

Unit 6: Consequences of Industrialization

Learning Objectives and Historical Developments

c. 1750 to c. 1900

12-15% AP Exam Weighting

Topic 6.1 Rationales for Imperialism from 1750 to 1900

- **Explain how ideologies contributed to the development of imperialism from 1750 to 1900.**
 - **CDI:** 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

Topic 6.2 State Expansion from 1750 to 1900

- **Compare processes by which state power shifted in various parts of the world from 1750 to 1900.**
 - **GOV:** 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.
 - **GOV:** European states as well as the United States and Japan acquired territories throughout Asia and the Pacific, while Spanish and Portuguese influence declined.
 - **GOV:** Many European states used both warfare and diplomacy to expand their empires in Africa.
 - **GOV:** Europeans established settler colonies in some parts of their empires.
 - **GOV:** The United States, Russia, and Japan expanded their land holdings by conquering and settling neighboring territories.

Topic 6.3 Indigenous Responses to State Expansion

- **Explain how and why internal and external factors have influenced the process of state building 1750 to 1900.**
 - **GOV:** Increasing questions about political authority and growing nationalism contributed to anti-colonial movements.
 - **GOV:** Anti-imperial resistance took various forms, including direct resistance within empires and the creation of new states on the peripheries.
 - **GOV:** Increasing discontent with imperial rule led to rebellions, some of which were influenced by religious ideas.

Topic 6.4 Global Economic Development from 1750 to 1900

- **Explain how various environmental factors contributed to the development of the global economy from 1750 to 1900.**
 - **ENV:** The need for raw materials for factories and 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 and the production of food and industrial crops. The profits from these raw materials were used to purchase finished goods.

Topic 6.5 Economic Imperialism from 1750 to 1900

- **Explain how various economic factors contributed to the development of the global economy from 1750 to 1900.**
 - **ECN:** Industrialized states and businesses within those states practiced economic imperialism primarily in Asia and Latin America.
 - **ECN:** 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.

Topic 6.6 Causes of Migration in an Interconnected World

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

- **ENV:** Migration in many cases was influenced by changes in demographics in both industrialized and unindustrialized societies that presented challenges to existing patterns of living.
- **EVN:** Because of the nature of new modes of transportation, both internal and external migrants increasingly relocated to cities. This pattern contributed to the significant global urbanization of the 19th century. The new methods of transportation also allowed for many migrants to return, periodically or permanently, to their home societies.
- **Explain how various economic factors contributed to the development of varied patterns of migration from 1750 to 1900.**
 - **ECN:** Many individuals chose freely to relocate, often in search of work.
 - **ECN:** The new global capitalist economy continued to rely on coerced and semi-coerced labor migration, including slavery, Chinese and Indian indentured servitude, and convict labor.

Topic 6.7 Effects of Migration

- **Explain how and why new patterns of migration affected society from 1750 to 1900.**
 - **SIO:** Migrants tended to be male, leaving women to take on new roles in the home society that had been formerly occupied by men.
 - **SIO:** Migrants often created ethnic enclaves in different parts of the world that helped transplant their culture into new environments.
 - **SIO:** Receiving societies did not always embrace immigrants, as seen in the various degrees of ethnic and racial prejudice and the ways states attempted to regulate the increased flow of people across their borders.

Topic 6.8 Causation in the Imperial Age - REVIEW

- **Explain the relative significance of the effects of imperialism from 1750 to 1900.**
 - 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.
 - As states industrialized, they also expanded existing overseas empires and established new colonies and transoceanic relationships.
 - 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.
 - 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.