

**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.
    - **Illustrative Examples of Non-state colonial control:** Shift of private ownership of the Congo by King Leopold II to the Belgium government, Shift from the Dutch East India Company to Dutch government control in India and Southeast Asia
  - **GOV:** European states as well as the United States and Japan acquired territories throughout Asia and the Pacific, while Spanish and Portuguese influence declined.
    - **European States that expanded empires in Africa:** Britain in West Africa, Belgium in the Congo, French in West Africa
  - **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.
    - **Illustrative Examples of Settler colonies established in Empires:** New Zealand
  - **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.
    - **Illustrative Examples of Direct resistance:** Túpac Amaru II's rebellion in Peru, Samory Touré's military battleships in West Africa, 1857 Rebellion in India (Sepoy Mutiny)
    - **Illustrative Examples of New States:** Establishment of Independent states in the Balkans, Sokoto Caliphate in modern-day Nigeria, Cherokee Nation, Zulu Kingdom
  - **GOV:** Increasing discontent with imperial rule led to rebellions, some of which were influenced by religious ideas.
    - **Illustrative Examples of Rebellion:** Ghost Dances in the US, Xhosa Cattle-killing Movement in Southern Africa, Madhist Wars in Sudan

**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.
  - **Illustrative Examples of Resource export economies:** Cotton production in Egypt, Rubber extraction in the Amazon and 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

- **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.
    - **Illustrative Examples of Industrialized states practicing economic imperialism:** Britain and France expanding their influence in China through the Opium Wars, The construction of the Port of Buenos Aires with the support of British firms
  - **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.
    - **Illustrative Examples of Commodities that contributed to the European and American economic advantage:** Opium produced in the Middle East or South Asia and exported to China, Cotton grown in South Asia and Egypt and exported to Great Britain and other European countries, Palm-oil produced in Sub-Saharan Africa and exported to European countries, Copper extracted in Chile

### 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.
  - **ENV:** 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.
  - **Illustrative Examples of Return of Migrants:** Japanese agricultural workers in the Pacific, Lebanese merchants in the Americas, Italian industrial workers in Argentina
- **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.
  - **Illustrative Examples of Migrants:** Irish to the United States, British engineers and geologists to South Asia and Africa

### 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.
    - **Illustrative Examples of Migrant ethnic enclaves:** Chinese Southeast Asia, the Caribbean, South America, and Southeast Asia; Indians in East and Southeast Africa, the Caribbean, and Southeast Asia, Irish in North America, Italians in North and south Americans
  - **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.
    - **Illustrative Examples of Regulations or immigrants:** Chinese Exclusion Act, White Australian policy

### 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.

