

Terms, Geographical and Historical Identifications (arranged by AP World time-period and key concept)

Period 5: Industrialization and Global Integration, c. 1750 to c.1900

5.1 Industrialization and Global Capitalism

TERMS

global capitalism demographic changes factory system consumer market
industrialized states financial institutions financial instruments
transnational businesses “alternative visions of society”
preindustrial state-sponsored industrialization middle class
industrial working class

GEOGRAPHICAL

Mexico South Africa

HISTORICAL

Industrial Revolution fossil fuels revolution second industrial revolution
single natural resources guano Adam Smith John Stuart Mill
classical liberalism gold standard limited liability corporations
United Fruit Company HSBC (Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation)
Utopian Socialism Marxism anarchism Qing China
Meiji Japan Tsarist Russia China's Self-Strengthening Movement
Muhammad Ali

2 Imperialism and Nation-State Formation

TERMS

imperialism
settler colony

nation-state
communal identity

nationalism
racial ideologies

anti-imperial resistance

GEOGRAPHICAL

Belgian Congo
North Africa

Australia
Siam

New Zealand
Hawai'i

Algeria
Germany

Balkans

HISTORICAL

Opium wars
Filipino nationalism

Tokugawa Japan

Liberian nationalism

Cherokee Nation

Zulu Kingdom

Social Darwinism

3 Nationalism, Revolution and Reform

TERMS

suffrage
transnational ideology

“imagined national communities”
“emergent feminism”

millenarianism

GEOGRAPHICAL

Haiti

HISTORICAL

Enlightenment thinkers Voltaire Rousseau natural rights
social contract Locke Montesquieu
American Declaration of Independence Bolivar's Jamaica Letter
French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen Mughal sultans
Marathas American Revolution Haitian Revolution
Latin American independence movements Maroon societies
anti-colonial movements Indian Revolt of 1857 Boxer Rebellion
Taiping Rebellion Ghost Dance Xhosa Cattle-Killing Movement
Tanzimat movement liberalism socialism communism
Mary Wollstonecraft's *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*
Olympe de Gouges's "Declaration of the Rights of Women and the Female Citizen"
Seneca Falls conference of 1848.

4 Global Migration

TERMS

global migration global urbanization semi-coerced labor migration
convict labor seasonal migrants ethnic enclaves

GEOGRAPHICAL

Pacific Ocean Argentina

HISTORICAL

Chinese and Indian indentured servitude Chinese Exclusion Act
White Australia Policy

UNITED STATES

IMPETUS: Mercantile policies of Great Britain; dependent status of colonies as symbolized by "no taxation without representation"; Enlightenment ideals; end of salutary neglect.

STAGES: Non-compliance with British laws; reprisals by the British; protests: violence, letters and declarations to the British crown; cycle of escalating protests and reprisals; **Declaration of Independence, 1776**; war; alliances with Britain's enemies; defeat of the British forces; Peace treaty, 1783

OUTCOME: Establishment of the United States of America in 1776; recognition by other nations and eventually the Brit-

A COMPARISON OF REVOLUTIONS OVER TIME

FRANCE

IMPETUS: Long-term effects of rule by absolute monarchy; policies of Louis XVI; national debt and financial collapse; privileges accorded the nobility and abuses; privileges accorded the Roman Catholic church and abuses; rise of the bourgeoisie; rivalry for power with nobles and church; conditions of peasants and series of poor harvests; conditions of urban workers, sans culottes; Enlightenment ideas; philosophes.

STAGES: Four stages: (1) aristocrats challenge king (2) bourgeoisie challenge voting process in *Estates General* (3) popular revolution, the people in the cities, especially Paris, support for the bourgeoisie (4) peasants in the countryside support the revolution in Paris; creation of the French Republic and the National Convention; creation of the Directory; Unsolved Problems: continuing war with Austria and Great Britain, corrupt politicians, bread riots, anger over policies related to the Church, growing royalist support.

OUTCOME: National Assembly: formal abolition of serfdom, Declaration of the Rights of Man, revocation of privileges of the Roman Catholic Church, reorganization of the Church under the state, creation of a limited monarchy; National Convention: abolished the monarchy and the aristocracy, extended suffrage to more (but not all) male citizens, Committee of Public Safety, Reign of Terror, Jacobins; The Directory: 5-man council, absolute power; Napoleon asks to assume power.

MEXICO

1810-1820

IMPETUS: Revolution in Haiti; distraction of Spain by its war with France

STAGES: El Grito de Dolores! Call to arms by priest; led mestizos and Native Americans in rebellion in 1810; fighting continued under new leader who was killed in 1815, scattered fighting followed; in 1821, conservative creole joins with rebels and declares Mexico an independent empire; in 1823, emperor overthrown by liberals; 1824, republic created.

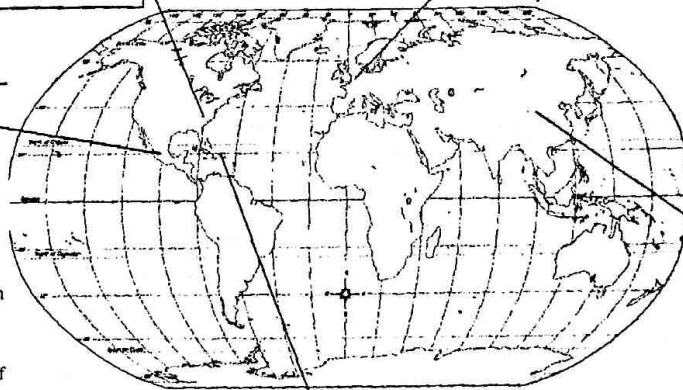
OUTCOME: First reforms demanded abolition of slavery; insurrection collapses because lack of creole support; under Republic, after years of turmoil and little change for mestizo and Native American; French occupation; reforms instituted under Benito Juarez (1860s)

1910-1917

IMPETUS: long dictatorship of Porfirio Diaz (1876-1910); unequal distribution of wealth; liberal reformers

STAGES: demand for free elections; Diaz resigns; succeeded by Francisco Madero as president, murdered after two years; civil war: Pancho Villa & Emiliano Zapata; 1917 election, Venustiano Carranza as president

OUTCOMES: Constitution of 1917 (still in effect): broke up large landholdings, nationalized ownership of natural resources and church property; restricted religion, provided for minimum wage, extended suffrage to all males



HAITI

(Saint Domingue)

IMPETUS: Appeal of Enlightenment ideals to creoles and mulattoes; French Revolution as inspiration

STAGES: Slave insurrection in 1791; Britain and Spain send troops, slaves and French join together to oust troops; at end of civil war, slaves freed and in power but still a French colony; 1802, troops under Napoleon sent to end rule of former slaves; French troops defeated by rebels and disease (but Toussant L'Ouverture captured)

OUTCOME: Independence declared in 1804; civil war among rival factions; independent republic established in 1820

CHINA

IMPETUS: Increasing power of foreign nations; defeat of Sino-Japanese war in 1895; spread of reform ideas among western-educated Chinese; discontent of poor rural peasants; grant of power to provincial governments by Qing in an effort to stem uprisings.

STAGES: Abortive rebellions in late 1800s; Chinese Revolution of 1911 (provincial secessions and declaration of republic); empire under Yuan shih-k'ai; years of civil war and chaos; establishment of republic in 1927 under Nationalist, or Kuomintang Party; WWII; civil war between Nationalist (Chiang Kai-shek) and Communist (Mao Zedong) forces for control of China, 1927-1937 and 1946-1949)

OUTCOME: abdication of Qing (Manchu) emperor in 1912; Sun Yat-sen briefly becomes president, steps aside for Yuan Shih-k'ai, dies in 1916; warlords in power across China; Sun begins to unify China with help of Soviets; Chiang Kai-shek successor to Sun, leads Nationalist Party, fights for control of China with Communists under Mao Zedong; civil war cessation to unite against Japanese in WWII; after war, Nationalists defeated and flee to Taiwan; People's Republic of China created on mainland, communist state

1750 - 1914

~1750 Snapshot

early Industrial Revolution/evolution in Great Britain
ethnocentric and xenophobic China and Japan
extensive slave and other product trade in Atlantic Ocean
Seven Years War - global British and French conflict
most American colonists perceive themselves as loyal British citizens
India, Ireland, Caribbean islands key colonies in huge British Empire
large Spanish and Portuguese colonies in Americas
absolute and constitutional monarchs in Europe
Russia - huge land based empire
partially westernized by Peter the Great, Catherine the Great
European/western birth rate declining - migrations to colonies

Key Events and Patterns

Industrialization and consequences
increased female and child labor
environmental degradation
socialist and Marxist reactions
increasing European/Western imperial power - especially G.B.
types and combinations of imperial power
political, military, economic, cultural
American, French, Haitian, Latin American revolutions
or wars of independence
major technological innovations
steam ship, railroad, telegraph, military weaponry, medicines
decline of Qing China
Opium Wars began
beginning of "100 Years of Humiliation"
divided into spheres of influence, competing warlords
Japan - Meiji Restoration/reforms
industrialization, partial westernization
Africa carved up - Berlin Conference

Continuities

slavery
European imperialism
rapid population growth
rigid social hierarchies
patriarchy

Changes

Western and Japanese industrialization
European, U.S. and Japanese empires enlarged
increasing western nationalism
new western democracies
Japan, U.S., Germany become great powers
increased international trade, commercial interactions
Marxism
independent Latin American states dominated by creole elites
decline of China
Taiping and Boxer rebellions
European migration to colonies
European settler colonies
Asian migration to West as laborers
rural to urban migration in industrial West and Japan
end of African slave trade
partial westernization in Japan and Russia
increased environmental degradation and deforestation
Western idealization of women
increase of female domestic servants

A COMPARISON OF INDUSTRIALIZATION IN GREAT BRITAIN AND JAPAN

14
IV

SOURCE OF CAPITAL: private entrepreneurs, capitalists; limited foreign investments

ENERGY RESOURCES: Large domestic deposits of coal for steam power; large domestic deposits of iron for building machinery

AVAILABILITY OF TECHNOLOGY: Much of the technology developed in Great Britain: textile mills, 1st steam engine, 1st steel-making process.

POOL OF WORKERS: Almost doubling of population from 5 to 9 million people in the 1700s; in clothing industry, piecework by poorly paid women in sweatshops

TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM: internal railway system; shipping companies for export

SOCIETAL CHANGES: Reform movements (class tensions, labor unions, socialism, women's suffrage, universal education); creation of middle class; more leisure time

SOURCE OF CAPITAL: Government investment in initial stages of development; Zaibatsu, a few wealthy banking and industrial families develop large business interests; limited foreign investment

ENERGY RESOURCES: Had to import energy resources

AVAILABILITY OF TECHNOLOGY: Imported machinery

POOL OF WORKERS: Rapid population growth; in clothing industry, piecework by poorly paid women in sweatshops

TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM: Internal railway system; shipping companies for export

SOCIETAL CHANGES: Some increased opportunity for education for women; continued reliance on traditional family life, including subordinate position of women; class tensions

GREAT
BRITAIN

JAPAN



8



LOCAL REACTION TO FOREIGN DOMINATION

OTTOMAN EMPIRE

IMPERIALIST ACTION: In a series of wars, Russia moves against Ottomans and supports pan-Slavic nationalism.

LOCAL REACTION: Turks fight back but are not a match for the Russians; in an effort to maintain balance of power, Britain and France aid Turks.

OUTCOME: Ottoman Empire seen as "Sick Man of Europe"; When Turks defeated by the Russians in 1878, Turks lose large part of Balkans; Britain and Austria-Hungary unhappy over Russian gains, so they redraw map and take a large portion for themselves.

JAPAN

IMPERIALIST ACTION: U.S. forces Japan to open its ports to foreign trade in 1854.

LOCAL REACTION: In reaction to the Tokugawa Shogunate's inability to resist foreign power and to deal with its own internal problems, it is overthrown; The Meiji Restoration occurs; after 1868 under the Meiji, Japan begins a process of modernization and industrialization

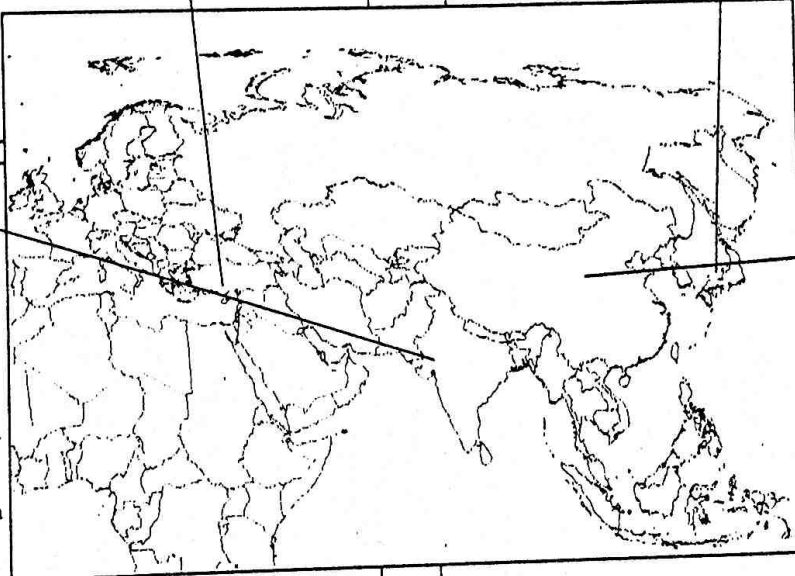
OUTCOME: Feudalism ends; Japan becomes a world power and begins its own imperialist campaign in Asia, at least in part to secure natural resources and markets to satisfy its production capacities

INDIA

IMPERIALIST ACTION: Portugues, Dutch, English, and French vie for control of Indian trade during the Delhi Sultanate and then the Mughal Empire; European rivalry spills over into India and the British defeat the French in 1757; British East India Company builds an empire in India, introduces reforms in education, civil service, transportation, practices local policy of non-intervention.

LOCAL REACTION: British East India Company's attempts at acquiring territory is met by armed resistance by various states, Marathas and Sikhs; long-standing issues that Indians had with the East India Company, such as the British attitude toward Indians and British interference with traditional Hindu practices, boiled over in the Indian (Sepoy) Mutiny of 1857

OUTCOME: Control of India is removed from the East India Company in 1858 and placed under British government by the Act For Better Government For India



CHINA

IMPERIALIST ACTION: Foreign merchants come to trade; the Opium trade is forbidden but British import opium from India to China; Japan in 1894 moves against China; Western influences continue to grow;

Discontent with Qing Dynasty grows; western-educated intellectuals seek reforms but conservatives refuse.

LOCAL REACTION: China allows foreigners to trade and live in limited number of treaty ports; Opium Wars, 1839-1842, 1856-1860; China is badly defeated in the Sino-Japanese War (1894); in an attempt

to diffuse the reformers, Dowager Empress supports the Boxer Uprising, which attacks foreigners and Chinese Christian converts

OUTCOME: China loses wars and is forced to open more ports to foreigners and grant extraterritoriality; Europeans exploit the situation and divide China into spheres of influence; U.S., lacking territory and interested in protecting its trading interests, insists on Open Door Policy; European nations, U.S., and Japan defeat the Boxers; reforms are im-