

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

Key Concept 5.1 Industrialization and Global Capitalism

- 5.1 How did Industrialization affect seemingly unrelated fields like social structures, culture, (arts, religion, literature) the economy?
 - 5.1.I How did Industrialization change how goods were produced? (around the world)
 - 5.1.I.A What combination of factors were necessary to begin the Industrial Revolution?
 - 5.1.I.B What “fueled” (both literally and metaphorically) the Industrial Revolution?
 - 5.1.I.C How did factories change the nature of labor itself?
 - 5.1.I.D Where did factories start, and where/how did the factory system spread?
 - 5.1.I.E What was the “2nd Industrial Revolution?” How did the Industrial Revolution affect the role of science in larger society?
 - 5.1.II How did the Industrial Revolution influence world trade overall?
 - 5.1.II.A What raw materials were commonly exported to industrialized areas?
 - 5.1.II.B As industrial production rose, what type(s) of production declined?
 - 5.1.II.C What “new” markets did industrialized states look for/create for their exports?
 - 5.1.II.D What role did monetary and precious metals play in the Industrial Revolution?
 - 5.1.III How did the Industrial Revolution affect the scale of businesses and overall economic activity?
 - 5.1.III.A How did intellectuals explain, & industrialists legitimize the economic changes of the Industrial Rev?
 - 5.1.III.C What financial institutions facilitated industrial production?
 - 5.1.IV What were the important developments in transportation during the Ind. Rev?
 - 5.1.V What were the (categories of) responses to the Industrial Revolution?
 - 5.1.V.A How did workers respond to the Ind. Rev., and how did their vision of society compare to industrialists’?
 - 5.1.V.B How did governments respond to the tremendous economic changes of the Industrial Revolution?
 - 5.1.V.D How and why did some governments reform their practices because of the Industrial Revolution?
 - 5.1.VI How did the Industrial Revolution affect social and demographic characteristics?
 - 5.1.VI.A What socio-economic classes changes developed?
 - 5.1.VI.B How did the Industrial Revolution affect family relationships, gender roles, and society’s overall demographic composition?
 - 5.1.VI.C What opportunities and challenges to “communities” developed because of the Industrial Revolution?

Key Concept 5.2 Imperialism and Nation-State Formation

- 5.2 What are the similarities & differences between colonialism and imperialism? How did imperialism affect Europe's influence around the world?
- 5.2.I Which area(s) of the world became imperial powers, and why did they imperialize while other areas did not?
- 5.2.I.A Which states increased their influence and control over their pre-existing colonies, and which saw their influence decrease?
- 5.2.I.C What methods and tactics did industrialized states use to establish and expand their empires?
- 5.2.II How did imperialism help, hurt, or change various states?
- 5.2.II.C How did anti-imperialism affect the Ottoman Empire's territories?
- 5.2.II.D What were the effects of nationalism on various peoples and regions?
- 5.2.III How did imperialists justify imperialism?

Key Concept 5.3 Nationalism, Revolution, and Reform

- 5.3 How did both the Enlightenment and colonized peoples' actions affect political developments after 1750? How did political rebellions affect the political structures and ideologies around the world?
- 5.3.I What role did the Enlightenment play in making political revolutions & rebellions possible?
- 5.3.I.A How did Enlightenment thinkers affect understandings of the relationship between the natural world and humans?
- 5.3.I.B How did the Enlightenment evaluate the role of religion in public life?
- 5.3.I.C What new political ideas re: the individual, natural rights, and the social contract did the Enlightenment develop?
- 5.3.I.D What social & political norms did Enlightenment thinkers challenge? What were the effects of their questioning?
- 5.3.II What is the basis of national identity and nationalism? How did governments use these new ideas on their populations?
- 5.3.III Why did reform and revolutionary movements arise during the "long 19th century?"
- 5.3.III.A How did subject peoples relate to their ruling governments?
- 5.3.III.B How did rebellions and revolutions in the Americas and Europe reflect Enlightenment ideals?
- 5.3.III.C How did slaves' resistance affect existing authorities in the Americas?
- 5.3.III.D What was the relationship between nationalism and anti-colonialism?
- 5.3.III.E How did religion influence nationalism?
- 5.3.III.F How did imperial governments react to nationalistic rebellions?

5.3.IV What other new ideologies did the Enlightenment stimulate?

5.3.IV.A What new political ideologies developed from ca. 1750-1900?

5.3.IV.B What people or issues did Enlightenment thinkers ignore or overlook?

Key Concept 5.4 Global Migration

5.4 How did migrations in this period compare to earlier periods? What were the main social, economic, and political causes and effects of this new age of migration?

5.4.I How did the Industrial Revolution affect migration patterns during this period?

5.4.I.A What were the causes of world population growth?

5.4.I.B How did new modes of transportation affect migration?

5.4.II Why did people migrate?

5.4.II.A What were the economic motives behind migration?

5.4.II.B What types of migration were voluntary vs. involuntary?

5.4.II.C How permanent were migrations?

5.4.III What were the social consequences and reactions to 19th century migrations?

5.4.III.A How were gender roles affected by migration?

5.4.III.B How did migrants preserve and transplant their culture in their new homes?

5.4.III.C How did receiving societies react to the new presence of foreign migrants?