

Period #5: Industrialization and Global Integration, c. 1750 C.E. - 1900 C.E.

Key Concepts - Study Guide

Note: the question “numbers” are my own customization, and do NOT reflect official College Board designation.

Ask yourself the question in the left column. Your answer should come close to what’s written in the middle column. The right column is words you should look for in a MC question, or use in an essay.

Key Concept 5.1 Industrialization and Global Capitalism	Answer Concepts & Relevant Factual Examples in <u>Underline</u>	“Factoids”
<p>5.1 How did Industrialization affect seemingly unrelated fields like social structures, culture, (arts, religion, literature) & the economy?</p> <p>5.1.I How did Industrialization change <u>how goods were produced</u>? (around the world)</p> <p>5.1.I.A What combination of <u>factors</u> were necessary to <u>begin</u> the Ind Rev?</p> <p>5.1.I.B What “fueled” (both literally and metaphorically) the Ind Rev?</p> <p>5.1.I.C How did <u>factories</u> change the <u>nature of labor</u> itself?</p> <p>5.1.I.D Where did <u>factories</u> start, and <u>where/how</u> did the factory system <u>spread</u>?</p> <p>5.1.I.E What was the “2nd Ind Rev?” How</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>A variety of factors led 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; and the accumulation of capital.</p> <p>The development of machines, including <u>steam engines</u> and the <u>internal combustion</u> engine, made it possible to exploit vast new resources of energy stored in <u>fossil fuels</u>, specifically coal and oil. The “fossil fuels” revolution greatly increased the energy available to human societies.</p> <p>The development of the factory system concentrated labor in a single location and led to an increasing degree of <u>specialization of labor</u>.</p> <p>As the new methods of industrial production became more common in parts of northwestern Europe, they spread to <u>other parts of Europe and the United States, Russia and Japan</u>.</p> <p>The “second industrial revolution” led to new methods in the production of <u>steel</u>, <u>chemicals</u>, <u>electricity</u> and <u>precision machinery</u> during the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • steam engine • internal combustion • fossil fuels • specialization of labor • NW Europe -> Europe, US, Japan • 2nd Ind Rev • steel • chemical • electricity

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<p>did the Ind Rev affect the <u>role of science</u> in larger society?</p>	<p>second half of the nineteenth century.</p>	
<p>5.1.II How did the Ind Rev influence <u>world trade</u> overall?</p> <p>5.1.II.A What <u>raw materials</u> were commonly <u>exported</u> to industrialized areas?</p> <p>5.1.II.B As industrial production rose, what type(s) of production <u>declined</u>?</p> <p>5.1.II.C What “<u>new</u>” <u>markets</u> did industrialized states look for/create for their exports?</p> <p>5.1.II.D What role did <u>monetary and precious metals</u> play in the Ind Rev?</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The need for raw materials for the factories and increased food supplies for growing population in urban centers led to the growth of <u>export economies</u> around the world that specialized in mass producing single natural resources. (such as cotton, rubber, palm oil, sugar, wheat, meat or guano) The profits from these raw materials were used to purchase finished goods.</p> <p>The rapid development of industrial production contributed to the decline of economically productive, agriculturally-based economies. (such as <u>textile production</u> in India)</p> <p>The rapid increases in productivity caused by industrial production encouraged industrialized states to seek out <u>new consumer markets</u> for their finished goods (such as British and French attempts to “open up” the Chinese market during the nineteenth century)</p> <p>The need for specialized and limited metals for industrial production, as well as the global demand for <u>gold, silver and diamonds</u> as forms of wealth led to the development of extensive <u>mining</u> centers. (such as copper mines in Mexico or gold and diamond mines in South Africa)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mercantilism (cont'd from previous era) • “cash crops” (sugar, cotton, rubber) • Lord Macartney’s mission, Qianlong • Cecil Rhodes
<p>5.1.III How did the Ind Rev affect the <u>scale of businesses</u> and overall economic activity?</p> <p>5.1.III.A How did <u>intellectuals explain</u>, & <u>industrialists legitimize</u> the economic changes of the Indl Rev</p>	<p>The global nature of trade and production contributed to the proliferation of large scale <u>transnational businesses</u>. (such as <u>bicycle tires</u>, the <u>United Fruit Company</u> or the <u>HSBC-Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation</u>)</p> <p>The ideological inspiration for economic changes lies in the development of <u>capitalism</u> and <u>classical liberalism</u> associated with <u>Adam Smith</u> and <u>John Stuart Mill</u>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • multi-national businesses • Adam Smith’s <i>Wealth of Nations</i> • <i>laissez-faire</i> capitalism • corporations

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<p>5.1.III.C What <u>financial institutions</u> facilitated industrial production?</p>	<p>To facilitate investments at all levels of industrial production, financiers developed and expanded various financial institutions. Financial instruments expanded. (such as <u>stock markets</u>, <u>insurance</u>, the <u>gold standard</u> or limited liability <u>corporations</u>)</p>	
<p>5.1.IV What were the important developments in <u>transportation</u> during the Ind. Rev?</p>	<p>There were major developments in transportation and communication including <u>railroads</u>, <u>steamships</u>, <u>telegraphs</u> and <u>canals</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • steam-powered: RRs, ships • canals (Oxford, Erie, Suez, Panama) • tele-: -graph, -phone,
<p>5.1.V What were the (categories of) <u>responses</u> to the Industrial Revolution?</p> <p>5.1.V.A How did <u>workers respond</u> to the Ind. Rev., and how did their <u>vision of society</u> compare to industrialists'?</p> <p>5.1.V.B How did <u>gov'ts respond</u> to the tremendous <u>economic changes</u>?</p> <p>5.1.V.D How and why did some <u>governments reform</u> because of the Ind Rev?</p>	<p>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. (such as <u>Utopian socialism</u>, <u>Marxism</u> or <u>anarchism</u>)</p> <p>In Qing China and the Ottoman Empire some members of the government resisted economic change and attempted to maintain pre-industrial forms of economic production. In a small number of states, governments promoted their own state-sponsored visions of industrialization. (such as the economic reforms of <u>Meiji Japan</u>, the development of <u>factories and railroads</u> in Tsarist <u>Russia</u>, <u>China's Self-Strengthening</u> program or <u>Muhammad Ali's</u> development of a <u>cotton textile industry</u> in <u>Egypt</u>)</p> <p>In response to criticisms of industrial global capitalism some governments mitigated the negative effects of industrial capitalism by promoting various types of reforms. (such as <u>state pensions</u> and <u>public health</u> in Germany, <u>expansion of suffrage</u> in Britain or <u>public education</u> in many states)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Karl <u>Marx</u>, <u>Communist Manifesto</u> • <u>Utopian socialism</u>, <u>Robert Owens</u> • Tokugawa - Meiji transition • China: <u>Opium Wars</u>, <u>Self-Strengthening Movement</u>, • Russia, <u>Sergei Witte</u> & <u>Trans-Siberian RR</u>
<p>5.1.VI How did the Industrial Revolution affect <u>social and demographic</u> characteristics?</p> <p>5.1.VI.A What <u>socio-economic classes</u> changes developed?</p> <p>5.1.VI.B How did the Industrial Revolution affect family relationships, gender roles, and <u>society's</u> overall demographic</p>	<p>New social classes, including the <u>middle class</u> and the industrial <u>working class</u>, developed.</p> <p>Family dynamics, gender roles and demographics changed in response to industrialization. The industrial revolution originally resulted in the domestication of women as men moved to jobs in separate spheres while women were expected to raise the children. However, as women began working in factories and interacting with revolutionaries, they gained increasing freedoms and finally, suffrage in the late to early 19</p>	<p>D'oh! They "changed?" Improve this vague answer!</p>

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<p>composition?</p> <p>5.1.VI.C What <u>opportunities</u> and <u>challenges</u> to “communities” developed because of the Industrial Revolution?</p>	<p>and 20th centuries. Mass migrations caused demography to change. The increase in a labor force lead to child labor (which was later outlawed), and caused family relationships to be based mainly on the nuclear family.</p> <p>Rapid urbanization that accompanied global capitalism often led to unsanitary conditions, as well as to new forms of community</p>	
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Key Concept 5.2 Imperialism and Nation-State Formation	Answer Concepts & Relevant Factual Examples in <u>Underline</u>	“Factoids”
<p>5.2 What are the similarities & differences between <u>colonialism</u> and <u>imperialism</u>? How did imperialism affect Europe’s influence around the world?</p> <p>5.2.I Which area(s) of the world <u>became</u> imperial powers, and <u>why</u> did they imperialize while other areas did not?</p> <p>5.2.I.A Which states <u>increased</u> their influence and control over their pre-existing colonies, and which saw their influence <u>decrease</u>?</p> <p>5.2.I.C What <u>methods</u> and <u>tactics</u> did</p>	<p>As <u>states industrialized</u> during this period, they also expanded 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 <u>ideas</u> about nationalism, race, gender, class and culture also developed that both facilitated the spread of transoceanic empires and new states, as well as justifying anti-imperial resistance and the formation of new national identities.</p> <p>States with existing colonies (such as the <u>British in India</u> or the <u>Dutch in Indonesia</u>) strengthened their control over those colonies. European states (such as the British, the Dutch, the French, the Germans or the Russians) as well as the Americans and the Japanese established empires in throughout Asia and the Pacific, while <u>Spanish</u> and <u>Portuguese</u> influence <u>declined</u>.</p> <p>Many European states used both <u>warfare</u> and <u>diplomacy</u> to establish empires in Africa (such as Britain in <u>West Africa</u> or <u>Belgium</u> in the</p>	

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<p>industrialized states use to establish and expand their empires?</p>	<p><u>Congo</u>) In some parts of their empires, Europeans established <u>settler colonies</u>. (such as the British in southern Africa, Australia and New Zealand, or the French in Algeria) In other parts of the world, industrialized states practiced <u>economic imperialism</u>. (such as the British and French expanding their influence in China through the <u>Opium Wars</u> or the British and the United States investing heavily in <u>Latin America</u>) The expansion of U.S. and European influence over <u>Tokugawa Japan</u> led to the emergence of <u>Meiji Japan</u>.</p>	
<p>5.2.II How did <u>imperialism help, hurt, or change</u> various states?</p> <p>5.2.II.C How did anti-imperialism affect the <u>Ottoman Empire's</u> territories?</p> <p>5.2.II.D What were the <u>effects of nationalism</u> on various peoples and regions?</p>	<p>The <u>United States</u>, <u>Russia</u> and <u>Qing China</u> emulated European transoceanic imperialism by expanding their land borders and conquering neighboring territories.</p> <p>Anti-imperial resistance led to the contraction of the Ottoman Empire. (such as the establishment of independent states in the <u>Balkans</u>, semi-independence in <u>Egypt</u>. <u>French</u> and <u>Italian</u> colonies in <u>North Africa</u> or later British influence in <u>Egypt</u>)</p> <p>New states (such as the Cherokee nation, Siam, Hawai'i or the Zulu kingdom) developed on the edges of empire. The development and spread of nationalism as an ideology fostered <u>new communal identities</u>. (such as the German nation, Filipino nationalism or Liberian nationalism)</p>	
<p>5.2.III How did imperialists <u>justify</u> imperialism?</p>	<p>New <u>racial ideologies</u>, especially <u>Social Darwinism</u>, facilitated and justified Imperialism.</p>	

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Key Concept 5.3 Nationalism, Revolution, and Reform	Answer Concepts & Relevant Factual Examples in <u>Underline</u>	“Factoids”
<p>5.3 How did both the <u>Enlightenment</u> & colonized peoples’ actions affect political developments after 1750? How did <u>political rebellions</u> affect political structures & ideologies around the world?</p> <p>5.3.I What role did the Enlightenment play in making <u>political revolutions & rebellions</u> possible?</p> <p>5.3.I.A How did Enlightenment thinkers affect understandings of the <u>relationship between the natural world and humans</u>?</p> <p>5.3.I.B How did the Enlightenment evaluate the <u>role of religion</u> in public life?</p> <p>5.3.I.C What new political <u>ideas</u> re: the <u>individual, natural rights, and the social contract</u> did the Enlightenment develop?</p> <p>5.3.I.D What social & political norms did <u>Enlightenment thinkers challenge</u>? What were the effects of their questioning?</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Thinkers (such as <u>Voltaire</u> or <u>Rousseau</u>) applied new ways of understanding the natural world to human relationships, encouraging observation and inference in all spheres of life.</p> <p>Intellectuals critiqued the role that religion played in public life, insisting on the <u>importance of reason</u> as opposed to revelation</p> <p>Enlightenment thinkers (such as <u>Locke</u> or <u>Montesquieu</u>) developed new political ideas about the <u>individual, natural rights</u> and the <u>social contract</u>.</p> <p>They also challenged existing notions of social relations which led to the expansion of rights as seen in expanded <u>suffrage</u>, the <u>abolition</u> of slavery and the <u>end of serfdom</u> as their ideas were implemented.</p>	<p>Isaac Newton Jean Jacques Rousseau</p> <p>Locke’s <i>Treatises on Gov’t</i></p> <p>British Navy banned Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade, 1807 Russian Serfdom ended, 1861 U.S. Slavery abolish, 1865</p>
<p>5.3.II What is the <u>basis of national identity and nationalism</u>? How did governments <u>use these new ideas</u> on their populations?</p>	<p>Beginning in the 18th century peoples around the world developed a <u>new sense of commonality based on language, religion, social customs and territory</u>. These newly imagined nat’l communities linked this identity w/ the borders of the state while gov’ts used this idea to unite diverse populations.</p>	

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<p>5.3.III Why did <u>reform and revolutionary movements</u> arise during the “long 19th century?”</p> <p>5.3.III.A How did subject peoples relate to their ruling governments?</p> <p>5.3.III.B How did rebellions and revolutions in the <u>Americas and Europe</u> reflect <u>Enlightenment</u> ideals?</p> <p>5.3.III.C How did <u>slaves’ resistance</u> affect existing authorities in the <u>Americas</u>?</p> <p>5.3.III.D What was the relationship between <u>nationalism</u> and <u>anti-colonialism</u>?</p> <p>5.3.III.E How did <u>religion</u> influence nationalism?</p> <p>5.3.III.F How did <u>imperial governments</u> <u>react</u> to nationalistic rebellions?</p>	<p>Subjects challenged the centralized imperial governments (such as the challenge of the <u>Marathas</u> to the <u>Mughal</u> Sultans)</p> <p>American colonial subjects led a series of rebellions which facilitated the emergence of independent states in the <u>United States</u>, <u>Haiti</u> and mainland <u>Latin America</u>. French subjects rebelled against their monarchy. These revolutions generally attempted to put the Enlightenment’s political theory into practice. Evidence of this can be found in the <u>American Declaration of Independence</u>, the French <i>Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen</i> or <u>Bolivar’s Jamaica Letter</u>.</p> <p>Slave resistance (such as the establishment of <u>Maroon</u> societies) challenged existing authorities in the Americas.</p> <p>Increasing questions about political authority and growing nationalism contributed to anti-colonial movements. (such as the <u>Indian Revolt of 1857</u> or the <u>Boxer Rebellion</u>)</p> <p>Some of the rebellions were influenced by religious ideas and <u>millenarianism</u>. (such as the <u>Taiping Rebellion</u>, the <u>Ghost Dance</u> or the <u>Xhosa cattle killing</u>)</p> <p>Responses to increasingly frequent rebellions led to reforms in imperial policies. (such as the <u>Tanzimat</u> movement or the <u>Self-Strengthening Movement</u>)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sepoy Mutiny • Boxer Rebellion <p>What the heck was the Xhosa cattle killing?</p>
<p>5.3.IV What other new ideologies did the Enlightenment stimulate?</p> <p>5.3.IV.A What <u>new political ideologies</u> <u>developed</u> from ca. 1750-1900?</p>	<p>The global spread of European political and social thought and the increasing number of rebellions stimulated new <u>transnational</u> ideologies and solidarities.</p> <p>Discontent with monarchist and imperial rule encouraged the development of political ideologies including <u>liberalism</u>, <u>socialism</u> and <u>communism</u>.</p> <p>Demands for <u>women’s suffrage</u> and an emergent <u>feminism</u> challenged</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suffrage • Wollstonecraft • Emmeline Pankhurst

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<p>5.3.IV.B What people or issues did Enlightenment thinkers <u>ignore</u> or <u>overlook</u>?</p>	<p>political and gender hierarchies. (such as <u>Mary Wollstonecraft's</u> "A <i>Vindication of the Rights of Women</i>," <u>Olympe de Gouges'</u> "<i>Declaration of the Rights of Women and the Female Citizen</i>" or the resolutions passed at the <u>Seneca Falls Conference</u> in 1848)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Olympe de Gouge• Seneca Falls Convention
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Key Concept 5.4 Global Migration	Answer Concepts & Relevant Factual Examples in <u>Underline</u>	“Factoids”
5.4 How did <u>migrations</u> in this period <u>compare to earlier periods</u> ? What were the main social, economic, and political <u>causes and effects</u> of this new age of 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 benefitted economically from migration, while other peoples 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.	
5.4.I How did the Industrial Revolution affect <u>migration patterns</u> during this period?	Migration in many cases was influenced by changes in demography in both industrialized and unindustrialized societies that presented challenges to existing patterns of living.	
5.4.I.A What were the <u>causes of world population growth</u> ?	Changes in <u>food production</u> and <u>improved medical conditions</u> contributed to a significant global rise in population.	
5.4.I.B How did new <u>modes of transportation</u> affect migration?	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 <u>urbanization</u> of the nineteenth century.	
5.4.II <u>Why</u> did people migrate?		
5.4.II.A What were the <u>economic motives</u> behind migration?	Many individuals (such as manual laborers or specialized professionals) chose freely to relocate, often in search of work.	
5.4.II.B What types of migration were <u>voluntary</u> vs. <u>involuntary</u> ?	The new global capitalist economy continued to rely on <u>coerced</u> and <u>semi-coerced</u> labor migration, including <u>slavery</u> , <u>Chinese and Indian indentured servitude</u> and <u>convict labor</u> .	
5.4.II.C How <u>permanent</u> were migrations?	While many migrants permanently relocated, a significant number of <u>temporary and seasonal migrants returned</u> to their home societies. (such as <u>Japanese agricultural workers</u> in the Pacific, <u>Lebanese merchants</u> in	

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<p>5.4.III What were the <u>social consequences</u> and <u>reactions</u> to 19th century migrations?</p> <p>5.4.III.A How were <u>gender roles</u> affected by migration?</p> <p>5.4.III.B How did <u>migrants preserve and transplant their culture</u> in their new homes?</p> <p>5.4.III.C How did <u>receiving societies react</u> to the new presence of foreign migrants?</p>	<p>the Americas or <u>Italians in Argentina</u>)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Due to the physical nature of the labor in demand, <u>migrants tended to be male, leaving women to take on new roles</u> in the home society that had been formerly occupied by men.</p> <p>Migrants often created <u>ethnic enclaves</u>, (such as concentrations of Chinese and Indians in different parts of the world) which helped transplant their culture into new environments and facilitated the development of migrant support networks.</p> <p>Receiving societies did not always embrace immigrants, as seen in various degrees of ethnic and racial prejudice and the ways states attempted to regulate the increased flow of people across their borders. (such as the <u>Chinese Exclusion Act</u> or the <u>White Australia Policy</u>)</p>	
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