded suffrage, the abolition of slavery, and the end of serfdom.
- B. Demands for women's suffrage and an emergent feminism challenged political and gender hierarchies.

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES

Demands:

- Mary Wollstonecraft's *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*
- Olympe de Gouges's *Rights of Woman and of the Female Citizen*
- Seneca Falls Conference (1848) organized by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott

TOPIC 5.2 Nationalism and Revolutions in the Period from 1750 to 1900

Learning Objective C

Explain causes and effects of the various revolutions in the period from 1750 to 1900.

- A. People around the world developed a new sense of commonality based on language, religion, social customs, and territory. This was sometimes harnessed by governments to foster a sense of unity.
- B. The 18th century marked the beginning of an intense period of revolution and rebellion against existing governments, leading to the establishment of new nation-states around the world.
- C. Discontent with monarchist and imperial rule encouraged the development of systems of government and various ideologies, including democracy and 19th-century liberalism.
- D. Colonial subjects in the Americas led a series of rebellions inspired by democratic ideals. The American Revolution, and its successful establishment of a republic, the United States of America, was a model and inspiration for a number of the revolutions that followed. The American Revolution, the Haitian Revolution, and the Latin American independence movements facilitated the emergence of independent states in the Americas.
- E. The ideas of Enlightenment philosophers, as reflected in revolutionary documents— including the American Declaration of
- F. Independence during the American Revolution, the French “Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen” during the French Revolution, and Bolívar’s “Letter from Jamaica” on the eve of the Latin American revolutions— influenced resistance to existing political authority, often in pursuit of independence and democratic ideals.
- G. Newly imagined national communities often linked this new national identity with borders of the state, and in some cases, nationalists challenged boundaries or sought unification of fragmented regions.

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES

Call for national unification or liberation:

- Propaganda Movement in the Philippines
- Maori nationalism and the New Zealand wars in New Zealand
- Puerto Rico—writings of Lola Rodríguez de Tió
- German and Italian unifications
- Balkan nationalisms
- Ottomanism

TOPIC 5.3 Industrial Revolution

Learning Objective D

Explain how environmental factors contributed to industrialization from 1750 to 1900. evolution Begins

A. A variety of factors contributed to the growth of industrial production and eventually resulted in the Industrial Revolution, including:

- Proximity to waterways; access to rivers and canals
- Geographical distribution of coal, iron, and timber
- Urbanization
- Improved agricultural productivity
- Legal protection of private property
- Access to foreign resources
- Accumulation of capital

B. The development of the factory system concentrated production in a single location and led to an increasing degree of specialization of labor.

TOPIC 5.4 Industrialization Spreads in the Period from 1750 to 1900

Learning Objective E

Explain how different modes and locations of production have developed and changed over time.

A. The rapid development of steam-powered industrial production in European countries and the U.S. contributed to the increase in these regions' share of global manufacturing during the first Industrial Revolution. While Middle Eastern and Asian countries continued to produce manufactured goods, these regions' share in global manufacturing declined.

B. As new methods of industrial production became more common in parts of northwestern Europe, they spread to other parts of Europe and the United States, Russia, and Japan.

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES

Decline of Middle Eastern and Asian share in global manufacturing:

- Shipbuilding in India and Southeast Asia
- Iron works in India
- Textile production in India and Egypt

TOPIC 5.5 Technology of the Industrial Age

Learning Objective F

Explain how technology shaped economic production over time.

A. The development of machines, including steam engines and the internal combustion engine, made it possible to take advantage of both existing and vast newly discovered resources of energy stored in fossil fuels, specifically coal and oil. The fossil fuels revolution greatly increased the energy available to human societies.

B. The "second industrial revolution" led to new methods in the production of steel, chemicals, electricity, and precision machinery during the second half of the 19th century.

C. Railroads, steamships, and the telegraph made exploration, development, and communication possible in interior regions globally, which led to increased trade and migration.

TOPIC 5.6 Industrialization: Government's Role from 1750 to 1900

Learning Objective G

Explain the causes and effects of economic strategies of different states and empires.

A. As the influence of the Industrial Revolution grew, a small number of states and governments promoted their own state-sponsored visions of industrialization.

B. The expansion of U.S. and European influence in Asia led to internal reform in Japan that supported industrialization and led to the growing regional power of Japan in the Meiji Era.

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLE

State-sponsored visions of industrialization:

- Muhammad Ali's development of a cotton textile industry in Egypt

TOPIC 5.7 Economic Developments and Innovations in the Industrial Age

Learning Objective H

Explain the development of economic systems, ideologies, and institutions and how they contributed to change in the period from 1750 to 1900.

A. Western European countries began abandoning mercantilism and adopting free trade policies, partly in response to the growing acceptance of Adam Smith's theories of laissez-faire capitalism and free markets.

B. The global nature of trade and production contributed to the proliferation of large-scale transnational businesses that relied on new practices in banking and finance.

C. The development of industrial capitalism led to increased standards of living for some, and continued improvement in manufacturing methods that increased the availability, affordability, and variety of consumer goods

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES

Transnational businesses:

- Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (HSBC)
- Unilever based in England and the Netherlands and operating in British West Africa and the Belgian Congo

Financial instruments:

- Stock markets
- Limited-liability corporations

TOPIC 5.8 Reactions to the Industrial Economy from 1750 to 1900

Learning Objective I

Explain the causes and effects of calls for changes in industrial societies from 1750 to 1900.

A. In response to the social and economic changes brought about by industrial capitalism, some governments, organizations, and individuals promoted various types of political, social, educational, and urban reforms.

B. In industrialized states, many workers organized themselves, often in labor unions, to improve working conditions, limit hours, and gain higher wages. Workers' movements and political parties emerged in different areas, promoting alternative visions of society.

C. Discontent with established power structures encouraged the development of various ideologies, including those espoused by Karl Marx, and the ideas of socialism and communism.

D. In response to the expansion of industrializing states, some governments in Asia and Africa, including the Ottoman Empire and Qing China, sought to reform and modernize their economies and militaries. Reform efforts were often resisted by some members of government or established elite groups.

TOPIC 5.9 Society and the Industrial Age

Learning Objective J

Explain how industrialization caused change in existing social hierarchies and standards of living.

A. New social classes, including the middle class and the industrial working class, developed.

B. While women and often children in working class families typically held wage-earning jobs to supplement their families' income, middle-class women who did not have the same economic demands to satisfy were increasingly limited to roles in the household or roles focused on child development.

C. The rapid urbanization that accompanied global capitalism at times led to a variety of challenges, including pollution, poverty, increased crime, public health crises, housing shortages, and insufficient infrastructure to accommodate urban growth.

TOPIC 5.10 Continuity and Change in the Industrial Age

Learning Objective K

Explain the extent to which industrialization brought change from 1750 to 1900.

REVIEW: UNIT 5 KEY CONCEPTS

- A. The development of industrial capitalism led to increased standards of living for some, and to continued improvement in manufacturing methods that increased the availability, affordability, and variety of consumer goods.
- B. Railroads, steamships, and the telegraph made exploration, development, and communication possible in interior regions globally, which led to increased trade and migration.
- C. The 18th century marked the beginning of an intense period of revolution and rebellion against existing governments, leading to the establishment of new nation-states around the world.
- D. Enlightenment philosophies applied new ways of understanding and empiricist approaches to both the natural world and human relationships; they also reexamined the role that religion played in public life and emphasized the importance of reason. Philosophers developed new political ideas about the individual, natural rights, and the social contract.
- E. The rise and diffusion of Enlightenment thought that questioned established traditions in all areas of life often preceded revolutions and rebellions against existing governments.
- F. Nationalism also became a major force shaping the historical development of states and empires

TOPIC 6.1 Rationales for Imperialism from 1750 to 1900

Learning Objective A

Explain how ideologies contributed to the development of imperialism from 1750 to 1900.

A. A range of cultural, religious, and racial ideologies were used to justify imperialism, including Social Darwinism, nationalism, the concept of the civilizing mission, and the desire to religiously convert indigenous populations.

Topic 6.2 State Expansion from 1750 to 1900

Learning Objective B

Compare processes by which state power shifted in various parts of the world from 1750 to 1900.

- A. Some states with existing colonies strengthened their control over those colonies and in some cases assumed direct control over colonies previously held by non-state entities.
- B. European states as well as the United States and Japan acquired territories throughout Asia and the Pacific, while Spanish and Portuguese influence declined.
- C. Many European states used both warfare and diplomacy to expand their empires in Africa.
- D. Europeans established settler colonies in some parts of their empires.
- E. The United States, Russia, and Japan expanded their land holdings by conquering and settling neighboring territories.

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES

Non-state to state colonial control:

- Shift from the private ownership of the Congo by King Leopold II to the Belgium government
- Shift from the Dutch East India Company to Dutch government control in Indonesia and Southeast Asia

European states that expanded empires in Africa:

- Britain in West Africa
- Belgium in the Congo

- French in West Africa Settler colonies established in empires:
- New Zealand

TOPIC 6.3 Indigenous Responses to State Expansion from 1750 to 1900

Learning Objective C

Explain how and why internal and external factors have influenced the process of state building from 1750 to 1900.

A. Increasing questions about political authority and growing nationalism contributed to anticolonial movements.

B. Anti-imperial resistance took various forms, including direct resistance within empires and the creation of new states on the peripheries.

C. Increasing discontent with imperial rule led to rebellions, some of which were influenced by religious ideas.

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES

Direct resistance:

- Túpac Amaru II's rebellion in Peru
- Samory Touré's military battles in West Africa
- Yaa Asantewaa War in West Africa
- 1857 rebellion in India
- Establishment of independent states in the Balkans
- Sokoto Caliphate in modern-day Nigeria
- Cherokee Nation
- Zulu Kingdom Rebellions:
- Ghost Dance in the U.S.
- Xhosa Cattle-Killing Movement in Southern Africa
- Mahdist wars in Sudan

Topic 6.4 Global Economic Development from 1750 to 1900

Learning Objective D

Explain how various environmental factors contributed to the development of the global economy from 1750 to 1900.

A. The need for raw materials for factories and increased food supplies for the growing population in urban centers led to the growth of export economies around the world that specialized in commercial extraction of natural resources and the production of food and industrial crops. The profits from these raw materials were used to purchase finished goods.

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES

Resource export economies:

- Cotton production in Egypt
- Rubber extraction in the Amazon and the Congo basin
- The palm oil trade in West Africa
- The guano industries in Peru and Chile
- Meat from Argentina and Uruguay
- Diamonds from Africa

TOPIC 6.5 Economic Imperialism from 1750 to 1900

Learning Objective E

Explain how various economic factors contributed to the development of the global economy from 1750 to 1900.

A. Industrialized states and businesses within those states practiced economic imperialism primarily in Asia and Latin America.

B. Trade in some commodities was organized in a way that gave merchants and companies based in Europe and the U.S. a distinct economic advantage.

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES

Industrialized states practicing economic imperialism:

- Britain and France expanding their influence in China through the Opium Wars
 - The construction of the Port of Buenos Aires with the support of British firms
- Commodities that contributed to European and American economic advantage:
- Opium produced in the Middle East or South Asia and exported to China
 - Cotton grown in South Asia and Egypt and exported to Great Britain and other European countries
 - Palm oil produced in sub-Saharan Africa and exported to European countries
 - Copper extracted in Chile

TOPIC 6.6 Causes of Migration in an Interconnected World

Learning Objective F

Explain how various environmental factors contributed to the development of varied patterns of migration from 1750 to 1900.

A. Migration in many cases was influenced by changes in demographics in both industrialized and unindustrialized societies that presented challenges to existing patterns of living.

B. Because of the nature of new modes of transportation, both internal and external migrants increasingly relocated to cities. This pattern contributed to the significant global urbanization of the 19th century. The new methods of transportation also allowed or many migrants to return, periodically or permanently, to their home societies.

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES

Return of migrants:

- Japanese agricultural workers in the Pacific
- Lebanese merchants in the Americas
- Italian industrial workers in Argentina

Migrants:

- Irish to the United States
- British engineers and geologists to South Asia and Africa

Learning Objective G

Explain how various economic factors contributed to the development of varied patterns of migration from 1750 to 1900.

A. Many individuals chose freely to relocate, often in search of work.

B. The new global capitalist economy continued to rely on coerced and semi-coerced labor migration, including slavery, Chinese and Indian indentured servitude, and convict labor.

TOPIC 6.7 Effects of Migration

Learning Objective H

Explain how and why new patterns of migration affected society from 1750 to 1900.

A. Migrants tended to be male, leaving women to take on new roles in the home society that had been formerly occupied by men.

B. Migrants often created ethnic enclaves in different parts of the world that helped transplant their culture into new environments.

C. Receiving societies did not always embrace immigrants, as seen in the various degrees of ethnic and racial prejudice and the ways states attempted to regulate the increased flow of people across their borders.

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES

Migrant ethnic enclaves:

- Chinese in Southeast Asia, the Caribbean, South America, and North America

- Indians in East and Southern Africa, the Caribbean, and Southeast Asia
- Irish in North America
- Italians in North and South America Regulation of immigrants:
- Chinese Exclusion Act
- White Australia policy

TOPIC 6.8 Causation in the Imperial Age

Learning Objective I

Explain the relative significance of the effects of imperialism from 1750 to 1900.

Review Key Concepts:

- A. The development of industrial capitalism led to increased standards of living for some, and to continued improvement in manufacturing methods that increased the availability, affordability, and variety of consumer goods.
- B. As states industrialized, they also expanded existing overseas empires and established new colonies and transoceanic relationships.
- C. The 18th century marked the beginning of an intense period of revolution and rebellion against existing governments, leading to the establishment of new nation-states around the world.
- D. As a result of the emergence of transoceanic empires and a global capitalist economy, migration patterns changed dramatically, and the numbers of migrants increased significantly.