

Unit 6: Consequences of Industrialization (1750-1900)

Topic 6.1: Rationales for Imperialism from 1750-1900

Learning Objective 1: Explain how ideologies contributed to the development of imperialism from 1750-1900.

A. A range of cultural, religious, and racial ideologies were used to justify imperialism.

Topic 6.2: State Expansion from 1750-1900

Learning Objective 1: Compare processes by which state power shifted in various parts of the world from 1750-1900.

A. 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.

B.. Many European states used both warfare and diplomacy to expand their empires in Africa.

C. Industrialized states and businesses within those states practiced economic imperialism primarily in Asia and Latin America.

D. Europeans established settler colonies in some parts of their empires.

Topic 6.3: Indigenous Responses to State Expansion from 1750-1900

Learning Objective 1: Explain how and why internal and external factors have influenced the process of state building from 1750-1900.

A. Anti-imperial resistance took various forms, including direct resistance within empires and the creation of new states on the peripheries.

B. Increasing discontent with imperial rule led to rebellions, some of which were influenced by religious ideas.

Topic 6.4: Global Economic Development from 1750-1900

Learning Objective 1: Explain how various environmental factors contributed to the development of the global economy from 1750-1900.

A. 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.

Topic 6.6: Causes of Migration in an Interconnected World

Learning Objective 1: Explain how various environmental factors contributed to the development of varied patterns of migration from 1750-1900.

A. Migration in many cases was influenced by changes in demographics in both industrialized and unindustrialized societies.

B. New modes of transportation allowed migrants to increasingly relocate to cities, leading to global urbanization. These methods of transportation also allowed for many migrants to return to their home societies.

Learning Objective 2: Explain how various economic factors contributed to the development of varied patterns of migration from 1750-1900.

A. Many individuals chose freely to relocate, often in search of work.

B. The new global capitalist economy continued to rely on coerced and semi coerced labor migration.

Topic 6.7: Effects of Migration

Learning Objective 1: Explain how and why new patterns of migration affected society from 1750-1900.

A. Migrants tended to be male, leaving women to take on new roles in the home society that been formerly occupied by men.

B. Migrants often created ethnic enclaves in different parts of the world.

C. Receiving societies did not always embrace immigrants, as seen in the various degrees of ethnic and racial prejudice and the ways that states attempted to regulate the increased flow of people across their borders.