

## *Unit 5: Revolutions (1750-1900)*

### **Topic 5.1: The Enlightenment**

**Learning Objective 1: Explain the characteristics of the Enlightenment and how its context led to revolutions in the Atlantic world from 1750-1900.**

A. Enlightenment philosophies applied new ways of understanding the natural world and human relationships. Philosophers developed new political ideas about the individual, natural rights, and the social contract.

**Learning Objective 2: Explain how the Enlightenment affected societies over time.**

A. Enlightenment ideas influenced various reform movements including the expansion of suffrage, the abolition of slavery, and the end of serfdom.

## **Topic 5.2: Nationalism and Revolutions from 1750-1900**

### **Learning Objective 1: Explain the causes and effects of the various revolutions in the period 1750-1900.**

A. People around the world developed a new sense of commonality based on language, religion, social customs, and territory.

B. Discontent with monarchist and imperial rule encouraged the development of systems of government and various ideologies, including democracy and 19<sup>th</sup> century liberalism.

C. The ideas of Enlightenment philosophers influenced resistance to existing political authority, often in the pursuit of independence and democratic ideas. These ideas were expressed in a series of revolutionary documents.

D. American colonial subjects led a series of rebellions— including the American Revolution, the Haitian Revolution, and the Latin American independence movements—that facilitated the emergence of independent states in the U.S., Haiti, and mainland Latin America.

E. Newly imagined national communities often linked this national identity with borders of the state, and in some cases, nationalists challenged boundaries or sought unification of fragmented regions.

## **Topic 5.3: Causes of the Industrial Revolution**

**Learning Objective 1: Explain how environmental and other factors contributed to industrialization from 1750-1900.**

A. A variety of factors contributed to the growth of industrial production and eventually resulted in the Industrial Revolution.

B. The development of the factory system concentrated production in a single location and led to an increasing degree of specialization of labor.

## **Topic 5.4: Spread of Industrialization from 1750-1900**

**Learning Objective 1: Explain how the Industrial Revolution differed as it spread to Russia, Japan, and the United States.**

A. As new methods of industrial production became more common in northwestern Europe, they spread to Russia.

B. As new methods of industrial production became more common in northwestern Europe, they spread to Japan.

C. As new methods of industrial production became more common in northwestern Europe, they spread to the United States.

## **Topic 5.5: Technology of the Industrial Age**

### **Learning Objective 1: Explain how technology shaped economic production over time.**

A. The development of machines made it possible to take advantage of both existing and new discovered resources of energy stored in fossil fuels.

B. The “Second Industrial Revolution” led to new methods in the production of steel, chemicals, electricity, and precision machinery during the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

C. Railroads, steamships, and the telegraph, made exploration, development, and communication possible in interior regions globally. which led to increased trade and migration.



## **Topic 5.6: Government's Role in Industrialization from 1750-1900**

**Learning Objective 1: Explain the causes and effects of economic strategies of different states and empires.**

A. As the influence of the Industrial Revolution grew, a small number of states and governments promoted their own state-sponsored views of Industrialization.

## **Topic 5.7: Economic Developments and Innovations in the Industrial Age**

**Learning Objective 1: Explain the development of economic systems, ideologies, and institutions and how they contributed to change in the period 1750-1900.**

A. The growing of acceptance of Adam Smith's theories of capitalism and free markets led Western European countries to begin to abandon mercantilism.

B. The global nature of trade and production contributed to the proliferation of large-scale transnational businesses.

C. The development of industrial capitalism led to increased standards of living for some, and to the increased availability and affordability of consumer goods.

## **Topic 5.8: Reactions to the Industrial Economy from 1750-1900**

**Learning Objective 1: Explain the causes and effects of calls for changes in industrial societies from 1750-1900.**

A. In response to the social and economic changes brought about by industrial capitalism, some governments, organizations, and individuals promoted various types of political, social, educational, and urban reforms.

B. Discontent with established power structures encouraged the development of various ideologies, including those espoused by Karl Marx, and the ideas of socialism and communism.

C. In industrialized states, many workers organized themselves in labor unions in an attempt to improve working conditions, limit hours, and gain higher wages.

D. In response to the expansion of industrializing states, the Ottoman Empire and Qing Dynasty sought to reform and modernize their economies and militaries.

## **Topic 5.9: Society and the Industrial Age**

### **Learning Objective 1: Explain how industrialization caused change in existing social hierarchies and standards of living.**

A. New social classes, including the middle class and the industrial working class, developed.

B. Middle class women were increasingly limited to roles in the household or roles focused on child development.

C. The rapid urbanization that accompanied global capitalism at the time led to a variety of challenges.