

Period 5 Key Concepts 1750 to 1900

Key Concept 5.1. Industrialization and Global Capitalism	Key Concept 5.2. Imperialism and Nation-State Formation	Key Concept 5.3. Nationalism, Revolution, and Reform	Key Concept 5.4. Global Migration
<p><b>I. Industrialization fundamentally changed how goods were produced.</b></p> <p>A. A variety of factors led to the rise of industrial production, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Europe’s location on the Atlantic Ocean</li> <li>◆ The geographical distribution of coal, iron, and timber</li> <li>◆ European demographic changes                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Urbanization</li> </ul> </li> <li>◆ Improved agricultural productivity                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Legal protection of private property</li> <li>◆ An abundance of rivers and canals</li> <li>◆ Access to foreign resources The accumulation of capital</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>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.</p> <p>C. The development of the factory system concentrated labor in a single location and led to an increasing degree of specialization of labor.</p> <p>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</p>	<p><b>I. Industrializing powers established transoceanic empires.</b></p> <p>A. States with existing colonies strengthened their control over those colonies.</p> <p>B. European states, as well as the Americans and the Japanese, established empires throughout Asia and the Pacific, while Spanish and Portuguese influence declined.</p> <p>C. Many European states used both warfare and diplomacy to establish empires in Africa.</p> <p>D. In some parts of their empires, Europeans established settler colonies.</p> <p>E. In other parts of the world, industrialized states practiced economic imperialism.</p> <p><b>II. Imperialism influenced state formation and contraction around the world.</b></p> <p>A. The expansion of U.S. and European influence over Tokugawa Japan led to the emergence of Meiji Japan.</p> <p>B. The United States and Russia emulated European transoceanic imperialism by expanding their land borders and conquering neighboring territories.</p> <p>C. Anti-imperial resistance took various forms, including direct resistance within</p>	<p><b>I. The rise and diffusion of Enlightenment thought that questioned established traditions in all areas of life often preceded revolutions and rebellions against existing governments.</b></p> <p>A. Enlightenment philosophers applied new ways of understanding the natural world to human relationships, encouraging observation and inference in all spheres of life; they also critiqued the role that religion played in public life, insisting on the importance of reason as opposed to revelation. Other Enlightenment philosophers developed new political ideas about the individual, natural rights, and the social contract.</p> <p>B. The ideas of Enlightenment philosophers, as reflected in revolutionary documents — including the American Declaration of Independence, the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen, and Bolívar’s Jamaica Letter — influenced resistance to existing political authority.</p> <p>C. Enlightenment ideas influenced many people to challenge existing notions of social relations, which contributed to the expansion of rights as seen in expanded suffrage, the abolition of slavery, and the end of</p>	<p><b>I. 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></p> <p>A. Changes in food production and improved medical conditions contributed to a significant global rise in population in both urban and rural areas.</p> <p>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 19th century. The new methods of transportation also allowed for many migrants to return, periodically or permanently, to their home societies.</p> <p><b>II. Migrants relocated for a variety of reasons.</b></p> <p>A. Many individuals chose freely to relocate, often in search of work.</p> <p>B. The new global capitalist economy continued to rely on coerced and semicoerced labor migration, including slavery, Chinese and Indian indentured</p>

<p>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 19th century.</p> <p><b>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.</b></p> <p>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 natural resources. The profits from these raw materials were used to purchase finished goods.</p> <p>B. 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. While Middle Eastern and Asian countries continued to produce manufactured goods, these regions’ share in global manufacturing declined.</p> <p>C. 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</p>	<p>empires and the creation of new states on the peripheries.</p> <p><b>III. New racial ideologies, especially social Darwinism, facilitated and justified imperialism.</b></p>	<p>serfdom.</p> <p><b>II. 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.</b></p> <p><b>III. Increasing discontent with imperial rule propelled reformist and revolutionary movements.</b></p> <p>A. Subjects challenged centralized imperial governments.</p> <p>B. American colonial subjects led a series of rebellions — including the American Revolution, the Haitian Revolution, and the Latin American independence movements — that facilitated the emergence of independent states in the U.S., Haiti, and mainland Latin America. French subjects rebelled against their monarchy.</p> <p>C. Slave resistance challenged existing authorities in the Americas.</p> <p>D. Increasing questions about political authority and growing nationalism contributed to anticolonial movements.</p> <p>E. Some of the rebellions were influenced by diverse religious ideas.</p> <p><b>IV. The global spread of European political and social thought and the increasing number of rebellions</b></p>	<p>servitude, and convict labor.</p> <p><b>III. 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.</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>B. 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<p>U.S. a distinct economic advantage.  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.</p> <p><b>III. To facilitate investments at all levels of industrial production, financiers developed and expanded various financial institutions.</b>  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. The global nature of trade and production contributed to the proliferation of large-scale transnational businesses that relied on various financial instruments.</p> <p><b>IV. There were major developments in transportation and communication, including railroads, steamships, telegraphs, and canals.</b></p> <p><b>V. The development and spread of global capitalism led to a variety of responses.</b>  A. In industrialized states, many workers organized themselves to improve working conditions, limit hours, and gain higher wages, while others opposed industrialists' treatment of workers by promoting alternative visions of society, including Marxism.  B. In Qing China and the Ottoman Empire, some members of the</p>		<p><b>stimulated new transnational ideologies and solidarities.</b>  A. Discontent with monarchist and imperial rule encouraged the development of political ideologies, including liberalism, socialism, and communism.  B. Demands for women's suffrage and an emergent feminism challenged political and gender hierarchies.</p>	
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--

<p>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.</p> <p><b>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.</b></p> <p>A. New social classes, including the middle class and the industrial working class, developed.</p> <p>B. Family dynamics, gender roles, and demographics changed in response to industrialization.</p> <p>C. Rapid urbanization that accompanied global capitalism often led to unsanitary conditions.</p>			
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--	--	--