

1750-1914 Unit Study Guide

Key Concept 1: Industrialization and Global Capitalism

Main Idea #1: Industrialization fundamentally changed how goods are produced.

Focus Questions

1. What factors led to the rise of industrial production in England?
2. How did the technological innovations of the industrial revolution change sources of energy and the use of fossil fuels?
3. How did the factory system change the nature of labor?
4. How and why did industrial production spread to other parts of Europe, the United States, and Japan?
 - a. Be able to compare the industrialization of Western Europe, Russia, & Japan
5. How did the “second industrial revolution” differ from initial industrialization?
 - a. Hint: Check Industrialization PowerPoint

Main Idea #2: The need for raw materials and new markets for goods further integrated the global economy and created new patterns of global trade.

Focus Questions

1. How did the need for raw materials and increased food supplies lead to the growth of export economies around the world that specialized in mass producing single natural resources?
 - a. Understand one of the following examples: India (or Egypt) & cotton, Uruguay (or Argentina) & beef, the Congo & rubber, or West Africa and palm oil
2. How did the development of industrial production contribute to the decline of previously productive economies?
 - a. Understand one of the following examples: textile production in India or silk production in China
3. How did increases in productivity encourage industrial states to seek out new consumer markets for their goods?
 - a. Understand one of the following examples: the British attempt to “open up” the Chinese market or the U.S. in Japan
4. How did the need for specialized metals for industrial production, as well as the need for gold, silver, and diamonds, lead to the development of extensive mining centers?
 - a. Understand gold and diamond mines in South Africa

Main Idea #3: To facilitate investments at all levels of industrial production, financiers developed and expanded various financial markets.

Focus Questions

1. How did rise of capitalism (and liberalism) change the way Europeans viewed business and wealth?
2. What financial instruments were expanded as a result of the Industrial Revolution?
 - a. Understand one of the following examples: the expansion of the stock market, the shift to the gold standard, or the rise of limited liability companies.
3. How did the global nature of trade and production contribute to the rise and success of transnational businesses?
 - a. Understand the rise and success of the United Fruit Company

Main Idea #4: There were major developments in transportation and communication.

Focus Question

1. What were the effects of the important developments in transportation and communication?
 - a. Understand the importance of the following advancements: canals, railroads, steamboats, and telegraphs.

Main Idea #5: The development and spread of global capitalism led to a variety of different responses.

Focus Questions

1. How did workers respond to the industrial revolution?
 - a. Understand the purpose of labor unions in industrial nations.
 - b. Understand one of the following forms of alternative visions of industrial society: Utopian socialism, Marxism (Communism), Anarchism

2. How did governments respond to the challenges created by industrialization and global capitalism?
 - a. Understand how & why Qing China and Ottoman Empire resisted economic modernization.
 - b. Understand the following attempts at state-sponsored economic modernization: Meiji Japan, Russia, and Muhammad Ali's Egypt.
 - c. Understand one of the following the reforms created to minimize the negative effects of industrial capitalism: welfare state in Germany, suffrage in Great Britain, or public education.

Main Idea #6: The ways people organized themselves into societies also changed in industrial states due to the fundamental restructuring of the global economy.

Focus Question

1. How did the Industrial Revolution affect social and demographic characteristics? Consider social classes, family dynamics, social structure, urbanization, and the demographic transition.

Key Concept 2: Imperialism and Nation-State Formation

Main Idea #1: Industrializing powers established transoceanic empires.

Focus Questions

1. Which states strengthened their control over new and/or pre-existing colonies?
 - a. Understand one example of a state which increased its control: British in India or the Dutch in Indonesia.
 - b. Understand how and why the British were able to expand their empire in the 19th century.
2. What methods and tactics did industrialized states use to establish and expand their empires?
 - a. Understand how Europeans used warfare and diplomacy to establish empires in Africa. Use one of the following as an example: Belgian Congo or British West Africa.
 - b. Understand European settler colonies and use one of the following as an example: British in South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand or the French in Algeria.
 - c. Understand how West used economic imperialism as a mean of continuing dominance in other parts of the world: Use one of the following as an example: the British and French extended their influence to China, or British and French in the Latin America.

Main Idea #2: Imperialism influenced state formation and contraction around the world.

Focus Questions

1. How did the challenges of the West lead to the Meiji Restoration?
2. How did the United States and Russia emulate Western imperialism by expanding their borders?
3. How did nationalism and anti-imperialism affect the Ottoman Empire?
 - a. Understand one example of the contraction of the Ottoman Empire: establishment of independent states in the Balkans or British influence in Egypt.
4. What were the effects of nationalism on various peoples and regions?
 - a. Understand how one of the following states developed on the edge of existing empires: Siam, Hawai'i, or the Zulu Nation.
 - b. Understand how nationalism as an ideology created a new German identity in the 19th century.

Key Concept #3: Nationalism, Revolution, and Reform

Main Idea #1: The Enlightenment questioned established traditions in all areas of life

Focus Question

1. What role did the Enlightenment play in making political revolution and rebellion possible?
 - a. Understand the ideas of the following Enlightenment thinkers: Voltaire, Rousseau, John Lock, and Baron de Montesquieu
 - b. Understand the influence of the Enlightenment on the following revolutionary documents: American Declaration of Independence, Declaration of Rights of Man and the Citizen, and the Jamaica Letter.
 - c. Understand the impact of the Enlightenment on individual rights, suffrage, serfdom, slavery, etc.

Main Idea #2: Nationalism was a powerful political and social force in the 19th century

Focus Questions

1. Define nationalism. How did nationalism affect the development of nation-states and the decline of empires?

Main Idea #3: Discontent with imperial authority led to reform movements and revolutions

Focus Questions

1. What were the causes and effects of the following rebellions: American Revolution, French Revolution, Haitian Revolution, and Latin American independence movements?
2. How did slave rebellions challenge existing authority in the Americas?
 - a. Understand one of the following: maroon societies in Suriname, Nat Turner rebellion, etc.
3. How did questions about political authority and growing nationalism lead to anti-colonial protests?
 - a. Understand one example of an anti-colonial movement: Sepoy Rebellion of 1857 or Boxer Rebellion.
4. How were rebellions influenced by religious ideas and millenarianism?
 - a. Understand one of the following examples: Taiping Rebellion, Ghost Dance, Madhist Revolt
5. How did responses to rebellions lead to reforms in imperial policies?
 - a. Understand one of the following reforms in imperial policy: Tanzimat Reforms or the Self-Strengthening Movement.

Main Idea #4: European political and social ideas influenced the world

Focus Question

1. What other ideologies were influenced by the Enlightenment?
 - a. Understand how challenges to monarchist and imperial rule led to the development of political ideologies including liberalism, socialism, and communism.
 - b. Understand how one of the following examples of how feminism challenged political and gender hierarchies: Mary Wollstonecraft's Vindication of the Rights of Women or Olympe de Gouge's "Declaration of Rights of Women and the Female Citizen"

Key Concept #4: Global Migration

Main Idea #1: Migration was caused by demographic challenges in industrialized and unindustrialized societies

Focus Questions

1. How did changes in food production and medicine contribute to a global rise in population?
2. How did new modes of transportation contribute to internal and external migrations?

Main Idea #2: Migrants relocated for a variety of reasons

Focus Questions

1. What individuals chose to freely relocate in search for work?
 - a. Understand one of the following of migrants freely relocating for work: laborers, specialized professionals.
2. How did the new global economy continue to rely on coerced (and semi-coerced) labor migration?
 - a. Understand all of the following examples: slavery, Chinese & Indian indentured servitude, and conflict labor.
3. What was the role of migrant labor in the 19th century?
 - a. Explain one of the following examples of migrant labor: Japanese workers in the Pacific or Italians in Argentina.

Main Idea #3: Large-scale immigration led to a variety of consequences and reactions

Focus Questions

1. What was the impact of the primarily male migration on women in the home society?
2. Why did migrants create ethnic enclaves in different parts of the world?
 - a. Understand one of the following examples of ethnic enclaves: Chinese in SE Asia, the Caribbean, South America, and North America or Indians in East and southern Africa, the Caribbean, and Southeast Asia
3. How did receiving societies attempt to regulate the increased flow of people across their borders?
 - a. Understand one of the following examples: Chinese Exclusion Act or White Australia Policy