Unit 5 Packet

c. 1750 – c. 1900

NAME : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Note: Keep this packet until the end of the year so you can study it!

Timeline

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Dates** | **Event** | **Location(s)** |
| 1750 | * Beginning of Industrial Revolution, use of steam power in Great Britain | Britain |
| 1763 | * Britain won Seven Years War | Modern-day U.S. and Canada |
| 1776 | * American Revolution * Adam Smith published “Wealth of Nations” | North America |
| 1789 | * French Revolution | France |
| 1791 – 1804 | * Haitian Revolution | Haiti |
| 1807 – 1808 | * Janissary Revolt | Modern-day Turkey |
| 1808 | * British end Atlantic Slave Trade | Britain |
| 1815 | * Congress of Vienna | Austria |
| 1820s | * Independence in Latin America | Latin America |
| 1825 | * Erie Canal opens | Border between U.S. and Canada |
| 1839 | * First Opium War | China |
| 1839 – 1878 | * Tanzimat Reforms | Ottoman Empire |
| 1848 | * *Communist Manifesto* is published | London |
| 1848 – 1849 | * European revolutions | Several European countries |
| 1853 | * Commodore Perry “opens” Japan | Japan |
| 1857 | * Sepoy Mutiny | India |
| 1861 | * Russia “frees” serfs/ends serfdom | Russia |
| 1861 – 1865 | * U.S. Civil War | U.S. |
| 1861 – 1870 | * Italian unification | Italy |
| 1863 | * U.S. Emancipation Proclamation | U.S. |
| 1869 | * Suez Canal opens | Egypt |
| 1871 | * German unification | Germany |
| 1885 | * Berlin Conference | Germany |
| 1888 | * Brazil ends slavery | Brazil |
| 1893 | * New Zealand grants women suffrage | New Zealand |
| 1896 | * Battle of Adwa | Ethiopia |
| 1898 | * Spanish-American War | Caribbean |
| 1899 – 1902 | * Boer War | South Africa |

Chapter 23: The Emergence of Industrial Society in the West, 1750 – 1914

Chapter 24: Industrialization and Imperialism: The Making of the European Global Order

Chapter 25: The Consolidation of Latin America, 1830 – 1920

Chapter 26: Civilizations in Crisis: The Ottoman Empire, the Islamic Heartlands, and Qing China

Chapter 27: Russia and Japan: Industrialization Outside the West

Key Concept 5.1 Industrialization and Global Integration

1. **Industrialization fundamentally changed how goods were produced.**
2. A variety of factors led to the rise of industrial production including:

* Legal protection of private property
* Abundance of rivers & canals
* Access to foreign resources
* Accumulation of capital
* Europe’s location on the Atlantic Ocean
* Geographic distribution of coal, iron, and timber
* European demographic changes
* Urbanization
* Improved agricultural productivity

After looking at the reasons listed above, write a thesis statement using the most important 2-3 reasons.

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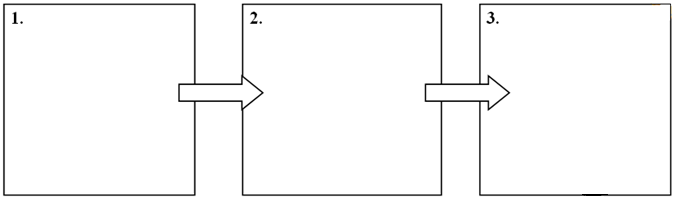
1. In the space provided, explain the benefit and use of the listed technologies: (How does it make life easier/better?)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Steam Engines** |  |
| **Internal Combustion Engine** |  |

List 1 benefit and 1 drawback of using coal and oil and during the fossil fuels revolution.

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1. Put the following chain of events in the correct order: concentrated labor in a single location, development of the factory system in cities, increasing degree of specialization of labor.



1. 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.

What future world event featured countries in Western Europe (notably Britain and Germany), the US, Russia, and Japan? Do you think there is a connection between these countries’ participation in industrialization and their prominence in the 20th century? Explain.

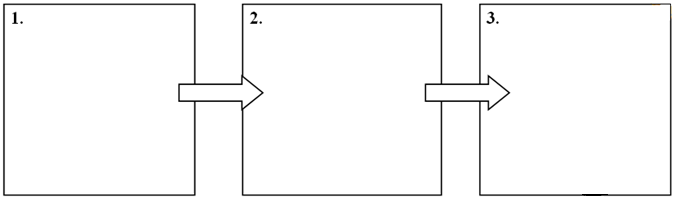
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1. In addition to new methods in steel production, list at least 2 differences between the “first industrial revolution” and the “second industrial revolution”.

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In the space provided, explain the significance of having new methods to produce steel:

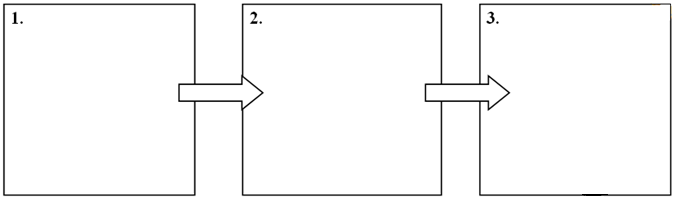
|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| What did improved steel production lead to? |  |

1. **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.**
2. Put the following chain of events in the correct order: need for raw materials & food supplies, rise of factories & urban centers, growth of export economies.

Export economies were very closely tied to the industrialized countries that they supplied resources/food for. The money made from exporting raw materials was then used to buy the finished goods produced by the industrialized countries. It was a vicious cycle!

In the space provided, examine the following examples of raw materials needed by industrialized countries:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Where was this resource grown/harvested?** |
| **Cotton** |  |
| **Rubber** |  |
| **Sugar** |  |

1. Put the following chain of events in the correct order: Decline of Middle Eastern and Asian countries’ manufacturing power, Increase of European countries and US manufacturing power, Rapid development of steam-powered industrial production.
2. The global economy of the 19th century expanded dramatically from the previous period due to increased exchanges of raw materials and finished goods in most parts of the world. Some commodities gave merchants and

companies based in Europe and the U.S. a distinct economic advantage.

How did Britain use opium to “open” up trade with China? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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1. 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.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Copper Mines in Mexico | Was this needed for industrial production or a form of wealth? |
| Gold and Diamond Mines in South Africa | Was this needed for industrial production or a form of wealth? |

1. **To facilitate investments at all levels of industrial production, financiers developed, and expanded various financial institutions.**
2. Complete the grid below for each of the listed economic philosophers:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **JOHN STUART MILL** | | | |
| **Key Text(s)** |  | | |
| **Define Utilitarianism** |  | | |
| **Key Economic Beliefs** | | | **Key Political Beliefs** |
|  | | |  |
| **ADAM SMITH** | | | |
| **Key Text(s)** | |  | |
| **Define Laissez Faire** | |  | |
| **Define Invisible Hand** | |  | |
| **Key Economic Beliefs** | | | |
|  | | | |

1. The global nature of trade and production contributed to the proliferation of large-scale transnational businesses that relied on various financial instruments. Complete the following chart about The United Fruit Company:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **The United Fruit Company** | | |
| Country of Origin | Country(ies) of Operation | Products/Goods Traded |
|  |  |  |

In the space below, explain what the purpose is of the following financial instruments:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Stock Markets |  |
| Gold Standard |  |

1. **In the space below, explain the importance of the transportation and communication innovations listed.** (Look @ History Haven)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Railroads** |  |
| **Steamships** | Allows for water-based travel to become quicker with the use of a steam engine |
| **Telegraphs** |  |
| **Canals** |  |

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

Define capitalism: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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1. For each of the alternative visions of society that developed in response industrialists’ treatment of workers listed below, complete the grid with specific examples:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **MARXISM** | | | |
| **Key Proponent(s):** |  | **Key Text(s)** |  |
| **Summary,**  **Core Beliefs/**  **Vision of Society** |  | | |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **UTOPIAN SOCIALISM** | | | |
| **Key Proponent(s):** |  | **Key Text(s)** |  |
| **Summary,**  **Core Beliefs/**  **Vision of Society** |  | | |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ANARCHISM** | | | |
| **Key Proponent(s):** |  | **Key Text(s)** |  |
| **Summary,**  **Core Beliefs/**  **Vision of Society** |  | | |

1. In Qing China and the Ottoman Empire, some members of the government resisted economic change and attempted to maintain preindustrial forms of economic production, while other members of the Qing and Ottoman governments led reforms in imperial policies. Define the following terms and tell where they took place:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tanzimat Movement** | **Self-Strengthening Movement** |
|  |  |

1. In a number of small states, governments promoted their own state-sponsored visions of industrialization. Complete the following example: (Look @ Freemanpedia)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Economic Reforms of  Meiji Japan | Vision or Goal: |

1. Some governments mitigated the negative effects of industrial capitalism by promoting various types of reforms. Complete the following example: (Look @ Freemanpedia)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| State Pensions and Public Health in Germany | Reform Pursued: |

1. **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.**
2. New social classes, including the middle class and industrial working class, developed.
3. For each category listed below, explain how they changed in response to industrialization: (Look @ History Haven)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Family Dynamics** |  |
| **Gender**  **Roles** |  |
| **Demographic Changes** |  |

1. Rapid urbanization that accompanied global capitalism often led to unsanitary conditions.

Explain who Jacob Riis was and why he was significant: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

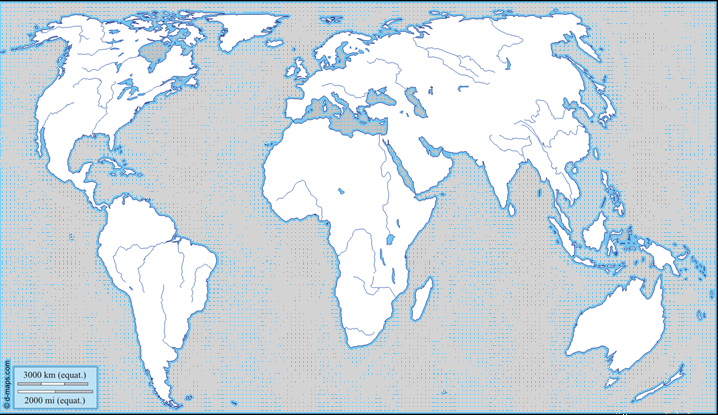
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Key Concept 5.2 Imperialism and Nation-State Formation

1. **Industrializing powers established transoceanic empires.**
2. States with existing colonies strengthened their control over those colonies. Complete the example below:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Colonizing Power | Colony They Controlled | How did they control this colony? What methods did they use? |
| British |  |  |

1. European states, as well as the Americans and Japanese, established empires throughout Asia and the Pacific, while the Spanish and Portuguese. Label the land claimed by the following countries: (Look @ Freemanpedia)

* Russian
* Dutch
* French
* German
* American
* Japanese
* British

1. Many European states used both warfare and diplomacy to establish empires in Africa. Complete the following example:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **European Country** | **African Territory They Controlled** | **How did Belgium maintain power here?** |
| Belgium |  |  |

1. In some parts of their empires, Europeans established settler colonies. Complete the following example:

Options for settler colonies:

Algeria

Australia

New Zealand

Southern Africa

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **European Countries** | **What countries did establish settler colonies in?** |
| Britain |  |
| France |  |

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

What were the Opium Wars? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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1. **Imperialism influenced state formation and contraction around the world.**
2. The expansion of U.S. and European influence over Tokugawa Japan led to the emergence of Meiji Japan.

What is Meiji Japan? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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1. The United States and Russia emulated European transoceanic imperialism by expanding their land borders and conquering neighboring territories. Explain what territories were conquered by the United States and Russia during this time period: (Look @ Freemanpedia)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **United States** |  |
| **Russia** |  |

1. Anti-imperial resistance took various forms, including direct resistance within empires and the creation of new states on the peripheries. Complete the following example:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Where was this located? |
| Zulu  Kingdom |  |

1. **New racial ideologies, especially Social Darwinism, facilitated and justified imperialism.**

What is Social Darwinism? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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How was it used to justify racism? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Key Concept 5.3 Nationalism, Revolution, and Reform

1. **The rise and diffusion of Enlightenment thought questioned established traditions in all areas of life often preceded revolutions and rebellions against existing governments.**
2. For each of the grids below, complete the relevant information about given Enlightenment philosophers. Select THREE from the list below:

* Rene Descartes
* John Locke
* Voltaire
* Jean Jacques Rousseau
* Baron de Montesquieu
* Thomas Hobbes

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Philosopher 1:** | | |
| **Country of Origin:** |  | **Key Text(s):** |
| **Core Philosophical Beliefs** | |  |
| **Philosopher 2:** | | |
| **Country of Origin:** |  | **Key Text(s):** |
| **Core Philosophical Beliefs** | |  |
| **Philosopher 3:** | | |
| **Country of Origin:** |  | **Key Text(s):** |
| **Core Philosophical Beliefs** | |  |

1. For each of the documents listed below, explain how they influenced resistance to existing political authority.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **American Declaration of Independence** |  |
| **French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen** |  |
| **Bolivar’s Jamaica Letter** |  |

1. For each topic listed below, explain how Enlightenment ideas influenced these notions:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Expanded Suffrage** |  |
| **Abolition of Slavery** |  |
| **End of Serfdom** |  |

1. **Beginning in the 18th 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.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **What caused it?** | **What were results of it?** |
| German Nationalism |  |  |
| Italian Nationalism |  |  |

1. **Increased discontent with imperial rule propelled reformist and revolutionary movements.**
2. Subjects challenged centralized imperial governments. Examples include Marathas challenging the Mughal Sultans and the Taipings challenging the Manchus of the Qing Dynasty.
3. For each of the revolutions listed below, explain the cause(s) of their rebellions and their outcomes.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **AMERICAN REVOLUTION** | |
| Causes: | Outcomes: |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **HAITIAN REVOLUTION** | |
| Causes: | Outcomes: |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **LATIN AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS** | |
| Causes: | Outcomes: |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **FRENCH REVOLUTION** | |
| Causes: | Outcomes: |

1. Slave resistance that challenged existing authorities in the Americas. (Look @ Freemanpedia)

What were “maroons” and what were “maroon societies”? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

What was 1 cause and 1 effect of the Boxer Rebellion in Qing China? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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1. Some of the rebellions were by diverse religious ideas.
2. **The global spread of European political and social thought and the increasing number of rebellions stimulated new transnational ideologies and solidarities.**
3. Discontent with monarchist and imperial rule encouraged the development of political ideologies, including liberalism, socialism, and communism. Complete the charts about these ideologies. (Look @ Freemanpedia)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **LIBERALISM** | | | |
| **Definition/Summary:** | Emphasizes freedom and equality as well as government for/by all | | |
| **Key Proponent(s):** | John Locke | **Key Text(s)** | Two Treatises of Government |
| **Core Beliefs/**  **Vision of Society** | * All men are equal and deserve life, liberty, and property * Rejects idea of a rulers’ divine right and absolute monarchy * Advocates for democracy | | |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SOCIALISM** | | | |
| **Definition/Summary:** |  | | |
| **Key Proponent(s):** |  | **Key Text(s)** |  |
| **Core Beliefs/**  **Vision of Society** |  | | |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **COMMUNISM** | | | |
| **Definition/Summary:** |  | | |
| **Key Proponent(s):** |  | **Key Text(s)** |  |
| **Core Beliefs/**  **Vision of Society** |  | | |

1. Demands for women’s suffrage and an emergent feminism challenged political and gender hierarchies. Fill in the examples below: (Look at Freemanpedia)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Woman** | **Work & Date** | **Significance** |
|  | Declaration of the Rights of Women and the Female Citizen (1791) |  |
|  | A Vindication of the Rights of Woman (1792) | Proclaimed women deserve rights more equal to those of men |
|  | Declaration of Sentiments (1848) |  |

Key Concept 5.4 Global Migration

1. **Migration in many cases was influenced by changes in democracy in both industrialized and unindustrialized societies that presented challengers to existing patterns of living.**
2. Changes in food production and improved medical conditions contributed to a significant rise in population in both urban and rural area. Re-write this statement in your own words:

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1. 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 19th century. The new methods of transportation also allowed for many migrants to return, periodically or permanently, to their home societies.

Examples include Japanese agricultural workers in the Pacific, Lebanese merchants in the Americas, and Italian industrial workers in Argentina.

1. **Migrants relocated for a variety of reasons.**
2. Many individuals chose freely to relocate, often in search of work. Examples include manual laborers and specialized professionals.
3. The new global capitalist economy continued to rely on coerced and semicoerced labor migration, including the following. Look at Freemanpedia to fill in the spaces below. Be sure to address where they were sent and what they did/produced.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Slavery** | Europeans and Christians were enslaved in Algeria |
| **Chinese indentured servitude** |  |
| **Indian (India) indentured servitude** |  |
| **Convict labor** | Most often times seen in Britain, prisoners were made to work just as a punishment or to produce goods |

1. **The large-scale nature of migration, especially in the 19th century, produced a variety of consequences and reactions to the increasingly diverse societies on the part of migrants and the existing populations.**
2. Due to the physical nature of the labor in demand, migrants tended to be male. How does the migration of men out of their home societies impact life for women?

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1. Migrants often created ethnic enclaves in different parts of the world that helped transplant their culture into new environments and facilitated the development of migrant support networks. Look at Freemanpedia to complete the following example:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Migrant People** | **Migrant Enclave Location(s)** | **How did these enclaves help create migrant support networks?** |
| Chinese |  |  |

1. Receiving societies did not always embrace immigrants, rather they attempted to regulate the increased flow of people across their borders with various degrees of ethnic and racial prejudice. Complete the chart below:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Policy** | **Location (where did this take place?)** | **What was the goal of the policy/law?** |
| Chinese Exclusion Acts  (1882 – 1943) |  |  |
| White Australia Policy  (1901 – 1970) |  |  |

**Key Vocabulary**

Enlightenment

Scientific Revolution

Enlightened Despots

Simon Bolivar

Napoleon Bonaparte

Bourgeoisie

East India Company

Free Market

Industrial Revolution

Muhammad Ali

Nationalism

Nation-State

Opium War

Popular Sovereignty

Republican Government

Social Contract

Charles Darwin

Imperialism

Limited-liability joint stock company

Manifest Destiny

Meiji Restoration

Natural Selection

Orientalism

Self-Strengthening Movement

Anarchism

Anglo-Boer War

Boxer Uprising

Liberalism

Communism

Socialism

Pan Movements

Popular Culture

Raj