

### Unit 3: AP World History Schedule 1750-1900

To be **completed** the week of **March 12**

\_\_\_ **100 Pts: Unit 3 Notes Due March 14:** Prior to each quiz the notes must be shown and stamped. After each chapter show me them to be stamped and to receive credit at the end of the unit. The notes and documents are all found on historyuncorked.com. **If they are not completed by the test date you will not be penalized, though they are recommended!**

\_\_\_ **50 Pts: Document Interpretation Due February 3:** (Interpret 10 written documents/10 pictures/cartoons) To earn credit you must show me what you wrote and show you understand each document. After proving you understand the documents you will get them stamped. (You can work on these together. If you are having issues with documents do not hesitate to ask)

1. Which document is it
2. Who is the Author, where is he from, is it a painting, drawing, or written.
3. What is the main topic of the document and meaning
4. Explain the relevance of this document to the time period

\_\_\_ **50 Pts for each: Crash Course Due February 12:** Must watch 8 of the 15. For your points you must explain/discuss the crash course with me. Must do at least 2 Khan. **(Turn in at one time)**

**#26 7 years war**

**#28 Tea, Taxes, and American Revolution**

**#29 French Revolution**

**#30 Haitian Revolution**

**#31 Latin American Revolution**

**#32 Coal, Steam, and the Industrial Revolution**

**Khan Academy French Revolution**

**Khan Imperialism**

**#33 Capitalism & Socialism**

**#34 Samurai, Daimyo, and Matthew Perry**

**#35 Imperialism**

**#214 Railroads**

**#213 Asia Response to Imperialism**

**Khan Latin American Revolutions**

**Khan Russian Empire**

**Chapter Quizzes:**

\_\_\_ **100 Pts: Chapter 28-29 Quiz done on Quia (Due Jan 21)**

\_\_\_ **100 Pts: Chapter 30-31 Quiz done on Quiz (Due Feb 4)**

\_\_\_ **100 Pts: Paper 5 (Due Jan 24)**

\_\_\_ **100 Pts DBQ 4 (Due Jan 31)**

\_\_\_ **100 Pts: Vocab Test Due Feb 11**

\_\_\_ **100 Pts Thesis Test #3 Feb 7**

\_\_\_ **100 Pts: Short Answer Test Feb 7**

\_\_\_ **100 Pts: Unit Test Feb 14:**

\_\_\_ **50 Pts: Extra Credit: **\*\*Note\*\*** Upon finishing early with everything you will be expected to either work on the AP Project or do a variety of workbook assignments to prepare you for the AP Exam**

## Period 5: Industrialization and Global Integration,

c. 1750 to c. 1900

### Key Concept 5.1. Industrialization and Global Capitalism

Industrialization fundamentally altered the production of goods around the world. It not only changed how goods were produced and consumed, as well as what was considered a “good,” but it also had far-reaching effects on the global economy, social relations, and culture. Although it is common to speak of an “Industrial Revolution,” the process of industrialization was a gradual one that unfolded over the course of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, eventually becoming global.

#### I. Industrialization fundamentally changed how goods were produced.

A. A variety of *factors led to the rise of industrial production.*

Required examples of ***factors leading to the rise of industrial production:***

- Europe’s location on the Atlantic Ocean
- The geographical distribution of coal, iron and timber
- European demographic changes
- Urbanization
- Improved agricultural productivity
- Legal protection of private property
- An abundance of rivers and canals
- Access to foreign resources
- The accumulation of capital

B. The development of machines, including steam engines and the internal combustion engine, made it possible to exploit vast new resources of energy stored in fossil fuels, specifically coal and oil. The “fossil fuels” revolution greatly increased the energy available to human societies.

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

D. As the 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.

E. The “second industrial revolution” led to new methods in the production of steel, chemicals, electricity and precision machinery during the second half of the nineteenth century.

#### II. New patterns of global trade and production developed and further integrated the global economy as industrialists sought raw materials and new markets for the increasing amount and array of goods produced in their factories.

A. The need for raw materials for the 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 mass producing *single natural resources*. The profits from these raw materials were used to purchase finished goods.

B. The rapid development of industrial production contributed to the *decline of economically productive, agriculturally based economies.*

**Examples:** of the ***production and export of single natural resources***, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- Cotton
- Rubber
- Palm oil
- Sugar
- Wheat
- Meat
- Guano
- Metals and minerals

Example: of a ***declining agriculturally based economy***, either the one below or an example of your

choice:

- Textile production in India

C. The rapid increases in productivity caused by industrial production encouraged *industrialized states to seek out new consumer markets* for their finished goods.

D. The need for specialized and limited metals for industrial production, as well as the global demand for gold, silver and diamonds as forms of wealth, led to the development of *extensive mining centers*.

### **III. To facilitate investments at all levels of industrial production, financiers developed and expanded various financial institutions.**

A. The ideological inspiration for economic changes lies in the development of capitalism and classical liberalism associated with Adam Smith and John Stuart Mill.

B. *Financial instruments* expanded.

Example: of **new consumer market**, either the one below or an example of your choice:

- British and French attempts to “open up” the Chinese market during the nineteenth century

Example: of **mining centers**, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- Copper mines in Mexico
- Gold and diamond mines in South Africa

Example: of **financial instruments**, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- Stock markets
- Insurance
- Gold standard
- Limited liability

C. The global nature of trade and production contributed to the proliferation of *large-scale transnational businesses*.

### **IV. There were major developments in transportation and communication.**

- Railroads
- Steamships
- Telegraphs
- Canals

### **V. The development and spread of global capitalism led to a variety of responses.**

A. In industrialized states, many workers organized themselves to improve working conditions, limit hours, and gain higher wages, while others opposed capitalist exploitation of workers by promoting *alternative visions of society*.

B. In Qing China and the Ottoman Empire, some members of the government resisted economic change and attempted to maintain preindustrial forms of economic production.

**Example:** of **transnational businesses**, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- The United Fruit Company
- The HSBC — Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation

Example: of **alternative visions**, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- Utopian socialism
- Marxism
- Anarchism

C. In a small number of states, governments promoted their own *state-sponsored visions of industrialization*.

D. In response to criticisms of industrial global capitalism, some governments mitigated the negative effects of industrial capitalism by *promoting various types of reforms*.

### **VI. The ways in which people organized themselves into societies also underwent significant transformations in industrialized states due to the fundamental restructuring of the global economy.**

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

B. Family dynamics, gender roles, and demographics changed in response to industrialization.

C. Rapid urbanization that accompanied global capitalism often led to unsanitary conditions, as well as to new forms of community.

Example: of ***state-sponsored visions of industrialization***, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- The economic reforms of Meiji Japan
- The development of factories and railroads in Tsarist Russia
- China's Self-Strengthening Movement
- Muhammad Ali's development of a cotton textile industry in Egypt

**Example:** of ***reforms***, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- State pensions and public health in Germany
- Expansion of suffrage in Britain
- Public education in many states

### **Key Concept 5.2. Imperialism and Nation-State Formation**

As states industrialized during this period, they also expanded their existing overseas colonies and established new types of colonies and transoceanic empires. Regional warfare and diplomacy both resulted in and were affected by this process of modern empire building. The process was led mostly by Europe, although not all states were affected equally, which led to an increase of European influence around the world. The United States and Japan also participated in this process. The growth of new empires challenged the power of existing land-based empires of Eurasia. New ideas about nationalism, race, gender, class, and culture also developed that facilitated the spread of transoceanic empires, as well as justified anti-imperial resistance and the formation of new national identities.

#### **I. Industrializing powers established transoceanic empires.**

A. *States with existing colonies* strengthened their control over those colonies.

B. *European states*, as well as the Americans and the Japanese, *established empires* throughout Asia and the Pacific, while Spanish and Portuguese influence declined.

**Example:** of ***states with existing colonies***, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- British in India
- Dutch in Indonesia

**Example:** of ***European states that established empires***, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- British
- Dutch
- French
- German
- Russian

C. Many *European states* used both warfare and diplomacy to *establish empires in Africa*.

D. In some parts of their empires, *Europeans established settler colonies*.

E. In other parts of the world, *industrialized states practiced economic imperialism*.

#### **II. Imperialism influenced state formation and contraction around the world.**

A. The expansion of U.S. and European influence over Tokugawa Japan led to the emergence of Meiji Japan.

Example of ***European States that established empires in Africa***, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- Britain in West Africa
- Belgium in the Congo

Example: of ***Europeans who established settler colonies***, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- The British in southern Africa, Australia, and New Zealand
- The French in Algeria

Example: of **industrialized states practicing economic imperialism**, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- The British and French expanding their influence in China through the Opium Wars
  - The British and the United States investing heavily in Latin America
- B. The United States and Russia emulated European transoceanic imperialism by expanding their land borders and conquering neighboring territories.
- C. Anti-imperial resistance led to the *contraction of the Ottoman Empire*.
- D. *New states developed on the edges of existing empires*.
- E. The development and spread of *nationalism as an ideology fostered new communal identities*.

### III. New racial ideologies, especially Social Darwinism, facilitated and justified imperialism.

Example: of the **contraction of the Ottoman Empire**, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- The establishment of independent states in the Balkans
- Semi-independence in Egypt, French and Italian colonies in North Africa
- Later British influence in Egypt

Example: of **such new states**, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- The Cherokee Nation
- Siam
- Hawai'i
- The Zulu Kingdom

Example: of **nationalism**, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- The German nation
- Filipino nationalism
- Liberian nationalism

### Key Concept 5.3. Nationalism, Revolution, and Reform

The eighteenth century marked the beginning of an intense period of revolution and rebellion against existing governments, and the establishment of new nation-states around the world. Enlightenment thought and the resistance of colonized peoples to imperial centers shaped this revolutionary activity. These rebellions sometimes resulted in the formation of new states and stimulated the development of new ideologies. These new ideas in turn further stimulated the revolutionary and anti-imperial tendencies of this period.

#### I. The rise and diffusion of Enlightenment thought that questioned established traditions in all areas of life often preceded the revolutions and rebellions against existing governments.

- A. *Thinkers* applied new ways of understanding the natural world to human relationships, encouraging observation and inference in all spheres of life.
- B. Intellectuals critiqued the role that religion played in public life, insisting on the importance of reason as opposed to revelation.
- C. *Enlightenment thinkers* developed new political ideas about the individual, natural rights, and the social contract.
- D. The ideas of Enlightenment thinkers influenced resistance to existing political authority, as reflected in *revolutionary documents*.

Required examples of **revolutionary documents**:

- The American Declaration of Independence
- The French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen
- Bolivar's Jamaica Letter

Examples: of **such thinkers**, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- Voltaire
- Rousseau

Examples: of **Enlightenment thinkers**, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- Locke

- Montesquieu

E. These ideas influenced many people to challenge existing notions of social relations, which led to the expansion of rights as seen in expanded suffrage, the abolition of slavery and the end of serfdom, as their ideas were implemented.

**II. Beginning in the eighteenth century, peoples around the world developed a new sense of commonality based on language, religion, social customs and territory. These newly imagined national communities linked this identity with the borders of the state, while governments used this idea to unite diverse populations.**

**III. Increasing discontent with imperial rule propelled reformist and revolutionary movements.**

A. *Subjects challenged the centralized imperial governments.*

B. American colonial subjects led a series of *rebellions*, which facilitated the emergence of independent states in the United States, Haiti, and mainland Latin America. French subjects rebelled against their monarchy.

Required examples of *rebellions*:

- American Revolution
- French Revolution
- Haitian Revolution
- Latin American independence movements

C. *Slave resistance* challenged existing authorities in the Americas.

Examples: of *subjects challenging imperial government*, either the one below or an example of your choice:

- The challenge of the Marathas to the Mughal Sultans

Example of *slave resistance*, either the one below or an example of your choice:

- The establishment of Maroon societies.

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

E. Some of the *rebellions were influenced by religious ideas and millenarianism*.

F. Responses to increasingly frequent rebellions led to *reforms in imperial policies*.

**IV. The global spread of European political and social thought and the increasing number of rebellions stimulated new transnational ideologies and solidarities.**

A. Discontent with monarchist and imperial rule encouraged the development of political ideologies, including liberalism, socialism, and communism.

Example of *anticolonial movements*, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- The Indian Revolt of 1857
- The Boxer Rebellion

Examples: of *such rebellions*, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- The Taiping Rebellion
- The Ghost Dance
- The Xhosa Cattle-Killing Movement

Example of *reforms*, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- The Tanzimat movement
- The Self-Strengthening Movement

B. *Demands for women's suffrage and an emergent feminism* challenged political and gender hierarchies.

**Key Concept 5.4. Global Migration**

Migration patterns changed dramatically throughout this period, and the numbers of migrants increased significantly. These changes were closely connected to the development of transoceanic empires and a global capitalist economy. In some cases, people benefited economically from migration, while other people were seen simply as commodities to be transported. In both cases, migration produced dramatically different societies for both sending and receiving societies, and presented challenges

to governments in fostering national identities and regulating the flow of people.

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

A. Changes in food production and improved medical conditions contributed to a significant global rise in population.

B. Because of the nature of the new modes of transportation, both internal and external migrants increasingly relocated to cities. This pattern contributed to the significant global urbanization of the nineteenth century.

**II. Migrants relocated for a variety of reasons.**

Examples: of **such demands**, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- Mary Wollstonecraft's *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*
- Olympe de Gouges's "Declaration of the Rights of Women and the Female Citizen"
- The resolutions passed at the Seneca Falls Conference in 1848

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*.

Required examples of **coerced and semi-coerced labor migration**:

- Slavery
- Chinese and Indian indentured servitude
- Convict labor

C. While many migrants permanently relocated, a significant number of *temporary and seasonal migrants returned to their home societies*.

**III. The large-scale nature of migration, especially in the nineteenth century, produced a variety of consequences and reactions to the increasingly diverse societies on the part of migrants and the existing populations.**

A. Due to the physical nature of the labor in demand, migrants tended to be male, leaving women to take on new roles in the home society that had been formerly occupied by men.

Example of **such migrants**, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- Manual laborers
- Specialized professionals

Example of **such temporary and seasonal migrants**, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- Japanese agricultural workers in the Pacific
- Lebanese merchants in the Americas
- Italians in Argentina

B. Migrants often created *ethnic enclaves in different parts of the world* which helped transplant their culture into new environments and facilitated the development of migrant support networks.

C. Receiving societies did not always embrace immigrants, as seen in the various degrees of ethnic and racial prejudice and the ways states attempted