

Unit 5 Key Concepts and Focus Questions

The Modern Period: 1750-1914

Terms:

Stearns Chapter 23: Emergence of Industrial Society in the West

Age of Revolution	Declaration of the Rights of Man	Louis Pasteur	Romanticism
Rousseau	Man	Otto Van Bismarck	Monroe Doctrine
American Revolution	Nationalism	Karl Marx	Triple Alliance
French Revolution	Napoleon Bonaparte	Emmeline Pankhurst	Triple Entente
Louis XVI	Congress of Vienna	Charles Darwin	Balkan nationalism
	Reform Bill of 1832	Sigmund Freud	

Stearns Chapter 24: Industrialization and Imperialism

Partition of Africa	British East India Company	White racial supremacy	Cecil Rhodes
Dutch Java	Utilitarian	Boers	Anglo-Boer War
Sepoys	Suez Canal	Cape Town	Hawaii
British Raj	South African Zulu wars	Boer Republics	

Stearns Chapter 25: Consolidation of Latin America

Creoles	Simon Bolivar	Caudillos	Argentine Republic
Toussaint L'Overture	Gran Colombia	General Santa Anna	Social patterns
Father Miguel de Hidalgo	Jose de San Martin	Monroe Doctrine	Porfirio Diaz
Austin de Iturbide	Dom Pedro I	Mexican-American War	

Stearns Chapter 26: Civilizations in Crisis: Ottoman, Islamic Heartlands, Qing China

Sultan Selim III	Young Turks	Qing Dynasty	Hong Xiuquan
Mahmud II	Muhammad Ali	Manchu	Empress Cixi
Tanzimat Reforms	Mamluk	Failure of civil service exams	Boxer Rebellion
Ottoman Society for Union and Progress	Suez Canal	Opium Wars	Sun Yat-sen
	Mahdist Revolt—Sudan	Taiping Rebellion	Emperor Puyi

Stearns Chapter 27: Russia and Japan

Holly Alliance	Czar Alexander II reforms	Russo-Japanese War	Matthew Perry
Decembrist uprising	Intelligentsia	Duma	Emperor Mutsuhito
Crimean War	Anarchists	Stolypin reforms	Meiji Restoration
Serf emancipation	Lenin	Kulaks	Diet
Zemstvoes	Bolsheviks	Tokugawa Shogunate	Zaibatsu
Trans-Siberian Railroad	Revolution of 1905	Dutch studies	Sino-Japanese War

SNAPSHOT 1750-1914

- The West (Europe and the US) becomes the major players in world events
- World trading networks dominated by the West
- Countries either have industrialization and economic development or were “have nots”
- Political, social and economic revolutions
- Enlightenment
- American and French Revolutions
- Haitian Revolution
- Rise of Capitalism and Adam Smith
- Unification of states (Germany, Italy, US)
- Nationalism
- Imperialism
- Colonialism

Key Concept 5.1

- Industrialization fundamentally altered the production of goods around the world.
- It not only changed how goods were produced and consumed and what was considered a “good,” it also had far-reaching effects on the global economy, social relations, and culture.
- Although it is common to speak of the “Industrial Revolution,” the process of industrialization was a gradual one that unfolded over the course of the 18th and 19th centuries, eventually becoming global.

Key Concept 5.2

- As states industrialized during this period, they also expanded their existing overseas colonies and established new types of colonies and transoceanic empires.
- Regional warfare and diplomacy both resulted in and were affected by this process of modern empire building.
- The process was led mostly by Europe, although not all states were affected equally, which led to an increase of European influence around the world.
- The United States and Japan also participated in this process.
- The growth of new empires challenged the power of existing land-based empires of Eurasia.
- New ideas about nationalism, race, gender, class, and culture also developed that facilitated the spread of transoceanic empires, and in some cases justified anti-imperial resistance and the formation of new national identities.

Key Concept 5.3

- The 18th century marked the beginning of an intense period of revolution and rebellion against existing governments and the establishment of new nation-states around the world.
- Enlightenment thought and the resistance of colonized peoples to imperial centers shaped this revolutionary activity.
- These rebellions sometimes resulted in the formation of new states and stimulated the development of new ideologies, including an increasing insistence on self-rule and pursuit of democracy in a number of instances.
- These new ideas in turn led to the revolutionary and anti-imperial movements of this period.

Key Concept 5.4

- Migration patterns changed dramatically throughout this period, and the numbers of migrants increased significantly.
- These changes were closely connected to the development of transoceanic empires and a global capitalist economy.
- In some cases, people benefited economically from migration, while other people were seen simply as commodities to be transported.
- Migration produced dramatically different sending and receiving societies, and it presented challenges to governments in fostering national identities and regulating the flow of people.

Essential Questions

1. How did Industrialization affect seemingly unrelated fields like social structures, culture, the economy?
2. How and why did industrial production spread to other parts of Europe, the United States, and Japan?
3. What were the effects of the important developments in transportation and communication?
4. Which states strengthened their control over new and/or pre-existing colonies?
5. What methods and tactics did industrialized states use to establish and expand their empires?
6. What were the effects of nationalism on various peoples and regions? What were the causes and effects of the following rebellions: American Revolution, French Revolution, Haitian Revolution, and Latin American independence movements?
7. How did slave rebellions challenge existing authority in the Americas?
8. What role did the Enlightenment play in making political revolution and rebellion possible?
9. What other ideologies were influenced by the Enlightenment?
10. How did changes in food production and medicine contribute to a global rise in population?
11. How did new modes of transportation contribute to internal and external migrations?
12. What was the role of migrant labor in the 19th century?
13. How did receiving societies attempt to regulate the increased flow of people across their borders?

CHANGES

- Political revolutions bring change political, social, and economic systems.
- Suez and Panama Canals allowed quicker travel.
- Technological advances in travel—ships, railroads, etc., increase travel of humans and goods worldwide.
- Huge migration movements to the Americas from Europe and Asia.
- Industrial Revolution set up mother countries who would have factories and they needed raw materials—colonies that were only used for raw materials. Economic advances were not carried out in countries controlled by Europe. Led to lack of development that still plagues Africa, Latin America, and parts of Asia today.
- Serf and slave systems ended in most parts of the world.