Our first steps into the MODERN PERIOD (1750-1900) are revolutionary. The last period saw its fair share of change; but this period, is ALL ABOUT CHANGE. We begin with the Political Revolutions (USA!, France, Haiti, Latin America). But, the majority of this unit deals with a revolution of a different kind... THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION. There is no greater change in humanity than the Industrial Revolution. It’s on par with the Agricultural Revolution in changing the way humanity functions as a whole. Look around you right now... pretty much everything near you is a product of the Industrial Revolution (including your school!). These are the Revolutions of the Modern Period (1750-1900).

5.1 | THE ENLIGHTENMENT FROM C. 1750 - 1900

The last period laid the foundations for the changes you are about to see in this period. The Enlightenment was a movement in the 18th Century (1700s) that led to the changes in government that brought you such governments as the United States, the French Republic, Haiti, and the 5+ countries that Bolivar freed. Most of the influential writings in the Enlightenment happened in the last period or at the VERY beginning of this period (c. 1750). But, if you don’t understand the Enlightenment, you can’t understand the Revolutions. Think of the Scientific Revolution; but instead of blood circulation or astronomy; apply that logic and reasoning to government... Why do we have a King again? Because God said so? Nah... that can’t be right... This is the Enlightenment:

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<td>Cultural Developments and Interactions</td>
<td>A. Explain the intellectual and ideological context in which revolutions swept the Atlantic world from 1750 to 1900.</td>
<td>Enlightenment philosophies applied new ways of understanding and empiricist approaches to both the natural world and human relationships; they also reexamined the role that religion played in public life and emphasized the importance of reason. Philosophers developed new political ideas about the individual, natural rights, and the social contract. The rise and diffusion of Enlightenment thought that questioned established traditions in all areas of life often preceded revolutions and rebellions against existing governments. Nationalism also became a major force shaping the historical development of states and empires.</td>
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Social Interactions and Organization | B. Explain how the Enlightenment affected societies over time. | Enlightenment ideas and religious ideals influenced various reform movements. These reform movements contributed to the expansion of rights, as seen in expanded suffrage, the abolition of slavery, and the end of serfdom. Demands for women’s suffrage & emergent feminism challenged political & gender hierarchies. • EXAMPLES: DEMANDS- Mary Wollstonecraft’s A Vindication of the Rights of Woman; Olympe de Gouges’ Declaration of the Rights of Woman and of the Female Citizen; Seneca Falls Conference (1848) organized by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott |

The Enlightenment

The revolution in science led to a revolution in thought regarding the nature of politics, economics, and society. The Enlightenment involved the application of human reason to improve society. Behind the movement was the belief that human beings were basically good, and that education and reason could improve their condition limitlessly. Childhood was recognized as a separate stage of growth, and children’s toys and books appeared for the first time. Like the Protestant Reformation, the Enlightenment supported marriages based on love, a concept that raised the status of women in family life.

Beginning and Spread of Enlightenment Thought

The Enlightenment began with the philosophes, or French philosophers, many of whom discussed their ideas at Parisian meetinghouses called salons. As the movement spread throughout Europe, Russia, and Europe’s colonies in the Americas, the Enlightenment continued to support scientific advances. Some Enlightenment thinkers followed a scientific philosophy called Deism, which held that there was a god who created the earth, then left it to operate by natural law.
Enlightenment Political Thought
Political philosophers such as the Englishman John Locke and the Frenchman Jean Jacques Rousseau wrote of a social contract in which governments ruled by the consent of the governed to ensure the preservation of the natural rights of humankind. Criminologists advocated rehabilitation for criminals, whereas Mary Wollstonecraft of England spoke out for political rights for women. The Scottish economist Adam Smith wrote *The Wealth of Nations* (1776), in which he set forth the principles of *laissez-faire* economics. Smith’s philosophy held that government regulation of the economy should be minimal in order to allow the free operation of the laws of supply and demand. Denis Diderot of France compiled the *Encyclopédie*, which included the scientific and social scientific knowledge of the Enlightenment.

Sociopolitical Movements: Feminism
In the eighteenth century, feminist movements began to seek political, social, and economic gains for women. Among the goals of these movements were access to higher education and the professions and the right to vote. By 1914, Scandinavian countries and some states in the United States had granted women the right to vote. Within a few years, women’s suffrage had extended to all states in the United States and to Great Britain and Germany.

Rapid Review
The period from 1750 to 1900 witnessed major cultural and intellectual revolutions. The Scientific Revolution explained the nature of the universe and encouraged research. Another movement, the Enlightenment, believed in the basic goodness of humanity and spoke of natural rights that formed the philosophy behind the political revolutions of the eighteenth century.
All of those philosophes and writings about the purpose of government and how society should function did not happen in a vacuum. Around the world, people started to put the Philosophe's arguments into play. Starting in America, revolutions swept the colonies as former mercantile dependents severed the bonds that tied them to the mother country. This was not all about revolution. A new idea took root on the heels of the American and French Revolution. People of the same culture, language, history, laws, etc. began to push to have their own nations. These nationalist ideas took hold from the Philippines to the Ottoman Empire to Germany & Italy, and even New Zealand and Puerto Rico.

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<td>Governance</td>
<td>C. Explain causes and effects of the various revolutions in the period from 1750 -1900.</td>
<td>People around the world developed a new sense of commonality based on language, religion, social customs, &amp; territory. This was sometimes harnessed by gov'ts to foster a sense of unity.</td>
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The 18th century marked the beginning of an intense period of revolution and rebellion against existing governments, leading to the establishment of new nation-states around the world.

Discontent with monarchist and imperial rule encouraged the development of systems of gov’t and various ideologies, including democracy and 19th-century liberalism.

Colonial subjects in the Americas led a series of rebellions inspired by democratic ideals. The American Revolution, and its successful establishment of a republic, the United States of America, was a model and inspiration for a number of the revolutions that followed. The American Revolution, the Haitian Revolution, and the Latin American independence movements facilitated the emergence of independent states in the Americas.

The ideas of Enlightenment philosophers, as reflected in revolutionary documents— including the American Declaration of Independence during the American Revolution, the French "Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen" during the French Revolution, and Bolívar’s “Letter from Jamaica” on the eve of the Latin American revolutions— influenced resistance to existing political authority, often in pursuit of independence and democratic ideals.

Newly imagined national communities often linked this new national identity with borders of the state. In some cases, nationalists challenged boundaries or sought unification of fragmented regions.

- **EXAMPLES**: CALL FOR UNIFICATION OR LIBERATION- Propaganda Movement in the Philippines; Maori nationalism & the New Zealand wars in New Zealand; Puerto Rico - writings of Lola Rodríguez de Tió; German and Italian unifications; Balkan nationalisms; Ottomanism

### Role of Nationalism

Nationalism, which became less associated with simple “national identity,” and came to mean or intense pride in one’s national culture, also contributed to the new imperialism of the 19th and early 20th centuries. A “new nationalism” has experienced a growth in the early twenty-first century. Nationalism served as both a positive and negative force. In 1870, a common language and culture resulted in the unification of the Italian city-states into one nation. The following year, the German principalities also joined to form a single nation-state. The creation and expansion of nation-states were in part the result of a belief in the beneficial nature, not to say superiority, of one’s own culture. Nationalism has contributed to justifications of both political and economic imperialism. Nationalism in the U.S. during the mid-nineteenth century followed a policy of Manifest Destiny and led to its expansion from the Atlantic to the Pacific.
Within the Austrian Empire, by contrast, were a number of nations with different languages, religions, and institutions. Among them were Poles, Croatians, Czechs, Slovaks, and Hungarians. The Russian Empire also was ethnically diverse, including not only Slavs but also Turks, Poles, Finns, Estonians, and Jews, as well as other ethnic groups. Its diversity led Russia to try to impose the Russian language on all its subject peoples.

Political Revolutions
In the period between 1750 and 1900, the Industrial Revolution was joined by political revolutions. Enlightenment philosophies that society could improve through education and reason led to revolution in the British North American colonies, France, and Haiti in the latter part of the eighteenth century and early nineteenth century. Additional Latin American independence movements flourished in the early nineteenth century. In China, the Qing dynasty faced local revolts as it gradually declined.

American Revolution
The revolt for independence in the British North American colonies was the child of Enlightenment philosophers, most notably the Englishman John Locke. Locke spoke of a social contract in which the people relinquished some of their rights to the government in order to establish order. Governments had the responsibility of safeguarding the “unalienable” rights of “life, liberty, and property.” If a government did not preserve these rights, the people had the right to overthrow it and establish a new government.

Britain’s North American colonies had gradually developed their own identities since their founding in the early seventeenth century. The colonists particularly resented British policies that levied taxes on them without allowing them their own representative in Parliament. Higher taxes were imposed in 1763 after the end of the French and Indian War (the American phase of the Seven Years’ War) as a result of British efforts to receive colonial reimbursement for part of the expense of the war that the British had fought on the colonists’ behalf. The aftermath of war also brought British restrictions against colonial migration into territories west of the Appalachians once held by the French, territories the British considered unsafe for settlement because of potential conflicts with Native Americans in the area.

The American Revolution began in 1775 as a result of efforts from colonial leaders well versed in Enlightenment thought. In 1776, the colonists set up a government that issued the Declaration of Independence, a document modeled after the political philosophies of John Locke. Its author, Thomas Jefferson, altered the natural rights identified by John Locke to include “life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.” With the aid of the French, the British colonists were victorious in 1781. In 1787, the new United States of America wrote a constitution ensuring the separation of powers and the system of checks and balances, both ideas of the Enlightenment philosopher Montesquieu. A Bill of Rights added a statement of individual liberties in keeping with Enlightenment principles. Voting rights were increased to embrace more white male voters; by the 1820s, property rights for voting had been abolished in the new states. Neither the Declaration of Independence nor the United States Constitution addressed the issue of slavery.

French Revolution
Enlightenment thinking also contributed to a revolution in France. In the late eighteenth century, French society was divided into three classes, or estates:
- First Estate—the clergy, comprising a little more than 1 percent of the population, and paying no taxes.
- Second Estate—the nobility, comprising slightly more than 2 percent of the population, and paying only a few taxes.
- Third Estate—the remainder of the population, made up of merchants, artisans, and peasants. The peasants were burdened with heavy taxes and labor requirements that were carryovers from feudal days. The middle class, or bourgeoisie, were the merchants, artisans, and professionals who became the driving force of the revolution.

Representatives of the three estates met in the Estates-General, the French legislative assembly. In 1789, however, the French monarchs had not called the Estates-General into session for 175 years. Revolution broke out because of:
- Bourgeoisie desire for a wider political role
- Bourgeoisie wish for restraints on the power of the clergy, monarchy, and aristocracy
- Population growth
- Poor harvests in 1787 and 1788

When King Louis XVI was forced to call a meeting of the Estates-General in 1789 in order to raise taxes, the bourgeoisie insisted on changing the voting rules in the Estates-General from one vote per estate to one vote per representative. The king was forced to agree to the new voting arrangement as rioting broke out in Paris. On July 14, 1789, the Bastille, a Parisian
political prison, was stormed by a Paris mob. The incident liberated only a handful of prisoners but became the rallying point of the French Revolution. The new bourgeoisie-dominated National Assembly issued the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen, a document whose content bore a resemblance to clauses in the Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution. The French declaration identified natural rights as “liberty, property, security, and resistance to oppression.” A new constitution guaranteed freedoms of the press and of religion and increased voting rights. Olympe de Gouges countered the French declaration of rights with her Declaration of the Rights of Woman and the Female Citizen.

Reign of Terror
In 1792, the revolution entered a more radical phase known as the Reign of Terror as the monarchy was abolished, with Louis XVI executed on the guillotine. Under the leadership of a radical club known as the Jacobins, thousands were executed during the Reign of Terror. A new constitution provided universal male suffrage and universal military conscription. The revolutionaries had to repel foreign armies of Prussia, Russia, Austria, and Great Britain that attempted to preserve the French monarchy. Eventually, the European armies were driven from France, and revolutionaries added new territory in the Netherlands, Germany, and Italy. A wave of nationalism spread throughout France.

Final Stage
The republican gains of the French Revolution came to an end in 1799 with the rise to power of army general Napoleon Bonaparte. Napoleon limited the power of the legislative assembly and returned authoritarian rule to France. Napoleon also:
- Censored speech and the press
- Codified laws in Code Napoleon
- Granted religious freedom
- Established universities
- Denied women basic rights

Napoleon declared himself the emperor of a new French empire in 1804. The major powers of Europe fought a number of wars against Napoleon’s armies. An 1812 French invasion of Russia led to a decisive defeat for Napoleon, largely as a result of the harsh Russian winter. The European alliance defeated Napoleon in 1814 and again, decisively, in 1815.

Although it was a setback for the revolutionary principles in France, Napoleon’s empire spread the ideals of the revolution outside France and created a spirit of nationalism throughout Europe.
Aftermath of the Napoleonic Wars
After the final defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European leaders met at the Congress of Vienna to restore legitimate monarchs to the thrones of Europe and to create a balance of power. The purpose of the balance of power was to prevent France or any other European nation from dominating the continent again. This spirit of conservatism kept Europe largely at peace until the end of the nineteenth century. Other political movements gained strength: liberalism sought protection for the rights of propertied classes, whereas radicalism wanted broader suffrage and social reforms on behalf of the lower classes. In 1848, a series of revolutions again swept through Europe, bringing the end of monarchy in France. The liberal Revolutions of 1848 largely failed, however, to bring permanent reform to Europe. Nationalist stirrings in Italy and Germany united the various political units in both regions. The unification of Italy was completed in 1870, while German unification occurred a year later in 1871.

Haitian Revolution
The revolutions in the British North American colonies and in France inspired a revolt in the French Caribbean island colony of Saint-Dominique, or Haiti. The Haitian Revolution was the first incident in world history in which black slaves successfully rebelled against their enslavers. Haiti’s colonial economy was based on the production of sugar. Haitian society was divided among slave workers on the sugar plantations, free people of color, and French colonists. During the French Revolution, tensions increased between white inhabitants and free people of color. In 1791, Haitian slaves took advantage of this division to rebel. Under the leadership of a free black named Toussaint L’Ouverture, the rebellion succeeded, and in 1804 the island declared its independence as the republic of Haiti.

Other Latin American Revolts and Independence Movements
Enlightenment ideas & a succession crisis in Spain created opportunities for the realization of independence in Spain’s colonies. The placement of Napoleon’s brother on the throne of Spain instead of the Spanish king caused the American colonists to question the legitimacy of Spain’s ruler. Consequently, independence revolutions broke out in the Americas.

Mexican Independence
In Mexico, the Creole Father Miguel de Hidalgo called on mestizos and Indians to assist him in a rebellion against Spain in 1810. The Creoles, fearing the social reforms that might materialize from mestizo and Indian involvement, initially abandoned the independence movement. After Hidalgo was executed, the Creoles rejoined the cause under Augustín de Iturbide, a Creole officer. In 1821, Mexico declared its independence from Spain. In 1824, Mexico became a republic. The Central American states, which had been a part of Mexico, divided into separate independent nations in 1838.

South American Phase
In the northern part of South America, the Creole Simón Bolívar centered his movement for independence against Spain in Caracas. His Jamaica Letter (1815) expressed his hope that freedom from Spanish rule would ultimately ensure prosperity for Latin America. By 1822, he had liberated Colombia, Ecuador, and Venezuela, uniting these regions into the nation he called Gran Colombia. Regional differences led to the eventual breakup of the new nation.

In the southern portion of South America, José de San Martín emerged as the independence leader from Río de la Plata (present-day Argentina). Río de la Plata declared its independence in 1816. San Martín then crossed into Chile to assist in its liberation. By 1823, all of Spanish America had declared its independence and established republics in all the new nations except Mexico. Independence, however, did not bring prosperity to Latin America, as Bolívar had hoped.

Independence in Brazil
The Portuguese colony of Brazil followed a different pattern for independence than any other Latin American country. In 1807, the French invaded Portugal & the Portuguese royal family fled to Brazil. The colony of Brazil acquired a status equal to that of Portugal. When Napoleon was defeated, the Portuguese king was recalled & left his son Dom Pedro regent in Brazil. In 1822, Dom Pedro declared Brazil independent after realizing that Brazil was about to lose its representative in the Portuguese parliament. Unlike the other Latin American nations, Brazil did not have to endure a prolonged independence movement. Brazil became a monarchy, and the institution of slavery was left untouched in the newly independent country.

Maroon Societies
Some slaves in Latin America also resisted their colonial government, especially in Brazil and the Caribbean. Runaway slaves who had fled the plantations established their own communities. In the Caribbean, these maroon societies were often located in remote areas in the mountains of Jamaica and Hispaniola and in the islands of the Guianas. Initially intended to provide havens for future escaped slaves, some of the maroon societies eventually were granted independence from colonial rulers.
Decline of Qing China
The Manchus who entered China as the Qing dynasty in 1644 had been exposed to Chinese culture as a result of years spent living along the northern Chinese border. The Qing continued Chinese traditions such as the civil service examination and patriarchal family structure. Female infanticide increased. Women were confined to traditional household duties, while women from peasant families also worked in the fields or in village marketplaces. The Manchus required Chinese men to distinguish themselves from them by wearing a queue, or braided ponytail.

Although the Qing attempted to control the consolidation of large tracts of land, they had little success. The gap between rural peasants and rural gentry increased. Some men of the gentry began to let their fingernails grow extremely long to indicate that they did not have to do any physical labor.

By the end of the 18th century, the Qing dynasty was in decline. The civil service examination had often given way to bribery as a means to governmental posts. Dams, dikes, and irrigation systems were in disrepair. Highway bandits were a problem in some areas of China. The importation of opium caused conflicts with Great Britain. The increased influence of foreign powers on Chinese society and China’s defeat in the Opium War produced widespread rebellion in south China in the 1850s and early 1860s. This rebellion resulted from the inability of the Qing to repel foreign influence in China. The Taiping Rebellion advocated programs of social reform, more privileges for women, and land redistribution. When the scholar-gentry realized that the rebellion was reaching to the heart of Chinese tradition, it rallied and ended the rebellion.

Later Qing officials attempted to spare the Chinese economy by carrying out a self-strengthening movement that encouraged Western investments in factories and railroads and modernized the Chinese army. Reform movements were crushed, however, under the rule of the dowager empress Cixi. The Boxer Rebellion (1898 to 1901) was a revolt against foreigners that was backed by Qing rulers. The rebellion, which culminated in the execution of foreigners in China, was put down by a coalition force from Europe, the U.S., and Japan.
Industrial Revolution
Change in the production of manufactured goods from home to the factory began in the English textile industry in the mid-18th century. The Industrial Revolution built on innovations in agriculture that had brought improved farming methods such as crop rotation, scientific breeding of livestock, and the application of fertilizers. A result of increased agricultural output was the enclosure movement. Large landholders fenced pastures that previously had been left open for common use, creating a sizable population of landless laborers. England’s growing position in global trade contributed to the pursuit of manufacturing interests. The English government supported industrialization by passing laws and instituting policies that promoted its growth. In addition, England possessed the factors of production:

- Land (including natural resources such as coal and iron ore)
- Labor (including thousands of dispossessed farmers from southeastern England evicted from their lands as a result of the enclosure movement)
- Capital (banking and investment interests capable of funding the costs of factories and machinery)
- Entrepreneurship (groups of individuals with the knowledge of combining land, labor, and capital to establish factory production)

The technological advance that initiated the transition of manufacturing from home to factory was the steam engine, invented by James Watt of Scotland in the 1770s. Accompanying factory production were changes in transportation & communication such as the telegraph, canals, steamships, & railroads, all of which served to speed up the movement of goods & info.
Good ideas spread. The Industrial Revolution will change the world. And that idea spread pretty quickly once it was out. Where does it spread? Initially, just to Europe and the USA. But, there will be attempts to copy this all over the world. Sometimes governments will get directly involved (but that’s a later section of this unit). For now, focus on the places that immediately start trying to copy Great Britain first...

**Thematic Focus - Your Quick Notes**

**5.4 Learning Objectives**

E. Explain how different modes and locations of production have developed and changed over time.

**Historical Developments**

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 during the first Industrial Revolution. While Middle Eastern & Asian countries continued to produce manufactured goods; these regions’ share in global manufacturing declined.

- **EXAMPLES**: DECLINE OF MIDDLE EAST & ASIAN SHARE IN GLOBAL MANUFACTURING - Shipbuilding in India and Et Asia; Iron works in India; Textile production in India and Egypt

As the new methods of industrial production became more common in parts of NW Europe, they spread to other parts of Europe and the United States, Russia, and Japan.

### Spread of Industrialization

After England industrialized, other W nations soon followed. By the 1820s, Belgium & France had begun to industrialize, & a few years later the U.S. & Germany began factory production. About 1850, the Second Industrial Rev applied the use of electricity and steel to the industrial process. By the end of the nineteenth century, Russia, Egypt, and Japan had become industrialized nations. Common to industrialization in W. nations, Russia, and Japan was the development of railroads, with Russia and the U.S. constructing transcontinental railways.
Finally, all of this talk about “progress,” “advancements”, “improvements”, “production”… But, HOW? Let’s focus for a second on the actual means of production. How are they sewing so fast? How did they get that yarn spun so quick? How does boiling water make energy? How does dead dinosaur oil explosions make a car run? Why are the buildings so tall now? Why is everyone rushing to live all cramped in a city? THESE are the technologies that reshaped the historical world into something that looks more modern.

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<td>Technology and Innovation</td>
<td>F. Explain how technology shaped economic production over time.</td>
<td>The development of machines, including steam engines and the internal combustion engine, made it possible to take advantage of both existing and vast newly discovered resources of energy stored in fossil fuels, specifically coal and oil. The fossil fuels revolution greatly increased the energy available to human societies. The “second industrial revolution” led to new methods in the production of steel, chemicals, electricity, and precision machinery during the 2nd half of the 19th century. Railroads, steamships, and the telegraph made exploration, development, and communication possible in interior regions globally, which led to increased trade and migration.</td>
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**New Labor-saving Technologies**
Phases in textile production once done by hand, such as spinning and weaving, were mechanized. Factories replaced cottage industry and became more efficient through the use of interchangeable parts and the assembly line.

**Demand for cheap cotton spurred mechanization of cotton industry**
- John Kay invented the flying shuttle, 1733.
- Samuel Crompton invented the spinning “mule,” 1779.
- Edmund Cartwright invented a water-driven power loom, 1785.

**New Sources of Energy**
The coal-fired steam engine replaced traditional sources of power such as wood, wind, & water. Nations with abundant coal - Britain, Germany, and the U.S. - could benefit from the new technology. Railroad and steamships, fired by the steam engine, created important links between raw materials, industry, and market.

**James Watt’s steam engine - 1765**
- Burned coal, which drove a piston, which turned a wheel.
- Widespread use by 1800 increased productivity and led to cheaper prices.

**Iron and steel also important industries, with continual refinement**
- Coke (purified coal) replaced charcoal as principal fuel.
- Bessemer converter (1856) made cheaper, stronger steel.

**Transportation improved with steam engines and improved steel**
- George Stephenson invented 1st steam-powered locomotive, 1815.
- Steamships began to replace sailing ships in mid-19th century.
- Railroads & steamships lowered transportation costs, created dense transportation networks.
New Patterns of Work
The factory system transformed rural laborers into industrial workers with rigid timetables & strict discipline. Workers faced long hours of tedious & often dangerous work.

Mass production provided cheaper goods
- Eli Whitney promoted mass production of interchangeable parts.
- Henry Ford introduced assembly line to automobile production.

Increased Standard of Living
The factory system was tremendously productive. Efficiencies of scale and improved transportation links meant cheaper consumer goods for everyone. The accumulation of great wealth provided the capital for further industrialization.
This Industrial Revolution thing is a hit. Everyone is doing it. But, if your nation is not modernizing/industrializing enough to keep up with the “Big Boys” (Britain, US, Germany); sometimes the government will step in with an industrialization plan of their own. There are really three to know: Japan (Meiji), Ottomans (Tanzimat) and China (Self Strengthening). But, there are others like Muhammad Ali in Egypt and the Russians beginning to modernize in the 1890s.

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| Governance                        | G. Explain the causes and effects of economic strategies of different states and empires. | As the influence of the Industrial Revolution grew, a small number of states and governments promoted their own state sponsored visions of industrialization.  

- **EXAMPLE**: STATE SPONSORED INDUSTRIALIZATION - Muhammad Ali’s development of a cotton textile industry in Egypt |

The expansion of U.S. and European influence in Asia led to internal reform in Japan that supported industrialization and led to the growing regional power of Japan in the Meiji Era.

### Industrialization in Japan

During the first half of the nineteenth century, Japan continued to be governed by the Tokugawa Shogunate. Technologically backward to the industrialized West, Japan emerged from its relative isolation after the 1854 arrival of an expedition from the United States under the command of Commodore Matthew Perry. In 1856, Japan opened two ports to trade with the United States. Shortly thereafter, Great Britain, the Netherlands, and Russia were granted similar concessions. Some of the Japanese samurai favored an end to Japan’s isolation. In 1868, the Japanese chose a new emperor named Mutsuhito, or “Meiji,” meaning “Enlightened One.” The Meiji Restoration ended feudalism in Japan and centralized its government. The Meiji government sent key samurai to Western Europe and the United States to study Western technology, government, and economics. In the 1870s, the Meiji government abolished the position of samurai, and in the 1880s, created a bicameral parliament based along Western models.

Japanese social and political changes were accompanied by rapid industrialization. Banks were set up, and the Japanese army and navy were modernized. Key to the success of Japanese industry was strong government support. State-sponsored railroads, steamships, and factories were built. Heavy taxes imposed on Japanese citizens supported industry. By the 1890s, many of the textile mills and other factories were sold off to private investors who formed conglomerates called *zaibatsu*.

In spite of Japan’s rapid industrialization, the islands were not fully equipped for industrialization. Japan lacked significant coal and iron ore deposits essential to carry on an industrial economy. By the beginnings of the twentieth century, Japan remained dependent on the West for raw materials and technology. In the 1890s, Japan’s need for raw materials for its industries prompted a quest for empire. In 1895, Japan defeated China in the Sino-Japanese War, which was fought over control of Korea. Japan’s influence in Korea also led to the Russo-Japanese War of 1904 to 1905, in which Japan defeated Russia. In 1910, Japan annexed Korea.

### Social Changes in Industrial Japan

The influence of industrialization introduced a number of Western practices to Japan. Public primary education was offered to all children. The Japanese adopted the metric system, clocks, and the Western calendar. Western haircuts became the fashion for Japanese men. In spite of these adaptations to Western ways, however, few Japanese adopted Christianity, and Shinto and Confucianism became even more popular. Family life also maintained its traditions; Japanese women retained their traditional roles of wives and mothers in a patriarchal family.

### Industrialization in Russia

As the Western nations began to industrialize, Russia remained backward in technology. The emancipation of the serfs in 1861 aided Russia in the transition from a predominantly agricultural to a more industrialized society. Government support for industry led to the construction of a trans-Siberian railroad that linked the European portion of Russia with the Pacific world. By the latter years of the nineteenth century, factories had arisen in Moscow and St. Petersburg. Government-sponsored programs at the turn of the century improved the Russian banking system and applied high tariffs to protect industry. By the beginning of the twentieth century, Russia ranked fourth in the world in steel production.
Industrialization in Egypt

Under the leadership of its ruler Muhammad Ali, Egypt began to industrialize in the early nineteenth century. In order to lessen Egypt's dependence on the Ottomans, Muhammad Ali built up the Egyptian military. He also brought in European advisers to build up industries. To fund the new industries, Egyptian peasants were required to grow cotton and wheat to export to industrialized nations. When Muhammad Ali levied high tariffs on imported goods, the British objected and forced him to discontinue the duties. Egypt's new industries were unable to compete with British manufacturers and became dependent on lower-priced manufactured goods from Great Britain.
5.7 | ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS & INNOVATIONS IN THE INDUSTRIAL AGE C. 1750 - 1900

Review of 5.7 Facts Video: Heimler 5.7 & Rupertus 5.7 - 5.8

All of this new technology and industrial processes we saw in previous sections have massive repercussions. The most obvious outcome is to the economy. Mercantilism? No chance. It’s LAISSEZ-FAIRE time. This is all about Capitalism and it spreads as quickly as the Industrial Revolution itself. As these companies began to grow, they OUTGROW their national boundaries. Trans-National Businesses emerged in this period. Many of these are still multi-billion dollar corporations in the 21st Century. Large corporations like these sell stock to let investors provide them with more capital. As the business grows, the shares of the stock gain in value. Risk is limited as it is spread out over thousands of people. This allows the Industrial Economy to thrive. Will it be equal and fair to all? No. We will see some backlash from the workers later. But, OVERALL: people’s’ standard of living improved in this period primarily due to advances in medicine and the Industrial Economy.

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<td>Economics Systems</td>
<td>H. Explain the development of economic systems, ideologies, and institutions and how they contributed to change in the period from 1750 to 1900.</td>
<td>Western European countries began abandoning mercantilism &amp; adopting free trade policies, partly in response to the growing acceptance of Adam Smith’s theories of laissez-faire capitalism and free markets.</td>
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</table>

**Global nature of trade & production** contributed to the proliferation of largescale transnational businesses that relied on new practices in banking and finance.  
- **EXAMPLES:** TRANSNATIONAL BUSINESSES- Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation (HSBC); Unilever based in England & the Netherlands and operating in British W Africa & the Belgian Congo  
- **EXAMPLES:** FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS- Stock markets; Limited-liability corporations

Development of industrial capitalism led to increased standards of living for some, & to continued improvement in manufacturing methods that increased the availability, affordability, and variety of consumer goods.

**World Trade**
Manufactured goods of the industrialized West & raw materials used to produce them became a primary focus of world trade. In the Atlantic world, trade revolved around the plantation system & the economic exploitation of the newly independent nations of Latin America. Methods of extracting natural resources from subject nations changed as railroads & roads were constructed to transport raw materials from the interior of colonies to port areas for transport to Europe. Instead of small, independent farm plots owned & cultivated by native peoples, large plantations arose to replace them. On these new plantations, native peoples of Africa, India, & SE Asia produced crops necessary to the industrialized nations of Europe.

**Expansion of Financial Institutions**
To promote industrial investments, financiers offered a variety of services, including insurance, stock markets, & limited liability corporations. Many favored the use of the gold standard to promote financial stability. The globalization of industrialization gave rise to transnational companies such as the United Fruit Company and the (HSBC) Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation. These financial innovations owed their origin to the economists Adam Smith and John Stuart Mill. Both Smith’s laissez-faire economics and Mill’s economic liberalism held that government intervention in and regulation of the economy should be minimal.
The world is a different place now that the Industrial Revolution has spread around the globe. But, not everyone is happy with what is happening. Workers (men, women, and children) were being exploited as Laissez-faire policies let the Controllers of the Means of Production free to conduct their factories any way they wanted. However, many philosophers came up with new ideas to challenge the status quo. The most famous was Karl Marx. His theories called up for the workers to rise up and seize the means of production. Workers began to form unions to push for rights for all workers. Meanwhile, older empires tried to play catch up. The Ottomans and the Qing both tried to catch up with state sponsored Industrial programs, which usually failed to meet their overall goals.

### Thematic Focus - Your Quick Notes

#### Social Interactions and Organization

I. Explain the causes and effects of calls for changes in industrial societies from 1750 to 1900.

#### Historical Developments

In response to social & economic changes brought about by industrial capitalism, some gov’ts, organizations, & individuals promoted various types of political, social, educational, and urban reforms.

In industrialized states, many workers organized themselves, often in labor unions, to improve working conditions, limit hours, and gain higher wages. Workers’ movements and political parties emerged in different areas, promoting alternative visions of society.

Discontent with established power structures encouraged the development of various ideologies, including those espoused by Karl Marx, and the ideas of socialism and communism.

In response to expansion of industrializing states, some governments in Asia & Africa, including the Ottoman Empire & Qing China, sought to reform & modernize their economies & militaries. Reform efforts were often resisted by some members of gov’t or established elite groups.

### Sociopolitical Movements: Marxism and Socialism

The sociopolitical theories of the German Karl Marx became significant in Russian history. Marx taught that all history was the result of a class struggle between the bourgeoisie, or middle class, and the proletariat, or working class. According to Marx, the proletariat would eventually revolt and establish a “dictatorship of the proletariat” that would ensure social and political freedom. When this occurred, there would no longer be a need for the state, which would wither away. The result would be pure communism, or a classless society. Less extreme forms of socialism emerged in European nations as Socialist parties arose in Germany, France, and Austria. Many Europeans were fearful of the revolutionary nature of some Socialist movements. Socialism in Germany, France, and Austria brought changes such as the recognition of labor unions and disability and old-age insurance.

### 5.9 | SOCIETY & THE INDUSTRIAL AGE C. 1750 - 1900

You think all these massive changes are going down and society would not be affected? Nope. Society gets flipped upside down. You couldn’t relate to someone from the 1700s. You could relate to someone from 1900. You had a childhood. You had leisure. You went to school. Your family works a job with 9-5-ish type hours. What are you doing this for? Oh. You’re in a school. Why are you there? You seem pretty able bodied. Shouldn’t you be doing soul-crushing labor in a factory? Wait... there’s a MIDDLE class?!? There’s a ton of changes to society. Women can vote? What? People live in urban areas? These are the societal changes stemming from the Industrial Revolution.

#### Thematic Focus - Your Quick Notes

J. Explain how industrialization caused change in existing social hierarchies and standards of living.

#### Historical Developments

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

Women & often children in working class families typically held wage-earning jobs to supplement their families’ income, middle-class women who did not have the same economic demands to satisfy were increasingly limited to roles in the household or roles focused on child development.
The rapid urbanization that accompanied global capitalism at times led to a variety of challenges, including pollution, poverty, increased crime, public health crises, housing shortages, and insufficient infrastructure to accommodate urban growth.

Social Changes Brought About by Industrialization

Factory system brought a number of changes to family life & society:

- Work was carried out outside the home, a situation that separated family members.
- Factory workers were required to follow schedules and to arrive at work at a specified time.
- Factories required workers to adhere to strict rules.
- Work was done to the noise of machines.
- The pace of work was generally more rapid than at home.
- Women lost manufacturing jobs carried out under the domestic system. They were expected to return to the traditional roles of homemaker and childcare provider.
- Social status began to be determined more by wealth than by family position in society.
- Early industrial cities were generally crowded, unsanitary, and poorly lighted, with no police protection.

After 1850, the nature of the industrial setting changed somewhat:

- Workers in Western societies received higher wages and shorter working hours, allowing more leisure time activities.
- With the increase in leisure time came popular interest in the theater and in sports.
- Additional employment opportunities arose in secretarial work and sales. Some of these jobs were filled by women, especially those who were unmarried.
- The mass production of clothing made it more affordable, allowing the general population to wear similar fashions.
- Popular consumption of manufactured goods led to advertising campaigns.

Changes in the Educational and Artistic Environment

As the inhabitants of Western industrial cities gradually acquired more leisure time, there was a growing interest in scientific knowledge and theories as well as in new methods of literary and artistic expression. In early-nineteenth-century literature and the arts, a new manner of expression called romanticism explained human experiences and nature through the use of emotion rather than reason. In 1859, Charles Darwin proposed his theory of natural selection, which stated that living species had evolved into their current forms by the survival of the fittest species. Darwin’s ideas remained controversial because they conflicted with the biblical account of creation.

In 1900, the German physicist Max Planck discovered that light and energy flow in small units that he named “quanta,” establishing the discipline of quantum physics. In 1916, Albert Einstein, also a German physicist, formulated his theory of relativity, which argued that time and space are relative to one another. Social scientists used experimental data to explain human behavior; Sigmund Freud of Vienna explained new theories of the workings of the human mind and developed the technique of psychoanalysis.
The previous era was dominated by European discovery. This era is dominated by how these Europeans handled their new-found success both ECONOMICALLY (Industrial Revolution) & POLITICALLY (Revolutions)**. Much like the Mongols and Muslims of the Post Classical, this era is essentially the Industrial Revolution & the Enlightenmendid Revolutions (French, US, Latin America, etc.). One could argue that the Industrial Revolution is the most important thing that ever happened, besides the Neolithic Revolution and the Columbian Exchange. This is also the only era with 4 subsections: Industrial Revolution, Imperialism, Revolution, and Migration.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MAIN IDEA REVIEW - UNIT 5 KEY CONCEPTS</strong></td>
<td>K. Explain the extent to which industrialization brought change from 1750 to 1900.</td>
<td>Development of industrial capitalism led to increased standards of living for some, &amp; to continued improvement in manufacturing methods that increased the availability, affordability, and variety of consumer goods.</td>
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<td>Railroads, steamships, &amp; the telegraph made exploration, development, &amp; communication possible in interior regions globally, which led to increased trade and migration.</td>
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<td>The 18th century marked the beginning of an intense period of revolution &amp; rebellion against existing governments, leading to the establishment of new nation-states around the world.</td>
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<td>Enlightenment philosophies applied new ways of understanding and empiricist approaches to both the natural world and human relationships; they also reexamined the role that religion played in public life and emphasized the importance of reason. Philosophers developed new political ideas about the individual, natural rights, and the social contract.</td>
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<td>The rise and diffusion of Enlightenment thought that questioned established traditions in all areas of life often preceded revolutions and rebellions against existing governments.</td>
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<td>Nationalism became a major force shaping the historical development of states &amp; empires.</td>
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**Rapid Review**

The spirit of the Enlightenment produced revolutions in the British N. American colonies, France, & Latin America. Reaction against foreign intervention & the weakness of the Qing dynasty culminated in local revolts in China that weakened centuries-old dynastic rule in that country. Accompanying political revolution was an increasingly vocal movement to grant political rights to women in the Western world. Socialism attempted to create working conditions & societies that would improve the condition of humanity, whereas the Marxist brand of socialism defined a class struggle whose ultimate purpose was the abolition of government.

Beginning in Great Britain, the Industrial Revolution spread throughout W Europe and the U.S., altering society & family life. After abolishing serfdom in 1861, Russia began to industrialize, constructing a trans-Siberian railroad to link European Russia to the Pacific coast. The Perry expedition to Japan in 1854 prompted Japan to open its doors to industrialization. Japan ended feudalism and established a centralized empire that built up an industrial sector by the end of the nineteenth century. Japan, however, remained poor in natural resources, a situation that furthered its quest for an empire to acquire resources to run its industries. In Egypt, attempts at industrialization met with limited success because of the intervention of Great Britain.

Although the trade in human beings across the Atlantic was coming to an end, other avenues of trade appeared worldwide. Latin America, Russia, the Islamic world, and Japan developed an increased dependency on Western technology. China saw its favorable balance of trade reversed as its silver supply was diminished to purchase Indian opium from Great Britain. By the beginning of the twentieth century, European products dominated global trade routes.
Gotta love the College Board here... “Rationale”... That’s cute. These are the excuses, both real and imagined, as to why the Europeans are setting out around the world to conquer. This ain’t 1492. The Europeans aren’t dependent on Smallpox and a few muskets to save them. This time, they have the backing of the Industrial Revolution (UNIT 5). The Europeans are set to go out and take over a HUGE chunk of the world. Why? These are the RATIONALES for IMPERIALISM

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<th>Thematic Focus - Your Quick Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cultural Developments and Interactions</td>
<td>A. Explain how ideologies contributed to the development of imperialism from 1750 to 1900.</td>
<td>A range of cultural, religious, and racial ideologies were used to justify imperialism, including Social Darwinism, nationalism, the concept of the civilizing mission, and the desire to religiously convert indigenous populations.</td>
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Western Imperialism

Summary: The strengthening of European nation-states & the technological changes brought about by the Industrial Revolution gradually began to erode the European balance of power achieved by the Congress of Vienna. As European nation-states competed for power, they turned to colonies to supply them with raw materials and with markets for their manufactured goods. Rivalries among European nations were carried out in the territories of non-Western nations. The U.S. also realized its imperialist ambitions in Latin America and the Pacific.

Background of Imperialism

Imperialism, or the quest for empire, was in part a result of the Industrial Revolution. The mechanization of industry and resulting improvements in transportation brought new demands for raw materials, such as palm oil as a machine lubricant and rubber for tires. The industrial age also:

- Produced military weaponry such as the machine gun and the repeating rifle, which gave W. nations a military advantage over developing nations.
- Saw the application of steam to ships. Steamships could travel previously unnavigable rivers, allowing Europeans to reach the interior regions of continents.
- Brought the application of science to the study of health, resulting in preventative measures against the threat of malaria, a common tropical disease to which most Europeans were not immune.

In addition to the impact of industrialization, the concept of Social Darwinism contributed to the race for colonies. Social Darwinism was the application of Charles Darwin’s theory of natural selection to society to justify the imperial policies of Western powers.
Enough dancing around the issue... Imperialism is literally the EXPANSION of STATES. You’ve seen the reasoning (both real and imagined) for the Industrial West’s expansion. Now, we focus on where they went. You’ll see outcomes, economics, and other effects of this expansion. But, for now: Treat this like 4.2 CAUSES and EVENTS of the MARITIME EMPIRES. Using your knowledge of the ‘rationales’, now see where they go with their Industrial might and how their empires progress. These expansions have HUGE repercussions for the rest of the course, so don’t just glance at the map and move on. Double down on this one: It’s important.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Governance</td>
<td>B. Compare processes by which state power shifted in various parts of the world from 1750 - 1900.</td>
<td>Some states with existing colonies strengthened their control over those colonies and in some cases assumed direct control over colonies previously held by non-state entities.</td>
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<td>European states, as well as the United States and Japan, acquired territories throughout Asia and the Pacific, while Spanish and Portuguese influence declined.</td>
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<td>Many European states used both warfare and diplomacy to expand their empires in Africa.</td>
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<td>Europeans established settler colonies in some parts of their empires.</td>
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<td>The U.S., Russia, &amp; Japan expanded their land holdings by conquering and settling neighboring territories.</td>
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**Scramble for Colonies**

The main regions of European colonization were India and Africa. British influence in India began as commercial activity during the declining years of the Mughal Empire. The breakup of Mughal rule resulted in minor disputes among local princes. The British took advantage of this situation to help settle disputes, thereby gradually gaining greater influence in India. The Seven Years’ War (1756 to 1763), which also was fought in Europe and North America, was the first global war. It brought the British and French into conflict in India. British victories over the French in India gave them control of the country. Many of the Indian soldiers, or sepoys, were attracted to the higher-paying British army. India gradually emerged as Britain’s key source of raw materials and main colonial market for Britain’s manufactured goods.
Once the Europeans set out to take over... it’s pretty difficult to stop them. Why? See UNIT 5. Their Industrial strength is just too powerful. This does NOT mean that the indigenous people simply let it happen. There are a myriad of examples all over the world where the people fight back. The problem that all of these people’s face is: HOW DO YOU FIGHT AN ARMY OF TECHNOLOGICALLY ADVANCED WESTERNERS WHO HAVE RAIL LINES, TELEGRAPHS, MACHINE GUNS, etc. etc. etc.... Most people will lose. Most people will not be able to match the military prowess and technology of the new conquerors. Check out the map from 5.2: Most of the planet will be taken over by these guys. BUT, there are a select few who end up succeeding...

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Governance</td>
<td>C. Explain how and why internal and external factors have influenced the process of state building from 1750 to 1900.</td>
<td>Increasing questions about political authority &amp; growing nationalism contributed to anticolonial movements.</td>
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<td>Anti-imperial resistance took various forms, including direct resistance within empires and the creation of new states on the peripheries.</td>
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<td>Increasing discontent with imperial rule led to rebellions, some of which were influenced by religious ideas.</td>
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**British Colonial Society in India**

The British who went to India created a stratified society with Europeans occupying the highest positions. English became the language of instruction in Indian schools. The British Raj (the Sanskrit name for the British gov’t in India) set up telegraph lines to facilitate communications with Great Britain, & railways to carry troops and raw materials. For the most part, the British did not train the Indians in the use of the new technology that they brought to India. With the cooperation of the Western-educated Indian leader Ram Mohun Roy, the British outlawed sati.

British rule over India tightened after the 1857 Sepoy Rebellion. The cause of this revolt of Indian soldiers in the British army was the issue of new rifles that required the soldiers to use their teeth to tear open the cartridges. These ammunition cartridges were lubricated with animal fat. Muslims, who did not eat pork, were offended by grease that came from animal fat, while Hindus objected to grease from the fat of cattle. Even though the procedure for opening the cartridges was changed, the sepoys rebelled against British authority. The revolt was put down in 1858, but not before several hundred British men, women, and children were massacred.

Schools & universities established by British and American missionaries created an educated class of Indians with a strong nationalist sentiment. In 1885, they founded the Indian National Congress, which promoted a greater role for Indians in their country’s government. The new organization also sought harmony among Indians of diverse religious and social groups.

**Imperialism in South Africa**

The first European colonial presence in present-day South Africa was the Dutch way station established at Cape Colony in 1652. Eventually, the Dutch, or Boers, moved into the interior of the continent. There they enslaved the inhabitants, the Khoikhoi. Interracial mixing produced the South Africans known as “colored” today. During the wars of the French Revolution, the British captured Cape Town and annexed it in 1815. A conflict between the Boers, who were slaveholders, and the British over the end of slavery caused many Boers to leave Cape Colony. Their migration, called the Great Trek (1834), took the Boers into the interior of South Africa. There they clashed with the Bantu peoples, especially the powerful Zulu. Under the leadership of their leader, Shaka, the Zulu nation fought back against Dutch, then British, rule, only to be defeated by the more advanced British technology.

In the 1850s, the Boers established two republics in the interior of South Africa: the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. When diamonds were discovered in the Orange Free State in 1867, the Imperialist businessman Cecil Rhodes and other British moved into the Boer republics. In spite of war between the Boers and the British from 1880 to 1881 that ended in Boer victory, the British continued to pour into South Africa. Migration was especially intense after gold was discovered in the Transvaal in 1885. Continued tension between the British and the Boers culminated in the Boer War of 1899 to 1902. After this conflict, the Boers began a period of dominance over native South Africans. In 1902, the individual Boer republics maintained their self-governing status as they were united into the Union of South Africa, controlled by Great Britain.
Partition of Africa

Intense rivalries among European nations played out on the African continent. As the need for raw materials and colonial markets arose, Africa was divided among European colonial powers. The Berlin Conference of 1884 to 1885 partitioned Africa into colonies dominated by Great Britain, France, Portugal, Spain, Germany, Belgium, and Italy. Only Liberia and Ethiopia were not colonized by Europeans. Absent from the Berlin Conference were representatives from any African nation.

The divisions of the Berlin Conference were carried out without regard for ethnic and cultural groups. Boundaries dividing the territorial possessions of one European power from another often cut through ethnic and cultural groups, placing members of a single group in different colonies dominated by different European powers. Traditional African life was disrupted as Europeans imposed on the continent their concept of the nation-state as the unit of government. These colonial divisions would affect African life to the present.

As in India, European imperialist powers contributed railways, roads, & other public works to the African landscape. Hospitals were set up & sanitation improved. Most of the improvements were intended initially for the welfare of the European colonists. As in India, Europeans in Africa failed to train natives to use the new technology they brought to the continent.

European businesses set up plantations and required local African natives to work long hours at extremely low wages to produce export crops for European benefit. Work on European plantations prevented Africans from tilling their home and village plots, a situation that led to decreased food supplies and malnutrition for their families.

Imperialism in Southeast Asia

Prior to the new imperialism of the 19th century, most of Southeast Asia consisted of independent kingdoms. The Malay States (presently Malaysia) and Burma (present-day Myanmar) came under British rule. Indochina was colonized by the French and the East Indies (now Indonesia) by the Netherlands. Siam (present-day Thailand) was the only Southeast Asian country that did not fall to imperialist ambitions. When native populations provided an insufficient labor supply, Europeans brought in immigrants from India and China.

U.S. Interests in Central America & Caribbean

The nations of Central America & the Caribbean, both dependent on foreign loans, often were threatened by foreign intervention when they could not repay their loans. The United States intervened in Cuba three times during the early twentieth century. During the same period, U.S. troops occupied the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Honduras, and Haiti. U.S. support for Panamanian independence led to the decade-long (1904-1914) construction and then the opening of the Panama Canal in 1914.
The Europeans (and Japan) are Industrialized (or Industrializing). They need those Raw Materials to feed their industrial machines back home. This is NOT the days of God, Gold, and Glory. This is the age of Materials and Markets. Start to associate these raw materials with their ultimate uses whether it’s metals to machinery or guano to fertilizer or meat to eat. 6.2 was all about the expansion of these Empires... but, if you compare the map below to the 6.2 map, you can see what raw materials each nation was looking for/finding when building their empires.

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Humans and the Environments</td>
<td>D. Explain how various environmental factors contributed to the development of the global economy from 1750 to 1900.</td>
<td>The need for raw materials for factories &amp; increased food supplies for the growing population in urban centers led to the growth of export economies around the world that specialized in commercial extraction of natural resources &amp; the production of food and industrial crops. The profits from these raw materials were used to purchase finished goods.</td>
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Rapid Review

European nations colonized India and Africa, providing benefits such as improved medical care and more advanced infrastructures including better roads and railways. Most improvements were intended more for the benefit of imperialist nations than for native peoples. African village organization was disrupted as European nations divided the continent without regard to ethnic patterns, a practice that proved devastating to Africa’s future. Southeast Asia, except for Siam, came under the control of a number of European powers. Economic imperialism supported the interests of U.S. and European businesses and created continued dependence of non-industrialized nations on the industrialized world.
Often, when you think of IMPERIALISM, images of Viceroy and Colonization come to mind. BUT, it’s not always that way. Sometimes, one country can rule over another without having to invade and sign treaties with existing rulers. This is the newest field of Imperialism studies in Social Sciences. The best way to think of Economic Imperialism is that the country doing the Imperializing (Mother Country) does not take over the government or try to rule them. Instead, they try to dominate their economies by exploiting them via their government or companies to get the cash crops, minerals, or whatever they want from their economic colony. Sometimes this is done almost entirely by businesses. The best example of this are the BANANA REPUBLICS of Central America.

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<th>Thematic Focus - Your Quick Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economics Systems</td>
<td>E. Explain how various economic factors contributed to the development of the global economy from 1750 to 1900.</td>
<td>Industrialized states and businesses within those states practiced economic imperialism primarily in Asia and Latin America.</td>
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<td>Trade in some commodities was organized in a way that gave merchants and companies based in Europe and the U.S. a distinct economic advantage.</td>
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**Economic Imperialism**

Another pattern of imperialist control was seen primarily in Hawaii and Latin America: economic imperialism. Economic imperialism involved the exertion of economic influence rather than political control over the region. In Hawaii, American companies exported Hawaiian-produced goods such as sugar and pineapple. Beginning in the early nineteenth century, missionaries from New England brought Christianity and education to the Hawaiians. Europeans and Americans also brought Western diseases to the islands, killing over half the population. Chinese and Japanese workers were brought in to work on Hawaiian plantations. American planters in Hawaii urged the United States to annex the islands. In 1898, the Hawaiian ruler was overthrown, and Hawaii was annexed to the United States.

The increase in Latin American trade attracted North American and European investors. Businesses based in the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany invested in Latin American banks, utilities, mines, and railroads. After World War I, U.S. business interests dominated in the region. The nations and islands of Latin America exported food products and raw materials and imported manufactured goods. Western perpetuation of this Latin American trade pattern kept Latin America dependent on the industrialized West.

In Cuba, U.S. economic imperialism turned to territorial acquisition. U.S. businesses had long invested in Cuban sugar and tobacco plantations. When the Cubans rebelled against Spanish rule in 1895, U.S. businessmen became concerned about their Cuban investments. When the U.S. battleship Maine exploded in Havana harbor, the United States went to war against Spain. U.S. victory in the Spanish-American War (1898) resulted in Spanish cession of Puerto Rico and Guam to the United States and the U.S. purchase of the Philippines. Cuba became an independent republic subject to control by the United States. The United States was now a world power.

**Latin American Trade**

The profitable sugar plantations of the Caribbean and Brazil were at the heart of Latin American trade with Europe. Brazil also produced cotton and cacao for European use, and during the late 18th century, its seaports were opened to world trade. Trade increased the importation of slaves to the Portuguese colony.

As Latin American independence movements drew to a close in the 1820s, the U.S. stepped forward to monitor future trade with its southern neighbors. The Monroe Doctrine (1823) announced the intention of the United States to maintain a “hands off” policy with regard to European colonization in the Americas. Great Britain already had trade agreements with the Spanish colonies since the eighteenth century. It now foresaw the newly independent Latin American republics as future trade partners and supported the Monroe Doctrine. A more active trade began with Britain trading manufactured goods to Latin America, especially Brazil, in exchange for raw materials. In the late nineteenth century, the United States, France, and other nations also traded with Latin America.

By the end of the nineteenth century, active trade was carried on in Cuban tobacco and sugar; Brazilian sugar and coffee; Mexican copper, silver, and henequen; Peruvian guano; Chilean grain and copper; and Argentinian beef, grain, hides, and wool. Beef exports increased dramatically after the invention of the refrigerated railroad car in the late nineteenth century. Also in the late nineteenth century, as European nations established colonies and increased industrial production, demand for Latin American rubber, especially from Brazil, increased.
Large landholders who exported sugar and hides especially benefited from foreign trade, whereas local independent traders often had to compete with cheaper and better quality foreign goods. As a result, Latin America became increasingly dependent on the importation of foreign goods, whereas power and wealth concentrated in the hands of large landholders. Foreign investments provided Latin America with necessary capital but also with industry and transportation largely under foreign control. Global trade with the Americas increased after the Panama Canal opened in 1914.

Trade with the Islamic World
Although trade with Latin America increased markedly in the middle and latter years of the nineteenth century, foreign trade with the Ottoman Empire continued on a path of gradual decline. The empire was increasingly weakened by successful independence revolts of its subject peoples, including the Greeks in 1820 and the Serbs in 1867. In the early nineteenth century, the Wahhabi rebellion attempted to restore Ottoman strength by insisting upon a return to more traditional Islam and strict adherence to shariah law. Contributing to Ottoman weakness was the empire’s disinterest in industrialization, which led minority groups such as Christians and Jews within the Ottoman Empire to carry on their own trade with Western European nations for manufactured goods. The artisans who produced goods using the domestic system had difficulty competing with European imports.

The threat of European competition produced a wave of political and economic reform from 1839 to 1876 that opened the Ottoman Empire more to Western influence. The Tanzimat reforms facilitated trade, but they came too late to make sweeping changes in the Ottoman economy. Further reform efforts by the Young Turks failed to achieve permanent change. The corruption of later Ottoman rulers and decreased agricultural revenue took their toll. In return for foreign loans to bolster its faltering economy, the Ottoman Empire was made economically dependent on European imports and influence. Europeans were granted the privilege of extraterritoriality, which allowed Europeans in Ottoman commercial centers to live according to their own laws rather than those of the Ottomans.

Egyptian commerce also suffered from European competition. Muhammad Ali’s insistence on increasing cotton production diverted farmers from grain production and made Egypt dependent on the export of a single crop. A decline in the price of cotton worldwide could have devastated the Egyptian economy. By 1869, however, Egyptian trade strengthened because a canal opened across the Isthmus of Suez. Connecting the Mediterranean and Red seas, the Suez Canal made Egypt a significant commercial and political power between Europe and its colonies in Africa and Asia.

Qing China and the Opium Trade
In 1644, the weakened Ming dynasty was overtaken by the Manchus, a largely nomadic people who lived north of the Great Wall. The new dynasty, calling itself Qing, lifted Ming restrictions against foreign travel. Chinese merchants took an increasingly active part in overseas trade, and foreign merchants traded with China through the port of Canton. Trade in Chinese tea, silk, & porcelain brought in large quantities of silver, which was the basis of the Chinese economy. By the nineteenth century, international trade based in S China was especially profitable.

One of China’s chief trading partners, Great Britain, became increasingly concerned over having to pay large amounts of silver for Chinese luxury goods. British merchants solved the trade imbalance by trading Indian opium to China. Indian opium, which was of a higher quality than Chinese-grown opium, took such a hold on Chinese society that soon the Chinese were forced to pay for the product with large quantities of their silver. In addition to this trade reversal, millions of Chinese became addicted to opium, a situation that affected work and family responsibilities. When the Qing emperor took measures to block the opium trade, war broke out in 1839 between China and Great Britain. British victory in the Opium War and another conflict in the 1850s resulted in the opening of China to European trade. The Treaty of Nanking (1842) that ended the Opium War made Hong Kong a British colony and opened up five ports to foreign commerce instead of only the port of Canton. Opium continued to flow into China. By 1900, more than ninety ports were open to foreign trade. Foreign spheres of influence were drawn up in China; within these territories, the controlling nation enjoyed special trade privileges as well as the right of extraterritoriality.

Russia and World Trade
Russia continued to occupy a backward position in trade & technology. They exported some grain to W Europe in exchange for Western machinery. By 1861, the desire to compete with W nations in world trade prompted Russia to emancipate serfs. Russia lagged behind in export crops as the emancipation of the serfs left a labor force using outdated agricultural methods.
Japanese Entrance into World Trade
The second Perry expedition to Japan in 1854 opened two ports to trade with the United States. Later, the Netherlands, Great Britain, and Russia initiated trade relations with Japan. As Japan industrialized, it depended on imports of Western equipment and raw materials, especially coal.

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### 6.6 | CAUSES OF MIGRATION IN AN INTERCONNECTED WORLD C. 1750 - 1900

The last two sections of this unit are focused on Migration. Due to all of the technological innovations seen in UNIT 5, it was now possible for millions of people to emigrate from their country of origin to new places. There are a number of reasons why and how people left and moved. Some were PUSH factors: Famine, war, strife, conflict… Some were PULL factors: jobs, space, opportunity… Below are the causes of the mass migrations of the 1800s.

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<tr>
<th>Thematic Focus - Your Quick Notes</th>
<th>6.6 Learning Objective</th>
<th>Historical Developments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Humans and the Environments</td>
<td>F. Explain how various environmental factors contributed to the development of varied patterns of migration from 1750 to 1900.</td>
<td>Migration in many cases was influenced by changes in demographics in both industrialized and unindustrialized societies that presented challenges to existing patterns of living.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Because of new modes of transportation, both internal &amp; external migrants increasingly relocated to cities. This contributed to the significant global urbanization of the 19th century. New methods of transportation also allowed for many migrants to return, periodically or permanently, to their home societies.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Demographic and Environmental Developments
Industrial Rev brought a number of changes in environments of industrialized nations. Population increase in the West, China, & Japan during the 18th cen. provided the labor force needed by the factory system but also added new challenges. Industrial pollution plagued urban areas. Migration between the E & W hemispheres enriched the cultural makeup of the Americas.

Population Revolution in the West
In the middle of the 18th century, the population of W Europe increased dramatically. Among the causes of this increase were the end of episodes of epidemic disease & the improved diets resulting from increased consumption of potatoes. Infant mortality rates decreased, whereas larger numbers of healthy adults resulted in a higher birth rate. Larger populations provided a ready labor supply for the new factories.

Industrialization also contributed to patterns of migration. Substantial numbers of people, especially young adults, migrated from the country to the city in search of employment in factories, upsetting the makeup of the traditional Western family. Another pattern of migration involved the movement of the middle class away from the central city to emerging suburbs. After 1850, urbanization continued in the West; in Great Britain and other Western countries the majority of the population resided in cities. Accompanying a drop in death rates was a lowering of birth rates. Families no longer felt as great a need to produce large families to serve as laborers on family farms. Contributing to falling death rates were more hygienic practices used during childbirth following Louis Pasteur’s discovery of the germ theory of disease in the 1880s.

Population Growth in the Non-Western World
Population growth was not restricted to the Western world. In the 19th century, the population of Latin America doubled. The cultivation of the sweet potato in China increased population to levels that stressed the country’s economy and resources, demonstrating a need for improvement in agricultural methods and technology in China. Also in the 19th century, Japan experienced a population explosion because of improvements in nutrition and medical care. Like China, Japan felt the strain in natural resources caused by its growing population. The increased consumption of the potato in the 19th century also produced significant population increases in Russia.

Urban Populations and Environments
Sudden population growth was only one of the problems encountered by industrialized urban areas in the West & Japan. Water supplies were contaminated by human sewage & industrial waste. Dark skies resulting from coal-produced smoke hovering over industrial cities contributed to frequent cases of rickets, a disease of the bones caused by underexposure to sunlight.

Patterns of Migration and Immigration
Migration in the period between 1750 and 1914 took on various forms. Western Europeans continued to colonize and settle regions of the Americas, India, Africa, the Pacific, and Southeast Asia well into the 18th century. Settler colonies not only brought about rivalries between Europeans and native peoples but also, as in the Columbian Exchange of the 16th and 17th centuries, exposed indigenous peoples to European diseases. Among the victims of European diseases were the Maoris of New Zealand, whose population was reduced by about 1/3, and native Hawaiians, over-half of whom fell to diseases such as tuberculosis and syphilis. The decimation of the Hawaiian population created a need for imported workers; in the late 1800s, workers from China and Japan arrived in the Hawaiian Islands and transmitted their culture to the islands.

The need for labor in various regions of Latin America in the late 19th century produced a flood of immigration from Europe to Brazil and Argentina. Many of the newcomers to Brazil were immigrants from Portugal and Italy who came to work on Brazil’s coffee plantations. Because of the physical strength required to carry out plantation labor, most of these migrants were male, leaving women to remain in their home countries and assume new roles in their society. Some of these Italian immigrants returned to Italy part of the year to work the crops there, but others remained in Latin America permanently, adding a European flair and a new diversity to Brazil and Argentina. In the early years of the twentieth century, Russians, Germans, and Jews also contributed to the immigrant population of Latin America. Many of the Jewish immigrants were refugees from pogroms, or mass persecutions, of Jews in Russia.
immigrants became victims of racial and ethnic prejudice in their new environment. Example: After anti-Chinese riots broke out in some communities in the western U.S., the U.S. Congress passed the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, which prevented most Chinese immigration.

People are on the move for a myriad of reasons. But, there are just as many effects when they arrive. 6.6 was all about why these people were on the move. 6.7 is about the effects. Most of what’s covered here is about the types of labor the immigrants are doing or the discrimination they face. The labor was manual. It was hard work on cash crops, mines, railroads, etc. These are jobs the immigrants would do for a cheaper cost. Arrival in large numbers, working tough jobs, and moving into cities is no way to make friends with the locals. These groups tended to stick together in Enclaves that can still be seen today in Chinatowns et al. Many countries (most notably South Africa, USA, and Australia) tried to pass laws and quotas on how many people could arrive from certain places in the world (most notably China). Without these migrations, the world would look very different (and, in fact, you would might live in a different place than you do right now…)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thematic Focus - Your Quick Notes</th>
<th>6.7 Learning Objective</th>
<th>Historical Developments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social Interactions and Organization</td>
<td>H. Explain how and why new patterns of migration affected society from 1750 to 1900.</td>
<td>Migrants tended to be male, leaving women to take on new roles in the home society that had been formerly occupied by men.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Migrants often created <strong>ethnic enclaves</strong> in different parts of the world that helped transplant their culture into new environments.</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Receiving societies did not always embrace immigrants, as seen in <strong>various degrees of ethnic &amp; racial prejudice</strong> &amp; ways states attempted to regulate the increased flow of people across borders.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rapid Review

Improvements in medical practices and sanitation as well as widespread consumption of the potato increased populations in various world regions. The crowded populations of industrial cities presented new problems in housing developments. Although medical knowledge improved throughout the years from 1750 to 1914, pollution in industrial urban areas presented new health issues. Colonization brought new contacts between East and West, including the spread of epidemic disease. At the same time, European immigrants to the Western Hemisphere contributed customs that enriched the cultural landscape of the Americas. Increased leisure time created popular interest in science and the arts.

End of the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade

The combination of Enlightenment thought, religious conviction, and a slave revolt in Haiti led to the end of the trans-Atlantic slave trade. The British ended their participation in the slave trade in 1807, then worked to get the cooperation of other slave importers to the Americas to end their part in the slave trade. While Britain seized hundreds of slave ships, Cuba and Brazil, with the cooperation of African rulers, continued to import huge numbers of slaves. The trans-Atlantic slave trade did not end until 1867.

6.8 | CAUSATION IN THE IMPERIAL AGE C. 1750 - 1900

This period has two sections. The first one was all about the major changes in the Political World (Enlightenment/Revolutions) and the Economic World (Industrial Revolution). The second unit of the MODERN PERIOD (1750-1900) is all about the NEW IMPERIALISM. This is NOT your ‘Columbus sailed the Ocean Blue in 1492’. This time around the Europeans are looking for colonies to sell their products (MARKETS) and places to obtain more raw materials for their factories back home (MATERIALS). Using their new technological prowess, the West will dominate the world in search of M&Ms (MARKETS & MATERIALS). In the last unit, Industrialization pushed the West into a position of power; in this unit, they will flex that muscle around the globe.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thematic Focus – Your Quick Notes</th>
<th>6.8 Learning Objective</th>
<th>Historical Developments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MAIN IDEA REVIEW – UNIT 6 KEY CONCEPTS</td>
<td></td>
<td>The development of industrial capitalism led to increased standards of living for some, and to continued improvement in manufacturing methods that increased the availability, affordability, and variety of consumer goods.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I. Explain the relative significance of the effects of imperialism from 1750 to 1900.</td>
<td>As states industrialized, they also expanded existing overseas empires and established new colonies and transoceanic relationships.</td>
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<td>The 18th century marked the beginning of an intense period of revolution and rebellion against existing governments, leading to the establishment of new nation-states around the world.</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Resistance by enslaved persons challenged existing authorities in the Americas.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>As a result of the emergence of transoceanic empires and a global capitalist economy, migration patterns changed dramatically, and the numbers of migrants increased significantly.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CollegeBoard Sanctioned Review Videos with Contextualization & DBQ Rubric Help

Unit 5 Video Links:
5.1 & 5.2 Review w/doc examples
5.3 – 5.6 Review w/doc examples
5.7 - 5.10 Review w/doc examples

Unit 6 Video Links:
6.1 - 6.3 Review w/DBQ prompt and doc examples
6.4 - 6.5 Review w/AP exam reminders and doc examples
6.6 & 6.8 Review w/DBQ and doc examples
More CollegeBoard AP Exam Review and Timed Practice Videos

Timed AP Exam Practice #1
Review of Timed AP Exam Practice #1

Timed AP Exam Practice #2 (Scheduled for 5/6 @ 6pm)
Review Timed AP Exam Practice #2 (Scheduled for 5/7 @ 6pm)
FINAL Lesson – Exam Tips (Scheduled for 5/8 @ 6pm)

Unit 5 & 6 Key Comparisons
1. Industrial Revolution in Europe, Russia, and Japan
2. Revolutions: American, French, and Haitian
3. Responses to Western influence in China, Japan, India, and the Ottoman Empire
4. Nationalism in Italy and Germany
5. Nationalism in the Austrian Empire and Russia
6. Imperialism in Africa and India
7. Forms of imperialism in Africa and Latin America
8. Roles of European women in upper and middle classes versus women in lower classes
9. Trade in the Atlantic and Indian Ocean basins
10. Trade in Western Europe and the Ottoman Empire

Industrialization and Global Integration: Revolutions and Consequences of Industrialization
c. 1750 to c. 1900 Timeline

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<th>Event</th>
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<td>Beginnings of the Industrial Revolution in England</td>
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<td>1756 to 1763</td>
<td>Seven Years’ War</td>
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<td>1768 to 1780</td>
<td>Voyages of Captain James Cook in the Pacific Ocean</td>
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<td>1775 to 1781</td>
<td>American Revolution</td>
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<td>1788</td>
<td>Founding of the first European colony in Australia</td>
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<tr>
<td>1789 to 1799</td>
<td>French Revolution</td>
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<td>1793 to 1804</td>
<td>Haitian Revolution</td>
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<tr>
<td>1799 to 1814</td>
<td>Rule of Napoleon Bonaparte</td>
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<td>1805 to 1848</td>
<td>Rule of Muhammad Ali in Egypt</td>
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<td>1807</td>
<td>End of the British slave trade</td>
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<td>1810 to 1825</td>
<td>Independence wars in Latin America</td>
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<td>1814 to 1815</td>
<td>Congress of Vienna</td>
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<td>1839 to 1842</td>
<td>Opium War in China</td>
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<td>1839 to 1876</td>
<td>Tanzimet era</td>
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<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Event</td>
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<tr>
<td>1848</td>
<td>Publication of the <em>Communist Manifesto</em></td>
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<td>1850 to 1864</td>
<td>Taiping Rebellion</td>
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<td>1854</td>
<td>Matthew Perry’s expedition to Tokyo</td>
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<td>1857</td>
<td>Sepoy Rebellion</td>
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<td>1861</td>
<td>Abolition of serfdom in Russia</td>
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<td>1861 to 1865</td>
<td>U.S. Civil War</td>
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<td>1865</td>
<td>Abolition of slavery in the United States</td>
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<td>1867</td>
<td>Establishment of the Dominion of Canada</td>
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<td>1868</td>
<td>Meiji Restoration (Japan)</td>
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<td>1869</td>
<td>Opening of the Suez Canal</td>
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<td>1870</td>
<td>Unification of Italy</td>
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<td>1871</td>
<td>Unification of Germany</td>
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<td>1884 to 1885</td>
<td>Berlin Conference</td>
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<td>1888</td>
<td>Abolition of slavery in Brazil</td>
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<td>1898 to 1899</td>
<td>Spanish-American War</td>
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<td>1899 to 1902</td>
<td>Boer War</td>
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</table>

1750 – 1900 Change & Continuity Chart

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<th>ECONOMIC</th>
<th>SOCIAL</th>
<th>CHANGES</th>
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<td>East Asia</td>
<td>Meiji Restoration</td>
<td>Spheres of influence</td>
<td>Crowded industrial cities</td>
<td>Dependence on Western technology</td>
<td>Patriarchal society</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Opium War</td>
<td>Self-strengthening movement</td>
<td>Population growth</td>
<td>Bicameral parliament</td>
<td>Shinto</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Taiping Rebellion</td>
<td>Industrialization</td>
<td></td>
<td>(Japan)</td>
<td>Confucianism</td>
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<td>Zaibatsu</td>
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<td>Buddhism</td>
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<tr>
<td>SE Asia</td>
<td>Western imperialism</td>
<td>Plantation economy</td>
<td>Influx of Chinese and Japanese</td>
<td>European and East Asian influence</td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
</tr>
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<td>Indian Ocean trade</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oceania</td>
<td>Regional kingdoms</td>
<td>Agriculture in Australia</td>
<td>European settlement of</td>
<td>European colonization</td>
<td>Agriculture Fishing</td>
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<td>Australia and New Zealand</td>
<td>European diseases</td>
<td>Foraging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region</td>
<td>Events/Developments</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| Central Asia                 | Russian expansion
Pogroms
Nomads
Industrialization
Trans-Siberian railway
Emancipation of serfs
Russian assimilation of
ethnic groups
Abolition of serfdom
Industrialization
Tsarist rule
Agriculture |
| South Asia                   | British Empire
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Hospitals Railroads
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End of Mughal rule
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| SW Asia (Middle East)        | Ottoman rule
Tanzim reforms
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| North Africa                 | Rule of Muhammad Ali
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Berlin Conference
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Sanitation & Railroads
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Disruption of village life
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Abolition of slavery
Republican government
Monroe Doctrine
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Catholicism
Agriculture
Poverty
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