

Heimler's History

Video Guide - Unit 6 WHAP Review (c. 1750-1900 CE)—Consequences of Industrialization

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS	EXTRA INFO
Changes due to Industrialization		
1. What demographic shift was inspired by industrialization?	1. Many people migrated to cities seeking work, thereby increasing urbanization.	1. Learning Objective 6.6.F Most migrants both internal and external moved to cities. This pattern contributed to the significant global urbanization of the 19th century.
2. How did world power shift during the Industrial Revolution?	2. The wealth and power of industrial nations grew larger than those who did not industrialize. The balance of power in the world shifted to those who industrialized.	2. Learning Objective 5.4.E This helps to explain how the locations and modes of production have developed and changed over time. The rapid development of steam-powered production in European countries and the United States contributed to the increase in these regions' share of global manufacturing during the first Industrial Revolution. While Middle Eastern and Asian countries continued to produce manufactured goods, these regions' share in global manufacturing declined, for example textile production in Egypt and India could not compete with the mechanized production in Britain.
Imperialism		
3. How did industrialization lead to imperialism, or the desire for more colonies?	3. Industrialized nations were seeking raw materials for their factories. Industrialized states felt superior to those who hadn't industrialized. Because most of these places were not in Europe part of this was white superiority based in racist ideology that began with the 15th century trans-Atlantic slave trade.	3-5. Learning Objective 6.1.A This helps to explain how ideologies contributed to the development of imperialism from 1750-1900. A range of cultural, religious, and racial ideologies were used to justify imperialism, including Social Darwinism, nationalism, the concept of the civilizing mission (The White Man's Burden), and the desire to religiously convert indigenous populations. Manifest Destiny in the United States was another ideology used to justify imperialism.
4. What was Social Darwinism? How was it used to justify imperialism?	4. Based on Charles Darwin's theory of evolution, it was the belief that the strong always defeat the weak. Therefore, powerful nations should defeat weaker ones just as the rich can dominate the poor. It was believed to be natural.	

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5. What was nationalism and what was its connection to imperialism?	5. Nationalism was immense pride in nation based on a common identity. Sometimes it is built at the expense of others. Building a large empire was a way of building nationalism, as was done by Britain, France and Japan.	
6. What economic motives led to the continuation of imperialism?	6. Imperialism led to great wealth, so European nations kept expanding their holdings in Asia, Southeast Asia, and Africa.	
Imperialism in Africa		
7. How did imperialism expand European control over African lands?	7. Instead of trading post empires a "scramble for Africa" began. The British took control of Egypt in order to create the Suez Canal for a quicker route to the Indian Ocean. The French established settler colonies in Algeria in North Africa.	<p>7-8. Learning Objective 6.2.B This helps to explain the process by which state power shifted in various parts of the world from 1750 to 1900. Many European states used both warfare and diplomacy to expand their empires in Africa. For example, the British sent out the Royal Niger Company with contracts that allowed Africans to sign away land for some small benefit, while the Belgians brutalized the people of Congo under King Leopold's rule, in order to establish control. Europeans also established settler colonies in parts of their empires. For example South Africa was directly ruled by British colonists, as were Australia and New Zealand.</p> <p>Learning Objective 6.8.I These are all good examples of the significance of the effects of imperialism from 1750-1900</p>
8. What was the Berlin Conference?	8. Due to tensions between European powers over claimed lands in Africa in European leaders gathered in Berlin in 1884-1885 to decide which African lands each would claim without fighting. Africans were not invited, but nearly the entire continent was divided up and claimed by Europeans.	
Imperialism in Asia		
9. How did India come to be controlled by the British?	9. The British had long had trading posts in India, but as the Mughal Empire weakened they claimed more and more land until most of India was under British	9-10. Learning Objective 6.2.B This helps to explain the process by which state power shifted in various parts of the world from 1750 to 1900.

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	control.	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. For example the British East India Company took control of India in the 1750s, but after the Indian Uprising of 1857, the British government took direct control. The same thing happened in Indonesia where the Dutch government took direct control instead of allowing the Dutch East India Company to rule there.
10. Who came to dominate much of Southeast Asia?	10. The Dutch	
11. How did Japan join European states as a colonizing power?	11. In order to avoid being colonized themselves, the Japanese enacted a series of reforms under the Meiji Restoration. These reforms including adopting western industrialization and becoming a colonizing power.	<p>11. Learning Objective 5.6.G The expansion of U.S. and European influence in Asia led to internal reform in Japan that supported industrialization and led to the growing regional power of Japan in the Meiji Era.</p> <p>Learning Objective 6.2.B European states as well as the United States and Japan acquired territories throughout Asia and the Pacific, while Spanish and Portuguese influence declined. For example, the US took control of the Philippines after a war with Spain in 1898.</p>
12. What did imperialism look like in China?	12. Europeans did not want direct control over China. They wanted to control trade rights in China, which is a form of economic imperialism. Through a series of wars called the Opium Wars and the Treaty of Nanjing, the British, and then other European powers, gained the power to control Chinese policy. They also carved out parts of China for themselves called Spheres of Influence where they had exclusive trading rights.	<p>12. Learning Objective 6.5.E This helps to explain various economic factors that contributed to the development of the global economy. 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. For example Opium produced in the Middle East or South Asia and was exported to China in order to correct what the West saw as an “imbalance in trade” Additionally, industrialized states and businesses within those states practiced economic imperialism primarily in Asia and Latin America. For example the British and France expanded their influence in China through the Opium Wars based on their desire to export this</p>

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		<p>product regardless of the Chinese government's desire for it.</p> <p>Learning Objective 6.8.I These are all good examples of the significance of the effects of imperialism from 1750-1900</p>
Responses to Imperialism		
13. How did the experience of being colonized increase nationalism in some places?	13. Many were outraged at the actions of Europeans and banded together to organize resistance and to create new states.	<p>13. Learning Objective 6.3.C This helps to explain how and why internal and external factors influenced the process of state building from 1750-1900.</p>
14. What is an example of a new state being formed by those who had been conquered by a foreign power?	14. Partly inspired by the French Revolution, Serbians and Greeks in the Balkans rose up against Ottoman power and established their own states in 1815 and 1832, respectively.	<p>14. Learning Objective 5.2.C Inspired by earlier Atlantic Revolutions people around the world called for national unification or liberation. This included the Balkans.</p> <p>Learning Objective 6.3.C Increasing questions about political authority and growing nationalism contributed to anticolonial movements.</p>
15. What are some examples of organized resistance against imperialism in America?	15. The Cherokee tried to push back against US claims on American Indian lands in the Supreme Court, but President Andrew Jackson removed them from their lands and forced them further west in the Trail of Tears. In the northwest, American Indians began a practice called the Ghost Dance to try to get rid of those of European descent. They believed that by doing this dance their ancestors spirits would rise up and kick out the white population. This eventually led to the conflict at Wounded Knee where the Sioux Indians were crushed by the US government ending the Indian Wars.	<p>15-16. Learning Objective 6.2.B Part of the reason for this resistance was that the United States, Russia and Japan expanded their land holdings by conquering and settling in neighboring territories. In the United States this meant grabbing land from American Indians under the doctrine of Manifest Destiny, which was the belief that expansion across the entire continent was inevitable.</p> <p>Learning Objective 6.3.C Anti-imperial resistance took various forms, including direct resistance within empires (such as the 1857 rebellion in India against the rule of the British East India Company) and the creation of new states on the peripheries (such as the Cherokee Nation in Oklahoma after their removal on the Trail of Tears. The</p>
16. What is an example of organized resistance against	16. For forty years the Xhosa of South Africa fought against European rule in the 19th century. When Xhosa cattle began dying after being exposed to diseases	

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<p>imperialism in Africa?</p>	<p>that originated in Europe they developed the belief that if they killed all of their cattle the spirits of their ancestors would return to drive the British from the land. The Cattle Killing Movement did not work, but resulted in famine and death for many Xhosa.</p>	<p>Balkans discussed in number 14 are another example of this). Increasing discontent with imperial rule led to rebellions, some of which were influenced by religious ideas like the Ghost Dance and the Cattle Killing Movement.</p> <p>Learning Objective 6.8.I These are all good examples of the significance of the effects of imperialism from 1750-1900</p>
<p>Economic Changes due to Imperialism</p>		
<p>17. How did farming and production change in Asia, Africa and the Americas due to imperialism?</p>	<p>17. Many people moved from being subsistence farmers to cash crop farming. This means that instead of growing the food they needed to survive they were selling crops for export. These crops included coffee, rubber, and sugar among others. In Uruguay and Argentina cattle ranching became big business to satisfy European and American desires for beef. Peru and Chile began to specialize in guano which was used for fertilizers.</p>	<p>17-19 Learning Objective 6.4.D This explains how various environmental factors contributed to the development of the global economy. 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.</p> <p>Examples of 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 & Chile. Meat from Argentina and Uruguay. Diamonds from Africa.</p>
<p>18. Which crops became especially profitable due to industrialization?</p>	<p>18. Cotton, rubber and palm oil. Cotton was needed in the early part of the Industrial Revolution as Britain focused on textiles. Rubber and palm oil were needed for factory machines.</p>	
<p>19. What kinds of global economic changes were created?</p>	<p>19. The world became increasingly interconnected as colonies were not only a source of raw materials but also a market for finished products. Also, colonial economies weakened due to their focus on producing cash crops and they needed to get food from other places.</p>	
<p>Global Migration</p>		
<p>20. Why did people from India</p>	<p>20. Most people moved for the purpose of labor. Indentured servants from India</p>	<p>20-21. Learning Objective 5.5.F Railroads, steamships, and the telegraph</p>

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<p>migrate around the world in this time period? What was the cultural impact?</p>	<p>went to Trinidad (Caribbean), Fiji (Oceania), and Mauritius (Indian Ocean) with the promise of freedom after they had paid off their passage. Some of these contracts were traps, however, and led to involuntary servitude. Some stayed by choice after their indenture was completed, others returned home. Those who stayed transplanted Indian culture into these places.</p>	<p>made exploration, development, and communication possible in interior regions globally, which led to increased trade and migration.</p> <p>20. Learning objective 6.6.G Economic factors also contributed to the development of varied patterns of migration from 1750-1900. Many individuals chose freely to relocate, often in search of work. But, 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 (in Australia and the United States after the end of slavery).</p> <p>Learning Objective 6.7.H New patterns of migration affected society from 1750-1900. In the places people migrated to they often created ethnic enclaves that helped transplant their culture into new environments (good examples of this can be found around the world in “Chinatown” or “Little Italy” found in many major cities).</p>
<p>21. Why did the Irish migrate in this era?</p>	<p>21. The Irish were trying to escape the Potato Famine (1845-1849) that led to widespread famine and death. Many came to the United States.</p>	<p>21. Learning Objective 6.6.F Various environmental factors contributed to the development of varied patterns of migration from 1750-1900. Migration in many cases was influenced by changes in demographics in both industrialized and unindustrialized societies that presented challenges to existing patterns of living (like the Potato Famine). Because of the nature of new modes of transportation both internal and external migrants increasingly relocated to cities. The new methods of transportation also allowed for many migrants to return, periodically or permanently, to their home societies.</p> <p>Learning Objective 6.7.H New patterns of migration affected society from 1750-1900. Migrants tended to be male, leaving women to take on new roles in the home</p>

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		society that had been formerly occupied by men.
22. What were some of the negative responses to mass migrations in the 18th and 19th centuries?	22. There was a nativist backlash against migrants who were willing to take low wages, and thus were seen as competition for jobs. An example of this was the passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882.	22. Learning Objective 6.7.H Patterns of migration affected society from 1750-1900. 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. The Chinese Exclusion Act and White Australia Policy are examples of this.