

# Period 3 Overview and Historical Developments

## 1750-1900

### Terms:

#### Bentley Chapter 28—Revolutions and National States in the Atlantic World

Enlightenment	Declaration of Independence	Haitian Revolution	William Wilberforce
John Locke	French Revolution	Toussaint Louverture	Mary Wollstonecraft
Adam Smith	Estates General	Mexican Independence War	Nationalism
Montesquieu	National Assembly	Miguel Hidalgo	Zionism
Philosophes	Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen	Simon Bolivar	Congress of Vienna
Voltaire	Reign of Terror	Gran Colombia	Unification of Italy
Deism	Napoleon Bonaparte	Brazilian Independence	Unification of Germany
Popular sovereignty	Napoleonic Code (Civil Code)	Pedro Cabral	Otto von Bismarck
Rousseau	Battle of Waterloo	Conservatism	Realpolitik
American Revolution		Liberalism	

#### Bentley Chapter 30: The Americas in the Age of Independence

(p. 701-704)	Caudillos	(p. 715-717)
Gran Columbia	Mexican Revolution	Cultural diversity
Creole elite	Porfirio Diaz	Guachos
		Machismo

#### Bentley Chapter 29: The Making of Industrial Society

Kay's Flying shuttle	Eli Whitney	Urban environments	Utopian socialists
James Watt	Corporations	Middle class	Marx and Engels
George Stephenson	Crystal Palace	Working class	Trade union
Factory system	Edward Jenner vaccination	Child labor	Robert Fulton
Industrial capitalism	Birth control		

#### Bentley Chapter 31: Societies at Crossroads

Janissaries	Crimean War	Bloody Sunday	Spheres of Influence
Muhammad Ali	Tsar Alexander II	Duma	Boxer Rebellion
Capitulations	Emancipation Manifesto	Opium Wars	Commodore Perry
Sultan Mahmud II	Reforms of Alexander II	Treaty of Nanjing	Emperor Mutsuhito
Tanzimat Reforms	Tsar Nicholas II	Taiping Rebellion	Meiji Restoration
Young Turks	Revolution of 1905	Self-Strengthening Movement	zaibatsu

#### Bentley Chapter 32: The Building of Global Empires

Imperialism	"Scramble for Africa"	Liberia	Russo-Japanese War
Cecil Rhodes	David Livingstone	Direct vs. indirect rule	Legacy of Imperialism
Suez Canal	King Leopold II	Monroe Doctrine	Indentured labor
Panama Canal	Cape Town	Queen Lili'uokalani	Maji-Maji Rebellion
East India Company	Boers/Afrikaners	Spanish-Cuban-American War	Scientific Racism
Sepoy Rebellion	Great Trek	Panama Canal	The Origin of Species
"Great Game"	Berlin West African Conference	Roosevelt Corollary	Survival of the Fittest
Singapore		Sino-Japanese War	Indian National Congress
French Indochina	Battle of Adwa—Ethiopia		

## Historical Developments

### 5.1 The Enlightenment

- I can describe key shifts in thinking: Empiricism (natural & human world); Reason over Revelation; Natural Rights; Social Contract Theory
- I can evaluate the impact of Enlightenment thought in regard to preceding revolutions & rebellions
- I can analyze the role of nationalism in shaping the development of states and empires
- I can describe the reform movements inspired by Enlightenment thought such as suffragism and the abolition of slavery and end of serfdom
- I can explain how demands such as women's suffrage (Seneca Falls) challenged political and gender hierarchies

### 5.2 Nationalism and Revolutions

- I can explain how governments fostered a sense of unity through common language, religion, social customs and territory
- I can analyze the intense period of revolution and rebellion against existing governments that led to new nation-states.
- I can describe how discontent with imperial rule led to new governmental systems and ideologies

- I can analyze how the American Revolution, inspired by democratic ideals, led to other revolutions: Haitian Revolution, Latin American independence movements
- I can describe the connection between Enlightenment ideas and revolutionary documents: “Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the citizen”; “Letter from Jamaica”
- I can explain how newly imagined national communities sought state borders and in some cases challenged boundaries or sought unification of fragmented regions such as in Germany and Italy

### 5.3 Industrial Revolution Begins

- I can describe the factors that contributed to the Industrial Revolution: Waterway proximity; Access to coal, iron, timber; Urbanization; Improved Agricultural productivity; Access to foreign resources; Accumulation of capital
- I can describe how factories concentrated production in a single location and led to an increased degree of specialized labor.

### 5.4 Industrialization Spreads

- I can *compare* the rapid growth of industrial production in European countries and the U.S. to the decline in production Middle Eastern and Asian countries
- I can describe the spread of new industrial methods through Europe, the U.S., Russia and Japan

### 5.5 Technology of the Industrial Age

- I can explain how the use of fossil fuels contributed to the development of machines like steam engines
- I can describe features of the “second industrial revolution” such as production of steel, electricity, chemicals, and precision machinery
- I can analyze how railroads, steamships and telegraphs facilitated trade and migration

### 5.6 Industrialization: Government’s Role

- I can describe how a small number of states promoted their own state-sponsored vision of industrialization (Egypt, cotton, Muhammad Ali)
- I can explain how U.S. and European influence led to internal reform known as the Meiji Era

### 5.7 Economic Developments & Innovations in the Industrial Age

- I can explain the Western European shift away from mercantilism toward Adam Smith’s free trade theories
- I can analyze how the global nature of trade and production contributed to the proliferation of large-scale transnational businesses (Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corp.)
- I can describe the increase to standards of living due to the increased availability and affordability of consumer goods

### 5.8 Reactions to the Industrial Economy

- I can explain why some governments, organizations and individuals promoted reforms to address industrial capitalist issues
- I can describe how labor unions formed to improve working conditions.
- I can describe political parties that emerged to promote alternative visions of society.
- I can analyze reasons for the development of ideologies associated with Karl Marx, socialism and communism
- I can analyze why the Ottoman and Qing empires sought industrial reform and faced resistance from members of the government or established elite groups

### 5.9 Society and the Industrial Age

- I can describe the development of new social classes that include the middle and industrial working class
- I can analyze the different roles of women based on social class
- I can explain how rapid urbanization led to a variety of environmental, political and social issues.

### 5.10 Continuity and Change in the Industrial Age

- I can explain how the rise and spread of Enlightenment and nationalism, led to the establishment of new nation-states around the world through revolutions & rebellions.
- I can explain how industrial capitalism led to the following: Increased living standards for some; Continued improvement in manufacturing methods; Increased availability & affordability of consumer goods; Increased trade and migration (railroads, steamships, exploration, etc.)

### 6.1 Rationales for Imperialism

- I can explain how the following ideologies were used to justify imperialism: Social Darwinism, Nationalism, Idea of Civilizing Mission, **Religious** Conversions

### 6.2 State Expansion

- I can explain how some states either increased control or took direct control over their existing colonies.
- I can compare how the US and Japan acquired territories (Asia & Pacific) while the Spanish and Portuguese influence declined.
- I can describe how many European states used both warfare and diplomacy to expand their African empires such as: British in West Africa, Belgium in the Congo, French in West Africa
- I can describe the settler colonies in some European empires: New Zealand, South Africa
- I can explain how the U.S., Russia, and Japan expanded their land holdings by conquering and settling neighboring territories.

### 6.3 Indigenous Responses to State Expansion

- I can analyze how questioning political authority and growing nationalism led to several anticolonial movements.
- I can describe how anti-imperial resistance took varying forms including direct resistance: Tupac Amaru II rebellion in Peru, Samory Toure’s battles in West Africa, 1857 rebellion in India
- I can describe the creation of new states on peripheries of colonies as a form of anti-imperial resistance: Balkans, Zulu Kingdom, Cherokee Nation
- I can describe how increased discontent with imperial sometimes led to rebellions influenced by religious states: Ghost Dance in US, Xhosa Cattle-Killing Movement in S. Africa

### 6.4 Global Economic Development

- I can explain how the need for raw materials for factories and increased food supplies for growing urban populations led to the growth of export economies specializing in the following: Commercial extraction of natural resources, Production of food and industrial crops
- I can explain how the profits from raw materials were used to purchase finished goods

### 6.5 Economic Imperialism

- I can explain how industrialized states and businesses within those states practiced economic imperialism in the following areas: Asia: Britain & France in China, Latin America: British in Argentina

- I can analyze how trade in some commodities was organized in a way that gave European and US based merchants and companies an advantage: Opium produced in Middle East & South Asia exported to China; Cotton grown in South Asia and Egypt and exported to Great Britain & other European countries

#### 6.6 Causes of Migration in an Interconnected World

- I can explain why challenges to existing patterns of living influenced migration in both industrialized & industrialized societies
- I can analyze how new modes of transportation led to the following: Internal & external migrants moving to cities, Global urbanization, Ability for migrants to return to home societies such as Italian industrial workers in Argentina
- I can describe how individuals chose freely to relocate, often in search of work.
- The new global capitalist economy continued to rely on coerced and semi coerced labor: Slavery, Chinese & Indian indentured servitude, Convict labor

#### 6.7 Effects of Migration

- I can explain why migrants tended to be male and women stayed and took on new roles in the home society.
- I can describe how migrants transplanted their culture into new environments through ethnic enclaves.
- I can analyze reactions to immigrants in receiving nations that included developing racial & ethnic prejudices along with immigration restriction such as the Chinese Exclusion Act.

#### 6.8 Causation in the Imperial Age

- I can develop historically defensible arguments that explore the following causation patterns: Industrial capitalism, standards of living, improved manufacturing methods, increased availability & affordability of consumer goods; State industrialization, imperial expansion, new colonies and transoceanic relationships; Transoceanic empires, global capitalist economy, dramatic migration pattern changes, increase in migration

### SNAPSHOT 1750-1900

- |                                                                                        |                                              |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| • The West (Europe and the US) becomes the major players in world events               | • American and French Revolutions            |
| • World trading networks dominated by the West                                         | • Haitian Revolution                         |
| • Countries either have industrialization and economic development or were “have nots” | • Rise of Capitalism and Adam Smith          |
| • Political, social and economic revolutions                                           | • Unification of states (Germany, Italy, US) |
| • Enlightenment                                                                        | • Nationalism                                |
|                                                                                        | • Imperialism                                |
|                                                                                        | • Colonialism                                |

### Essential Questions

1. How did Industrialization affect seemingly unrelated fields like social structures, culture, the economy?
2. How and why did industrial production spread to other parts of Europe, the United States, and Japan?
3. What were the effects of the important developments in transportation and communication?
4. Which states strengthened their control over new and/or pre-existing colonies?
5. What methods and tactics did industrialized states use to establish and expand their empires?
6. What were the effects of nationalism on various peoples and regions? What were the causes and effects of the following rebellions: American Revolution, French? Revolution, Haitian Revolution, and Latin American independence movements?
7. How did slave rebellions challenge existing authority in the Americas?
8. What role did the Enlightenment play in making political revolution and rebellion possible?
9. What other ideologies were influenced by the Enlightenment?
10. How did changes in food production and medicine contribute to a global rise in population?
11. How did new modes of transportation contribute to internal and external migrations?
12. What was the role of migrant labor in the 19th century?
13. How did receiving societies attempt to regulate the increased flow of people across their borders?

### CHANGES

- Political revolutions bring change political, social, and economic systems.
- Suez and Panama Canals allowed quicker travel.
- Technological advances in travel—ships, railroads, etc., increase travel of humans and goods worldwide.
- Huge migration movements to the Americas from Europe and Asia.
- Industrial Revolution set up mother countries who would have factories and they needed raw materials—colonies that were only used for raw materials. Economic advances were not carried out in countries controlled by Europe. Led to lack of development that still plagues Africa, Latin America, and parts of Asia today.
- Serf and slave systems ended in most parts of the world.