Period 5 Review Packet

Key Concept 5.1 Industrialization and Global Integration

1. Industrialization fundamentally changed how goods were produced.
2. In the space below, identify and explain FIVE factors that led to the rise of industrial production.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Rise 1: |  |
| Rise 2: |  |
| Rise 3: |  |
| Rise 4: |  |
| Rise 5: |  |

1. In the space provided, explain the importance of the listed technologies and their relationship to fossil fuel energy.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Steam Engines** |  |
| **Internal Combustion Engine** |  |

Explain why the fossil fuels revolution greatly increased the energy available to human societies. Provide two examples in your answer.

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1. In the space provided, explain the relationship between the topic listed and the factory system

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Labor Concertation in a Single Location** |  |
| **Increased Specialization of Labor** |  |

1. In the space provided, explain the initial impact of industrialization on the United States, Japan, and Russia after new methods of industrial production spread there from northwestern Europe.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **United States** |  |
| **Japan** |  |
| **Russia** |  |

1. Explain the difference between the “first industrial revolution” and the “second industrial revolution”

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In the space provided, identify and explain THREE period-specific innovations that resulted from the “second industrial revolution”

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Innovation 1: |  |
| Innovation 2: |  |
| Innovation 3: |  |

1. New patterns of global trade and production developed and further integrated the global economy as industrialists sought raw materials and new markets for the increasing amount and array of goods produced in their factories.
2. In the space provided, explain why the factors listed led to the growth of export economies around the world that specialized in mass producing natural resources.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Need for raw materials for factories** |  |
| **Need for increased food supplies for the growing population of urban centers** |  |

In the space provided, identify and explain THREE examples of natural resources that were key to the rise of export economies.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Export Resource 1: |  |
| Export Resource 2: |  |
| Export Resource 3: |  |

1. Explain the role that steam-powered industrial production in European countries and the US played in global manufacturing

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Explain why Middle Eastern and Asian countries share of global manufacturing declined during this period. Provide a specific example.

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1. In the space below, provide TWO examples of commodities that contributed to the expansion of the global economy in the 19th century.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Global Commodity 1: |  |
| Global Commodity 2: |  |

Based on the examples provided above, explain why merchants and companies based in Europe and the US had a distinct economic advantage over their Asian and African counterparts

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1. In the space below, provide TWO examples of geographic mining centers that developed in response industrial production and the need for various forms of wealth.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Mining Center 1: | Reason for Importance: |
| Mining Center 2: | Reason for Importance: |

1. To facilitate investments at all levels of industrial production, financiers developed, and expanded various financial institutions.
2. Complete the grid below for each of the listed economic philosophers

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **JOHN STUART MILL** | | |
| **Key Text(s)** |  | |
| **Define Utilitarianism** |  | |
| **Key Economic Beliefs** | | **Key Political Beliefs** |
| 1.  2.  3. | | 1.  2.  3. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ADAM SMITH** | |
| **Key Text(s)** |  |
| **Define Laissez Faire** |  |
| **Define Invisible Hand** |  |
| **Key Economic Beliefs** | |
| 1.  2.  3. | |

1. Identify an example of an early large-scale transnational business and complete the grid below

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Transnational Business: | | |
| **Country of Origin** | **Country(ies) of Operation** | **Products/Goods Traded** |
|  |  |  |

In the space below, identify and explain TWO financial instruments used by proliferating large-scale transnational corporations

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Financial Instrument 1: |  |
| Financial Instrument 2: |  |

1. In the space below, explain the importance of the transportation and communication innovations listed.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Railroads** |  |
| **Steamships** |  |
| **Telegraphs** |  |
| **Canals** |  |

1. The development and spread of global capitalism led to a variety of responses.
2. For each of the alternative visions of society that developed in response industrialists’ treatment of workers listed below, complete the grid with specific examples.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **MARXISM** | | | |
| **Definition/Summary:** |  | | |
| **Key Proponent(s):** |  | **Key Text(s)** |  |
| **Core Beliefs/**  **Vision of Society** |  | | |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **UTOPIAN SOCIALISM** | | | |
| **Definition/Summary:** |  | | |
| **Key Proponent(s):** |  | **Key Text(s)** |  |
| **Core Beliefs/**  **Vision of Society** |  | | |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ANARCHISM** | | | |
| **Definition/Summary:** |  | | |
| **Key Proponent(s):** |  | **Key Text(s)** |  |
| **Core Beliefs/**  **Vision of Society** |  | | |

1. Select either Qing China or the Ottoman Empire and for each category listed below explain how some members of government resisted economic change and attempted to maintain preindustrial forms of economic government, while others led reforms in imperial policies.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Empire: | |
| **Maintenance** |  |
| **Reforms** |  |

1. In the space below, identify and explain TWO examples of governments that promoted their own state-sponsored visions of industrialization

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Country 1: | Vision: |
| Country 2: | Vision: |

1. In the space below, provide TWO examples of how some governments mitigated the negative effects of industrial capitalism by promoting various types of reforms.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Country 1: | Reform Pursued: |
| Country 2: | Reform Pursued: |

1. The ways in which people organized themselves into societies also underwent significant transformations in industrialized states due to the fundamental restructuring of the global economy.
2. For each group listed below, explain how industrialization caused their development

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Industrial Working Class** |  |
| **Middle Class** |  |

1. For each category listed below, explain how they changed in response to industrialization

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Family Dynamics** |  |
| **Gender Roles** |  |
| **Demographic Changes** |  |

1. In the space below, identify and explain THREE unsanitary conditions that resulted from the rapid urbanization that accompanied global capitalism

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Unsanitary Condition 1: |  |
| Unsanitary Condition 2: |  |
| Unsanitary Condition 3: |  |

Key Concept 5.2 Imperialism and Nation-State Formation

1. Industrializing powers established transoceanic empires
2. In the space below, identify a state with *existing* colonies and explain how they strengthened control over those colonies.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Colonizing Power | Colony | Methods of Control |

1. In the space below, explain WHY and HOW the American, Japanese and TWO European states were able to establish empires throughout Asia and the Pacific.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Empire** | **Reason(s) for Empire** | **Cause(s) of Empire Expansion** |
| **Japanese** |  |  |
| **United States** |  |  |
| European Empire 1: |  |  |
| European Empire 2: |  |  |

Explain why Spain and Portugal faced the decline of their empire, while other European empires continued to expand.

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1. In the space below, identify and explain how a European state used warfare to establish an empire in Africa and one that used diplomacy.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Colonizing Nation: | Colony: | Warfare |
| Colonizing Nation: | Colony: | Diplomacy |

1. In the space below, identify and explain ONE example of Europeans that established settler colonies

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Colonizing Nation: | Colony: | Characteristics of Settler Colonies: |

1. In the space below, identify and explain ONE example of an industrialized state that practiced economic imperialism

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Colonizing Nation: | Colony: | Process of Economic Imperialism: |

1. Imperialism influenced state formation and contraction around the world.
2. In the space below, identify THREE causes that led to the collapse of the Tokugawa Shogunate and the emergence of Meiji Japan.

|  |
| --- |
| Cause 1: |
| Cause 2: |
| Cause 3: |

1. In the space below, explain how the United States and Russia emulated European transoceanic imperialism

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **United States** | Examples of Imperialism  1.  2.  3. |
| **Russia** | Examples of Imperialism  1.  2.  3. |

1. In the space below, identify and explain TWO examples of anti-imperial direct resistance that developed during the period.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Direct Resistance 1: | Explanation |
| Direct Resistance 2: | Explanation |

In the space below, identify and explain TWO examples of new states that emerged in response to anti-imperialism during the period.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| New Anti-Imperial State 1: | Explanation |
| New Anti-Imperial State 2: | Explanation |

1. In addition to Social Darwinism, identify and explain an example of a new racial ideology that facilitated and justified imperialism.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Social Darwinism** | Imperial Justification: |
| Racial Ideology: | Imperial Justification: |

Key Concept 5.3 Nationalism, Revolution, and Reform

1. The rise and diffusion of Enlightenment thought questioned established traditions in all areas of life often preceded revolutions and rebellions against existing governments.
2. For each of the grids below, complete the relevant information about given Enlightenment philosophers. Select THREE from the list below

* Jean Jacques Rousseau
* Baron de Montesquieu
* Thomas Hobbes
* John Locke
* Voltaire
* Cesare Beccaria
* Rene Descartes
* Mary Wollstonecraft
* David Hume

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Philosopher 1:** | | | |
| **Country of Origin:** |  | | **Key Text(s):** |
| Key Vocab 1: | | Definition: | |
| Key Vocab 2: | | Definition: | |
| **Core Philosophical Beliefs** | | | 1.  2.  3. |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Philosopher 2:** | | | |
| **Country of Origin:** |  | | **Key Text(s):** |
| Key Vocab 1: | | Definition: | |
| Key Vocab 2: | | Definition: | |
| **Core Philosophical Beliefs** | | | 1.  2.  3. |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Philosopher 3:** | | | |
| **Country of Origin:** |  | | **Key Text(s):** |
| Key Vocab 1: | | Definition: | |
| Key Vocab 2: | | Definition: | |
| **Core Philosophical Beliefs** | | | 1.  2.  3. |

1. For each of the documents listed below, explain how they influenced resistance to existing political authority.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **American Declaration of Independence** |  |
| **French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen** |  |
| **Bolivar’s Jamaica Letter** |  |

1. For each topic listed below, explain how Enlightenment ideas influenced these notions.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Expanded Suffrage** |  |
| **Abolition of Slavery** |  |
| **End of Serfdom** |  |

1. In the space below, identify and describe THREE examples of nationalism that developed beginning early in the 18th century.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Nationalism 1: |  |
| Nationalism 2: |  |
| Nationalism 3: |  |

Select one of the nationalisms listed above and explain how these people were unified based on the characteristics listed below.

|  |
| --- |
| Nationalism: |
| Language: |
| Religion: |
| Social Customs: |
| Territory: |

1. Increased discontent with imperial rule propelled reformist and revolutionary movements.
2. Identify and explain ONE example of subjects challenging centralized imperial governments.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Subjects: | Description of Challenges: |

1. For each of the American colonies listed below, explain the cause(s) of their rebellions and their outcomes. Do the same for the French subjects who rebelled against their monarchy.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **AMERICAN REVOLUTION** | |
| Causes: | Outcomes: |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **HAITIAN REVOLUTION** | |
| Causes: | Outcomes: |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **LATIN AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS** | |
| Causes: | Outcomes: |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **FRENCH REVOLUTION** | |
| Causes: | Outcomes: |

1. Identify and explain ONE example of slave resistance that challenged existing authorities in the Americas.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Slave Resistance: | Description of Challenges: |

1. Identify and explain ONE example of how increasing questions about political authority and growing nationalism contributed to anticolonial movements.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Anti-Colonial Movement: | |
| Causes: | Outcomes: |

1. Identify and explain ONE example of a rebellion that was influenced by diverse religious ideas.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Rebellion: | Description of Religious Influence: |

1. The global spread of European political and social thought and the increasing number of rebellions stimulated new transnational ideologies and solidarities.
2. In the space below, identify and explain each of the political ideologies that developed in response to discontent with monarchist and imperial rule.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **LIBERALISM** | | | |
| **Definition/Summary:** |  | | |
| **Key Proponent(s):** |  | **Key Text(s)** |  |
| **Core Beliefs/**  **Vision of Society** |  | | |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SOCIALISM** | | | |
| **Definition/Summary:** |  | | |
| **Key Proponent(s):** |  | **Key Text(s)** |  |
| **Core Beliefs/**  **Vision of Society** |  | | |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **COMMUNISM** | | | |
| **Definition/Summary:** |  | | |
| **Key Proponent(s):** |  | **Key Text(s)** |  |
| **Core Beliefs/**  **Vision of Society** |  | | |

1. In the space below, identify and explain TWO specific examples of demands for women’s suffrage and emergent feminism that challenged political and gender hierarchies.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Feminist Challenge 1: |  |
| Feminist Challenge 2: |  |

Key Concept 5.4 Global Migration

1. Migration in many cases was influenced by changes in democracy in both industrialized and unindustrialized societies that presented challengers to existing patterns of living.
2. In the space below identify and explain how changes in food production and improved medical conditions contributed to a significant rise in population in both urban and rural area.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Food Production 1: |  |
| Food Production 2: |  |
| Medical 1: |  |
| Medical 2: |  |

1. In the space below, identify and explain TWO examples of migrants who periodically or permanently returned to their home societies.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Returning Migrant 1: | Cause of Return: |
| Returning Migrant 2: | Cause of Return: |

1. Migrants relocated for a variety of reasons.
2. In the space below, identify and explain TWO types of workers who freely located.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Worker Type 1: |  |
| Worker Type 2: |  |

1. For each of the form of coerced or semi-coerced type of labor listed, explain their usage in the new global capitalist economy during this period.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Slavery** |  |
| **Chinese indentured servitude** |  |
| **Indian (India) indentured servitude** |  |
| **Convict labor** |  |

1. The large-scale nature of migration, especially in the 19th century, produced a variety of consequences and reactions to the increasingly diverse societies on the part of migrants and the existing populations.
2. Explain the impact that the migration of males had on home societies, in the context of women taking on new roles.

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1. In the space below, identify and explain ONE example of how migrants often created ethnic enclaves in different parts of the world that helped transplant their culture into new environments.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Migrant People: | Migrant Enclave Location(s): | Examples of Cultural Diffusion: |

Based on your answer above, how did these new enclaves help create migrant support networks.

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1. In the space below, identify and explain TWO examples of how receiving societies did not always embrace immigrants, rather they attempted to regulate the increased flow of people across their borders with various degrees of ethnic and racial prejudice.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Ethnic Migrant** | **Receiving Country** | **Ethnic/Racial Prejudice Policies** |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

**Key Vocabulary**

* Enlightenment
* Scientific Revolution
* Enlightened Despots
* Simon Bolivar
* Napoleon Bonaparte
* Bourgeoisie
* East India Company
* Free Market
* Industrial Revolution
* Muhammad Ali
* Nationalism
* Nation-State
* Opium War
* Popular Sovereignty
* Republican Government
* Social Contract
* Charles Darwin
* Imperialism
* Limited-liability joint stock company
* Manifest Destiny
* Meiji Restoration
* Natural Selection
* Orientalism
* Raj
* Self-Strengthening Movement
* Anarchism
* Anglo-Boer War
* Boxer Uprising
* Liberalism
* Communism
* Socialism
* Pan Movements
* Popular Culture
* Syndicalism

**Key Dates**

* 1756 to 1763 – Seven Years War
* 1776 – Declaration of Independence
* 1776 – Adam Smith’s *Wealth of Nations* is published
* 1789 – French Revolution begins
* 1796 – Jenner’s smallpox vaccine
* 1804 – Haitian independence
* 1807 – British abolish Trans-Atlantic slave trade
* 1807 to 1808 – Janissary Revolt
* 1815 – Congress of Vienna
* 1820s – Independence in Latin America
* 1825 – Erie Canal opens
* 1839 – First Opium War in China
* 1839 to 1878 – Tanzimat Reforms
* 1848 – *The Communist Manifesto* is published
* 1848 to 1849 – European revolutions
* 1853 – Commodore Perry “opens” Japan
* 1857 – Sepoy Mutiny
* 1861 – Russian “frees” serfs / ends serfdom
* 1861 to 1865 – U.S. Civil War
* 1861 to1870 – Italian unification
* 1863 – U.S. Emancipation Proclamation
* 1869 – Suez Canal Opens
* 1871 – German unification
* 1885 – Berlin Conference
* 1888 – Brazil ends slavery
* 1893 – New Zealand grants women suffrage
* 1896 – Battle of Adowa
* 1898 – Spanish-American War
* 1899 to 1902 – Boer War