**Unit 6 - Consequences of Industrialization - AP Modern World History**

C. 1750 to c. 1900

12-15% AP exam weighting

**Directions: For each topic answer the learning objective(s) in paragraph form. Then complete the chart below.**

Topic 6.1 - Rationales for Imperialism from 1750 to 1900

Learning Objectives:

Explain how ideologies contributed to the development of imperialism from 1750 to 1900.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Location** | **Significance (Why should we remember this?)** |
| Imperialism |  |  |
|  |  | Justifications for Imperialism |
| Social Darwinism |  |  |
| Nationalism |  |  |
| Civilizing missions |  |  |
| The desire to religiously convert indigenous populations |  |  |

**Topic 6.2 - State Expansion from 1750 to 1900**

Learning Objectives:

Compare processes by which state power shifted in various parts of the world from 1750 to 1900.

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Location** | **Significance (Why should we remember this?)** |
| Japanese colonial expansion - where? |  |  |
| Russian expansion - where? |  |  |
| Berlin Conference |  |  |
|  |  | **Non-state to state colonial control:** |
| Shift from the private ownership of the Congo by King Leopold |  |  |
| Shift from the Dutch East India Company to Dutch government control in Indonesia and Southeast Asia |  |  |
|  |  | **European states that expanded empires in Africa:** |
| Britain in West Africa |  |  |
| Belgium in the Congo |  |  |
| French in West Africa |  |  |
|  |  | **Settler colonies established in empires:** |
| New Zealand |  |  |

**Topic 6.3 - Indigenous Responses to State Expansion from 1750 to 1900**

Learning Objectives:

Explain how and why internal and external factors have influenced the process of state building from 1750 to 1900.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Location** | **Significance (Why should we remember this?)** |
| anti-imperialism |  |  |
|  |  | **Direct resistance to imperialism:** |
| Tupac Amaru II’s rebellion in Peru |  |  |
| Samory Toure’s military battles in West Africa |  |  |
| Yaa Asantewaa War in West Africa |  |  |
| 1857 rebellion in India |  |  |
|  |  | **New States:** |
| Establishment of independent states in the Balkans |  |  |
| Sokoto Caliphate in modern-day Nigeria |  |  |
| Cherokee Nation |  |  |
| Zulu Kingdom |  |  |
|  |  | **Rebellions:** |
| Ghost Dance in the U.S. |  |  |
| Xhosa Cattle-Killing Movement in Southern Africa |  |  |
| Mahdist wars in Sudan |  |  |

**Topic 6.4 - Global Economic Development from 1750 to 1900**

Learning Objectives:

Explain how various environmental factors contributed to the development of the global economy from 1750 to 1900. **Just complete the chart below – do not have to answer this learning objective in paragraph form.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Location** | **Significance (Why should we remember this?)** |
| Raw materials |  |  |
|  |  | **Resource export economies** |
| Cotton production in Egypt |  |  |
| Rubber extraction in the Amazon and the Congo basin |  |  |
| The palm oil trade in West Africa |  |  |
| The guano industries in Peru and Chile |  |  |
| Meat from Argentina and Uruguay |  |  |
| Diamonds from Africa |  |  |

**Topic 6.5 - Economic Imperialism from 1750 to 1900**

Learning Objectives:

Explain how various economic factors contributed to the development of the global economy from 1750 to 1900. **Just complete the chart below – do not have to answer this learning objective in paragraph form.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Location** | **Significance (Why should we remember this?)** |
| Spheres of Influence |  |  |
| commodity |  |  |
|  |  | **Industrialized states practicing economic imperialism:** |
| Britain & France expanding their influence in China though the Opium Wars |  |  |
| The construction of the Port of Buenos Aires with the support of British firms |  |  |
|  |  | **Commodities that contributed to European and American economic advantage:** |
| Opium produced in the Middle East or South Asia and exported to China |  |  |
| Cotton grown in South Asia & Egypt & exported to Great Britain & other European countries |  |  |
| Palm oil produced in sub-Saharan Africa & exported to European countries |  |  |
| Copper extracted in Chile |  |  |

**Topic 6.6 - Causes of Migration in an Interconnected World**

Learning Objectives:

Explain how various environmental factors contributed to the development of varied patterns of migration from 1750 to 1900.

Explain how various economic factors contributed to the development of varied patterns of migration from 1750 to 1900. **Just complete the chart below – do not have to answer this learning objective in paragraph form.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Location** | **Significance (Why should we remember this?)** |
| migration |  |  |
| Coerced & semi coerced labor migration |  |  |
| Chinese indentured servitude |  |  |
| Indian indentured servitude |  |  |
| Convict labor |  |  |
|  |  | **Return of migrants:** |
| Japanese agricultural workers in the Pacific |  |  |
| Lebanese merchants in the Americas |  |  |
| Italian industrial workers in Argentina |  |  |
| Irish to the United States |  |  |
| British engineers & geologists to South Asia & Africa |  |  |

**Topic 6.7 - Effects of Migration**

Learning Objectives:

Explain how and why new patterns of migration affected society from 1750 to 1900. **Just complete the chart below – do not have to answer this learning objective in paragraph form.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Location** | **Significance (Why should we remember this?)** |
| Ethnic enclave |  |  |
|  |  | **Migrant ethnic enclaves:** |
| Chinese in Southeast Asia, the Caribbean, South America, & North America |  |  |
| Indians in East & Southern Africa, the Caribbean, & Southeast Asia |  |  |
| Irish in North America |  |  |
| Italians in North & South America |  |  |
|  |  | **Regulation of Immigrants:** |
| Chinese Exclusion Act |  |  |
| White Australia policy |  |  |

**Topic 6.8 - Causation in the Imperial Age**

Learning Objectives:

Explain the relative significance of the effects of imperialism from 1750 to 1900. **Complete in paragraph form**