

# Unit V Mashup

## 1750-1900

Key Concept “Mashups” organize the Key Concepts of AP World History by the topic and order they will be discussed in class. All required content for the unit is included here.

### Unit topics

1. Revolutions, Independence movements and Nationalism
2. Industrial Revolution, Social change, and the New Imperialism
3. The Challenge of Tradition and Change: Ottoman and Qing
4. The Challenge of Tradition and Change: Russia and Japan

### **Revolutions, Independence movements and Nationalism**

Enlightenment thought and ideas (5.3.I.A, B, C)

American Revolution

Declaration of Independence (5.3.I.D.)

American Revolution as Independence rebellion (5.3.III.B.)

Liberalism as political ideology (5.3.IV.A.)

The French Revolution

Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen (5.3.I.D.)

French Revolution as political and social rebellion (5.3.III.B.)

Liberalism as political ideology (5.3.IV.A.)

Nationalism

From subject to citizen: the idea of the nation (5.3.II.)

Napoleon and the spread of Nationalism (5.2.II.E.)

Balkan nationalism, Greek independence, contraction of Ottoman Empire (5.2.II.C. and E.)

French Revolution and Napoleonic Wars catalyst for other Rebellions and Revolutions (5.3.III.B.)

Haitian Independence as true social revolution (5.3.III.B.)

Simon Bolivar’s Jamaica Letter (5.3.I.D.)

Latin American Independence movements, including Mexico and Brazil (5.3.III.B.)

The limits to liberty: Slaves and women (5.3.III.D. and 5.3.IV.B.)

### **Industrial Revolution, Social Change, and the New Imperialism**

Reasons and conditions for rise of industrial production (5.1.I.A.)

Liberalism as economic ideology: J.S. Mill, Adam Smith (5.1.III.A.)

New machines, fuels, and system (factory) (5.1.I.B. and C.)

Changes in transportation/communication (5.1.IV.)

Spread of industrialization (5.1.I.D.)

New methods of financing, transnational businesses (5.1.III.B and C.)

Second Industrialization: electricity and copper mining (5.1.I.E. and 5.1.II.D.)

Changes to local economies: single exports, textiles over agriculture in India (5.1.II.A and B.)

Social Changes caused by Industrialization

New social classes: working class, middle class (5.1.V.A.)

Prominence of nuclear family, lower fertility rates (5.1.V.B.)

Urban migrations, unsanitary conditions: John Snow in London (5.1.V.C.)

Trans-regional migrations, population increases (5.4.I.A-B.; 5.4.II.A.)

Slavery to indentured servitude (5.4.II.B.)

Urban ethnic enclaves and discrimination (5.4.III.B. and C.)

#### Responses to Industrial society and Imperialism

Resistance to new forms of production: Qing and Ottoman (5.1.V.B.)

Reforms to aid working class: suffrage, welfare (compare to lack of reform in Russia) (5.1.V.D.)

Alternative visions of industrial society: Robert Owen, socialism, communism (5.1.V.A.)

#### The New Imperialism

New ideologies of imperialism: Social Darwinism, Scientific Racism (5.2.III.)

Industrial nations practiced imperialism to open foreign markets: Opium Wars (5.1.II.C.)

Industrial nations exploited people for raw materials: Rubber from Congo, etc. (5.1.II.A.)

Some former colonial relations became stronger: British/India and Dutch/Indonesia (5.2.I.A.)

Some former colonial relations weakened: Spanish and Portuguese Empires (5.2.I.B.)

Some nations used warfare to colonize: Belgians in Congo, British in Africa (5.2.I.C.)

Use of diplomacy to colonize: Berlin Conference, Scramble for Africa (5.2.I.C.)

Imperialism allowed for emergence of settler colonies: southern Africa, Algeria, Australia (5.2.I.D.)

New states formed on edges of existing empires (5.2.II.D.)

#### Case Studies: the New Imperialism:

##### India

Marathas challenge Mughal rule (5.3.III.A.)

British and Sepoy Rebellion (5.2.I.A.)

Anti-colonial movements: Raj, British education, formation of INC and Muslim League. (5.3.III.D.)

##### Africa

Congress of Berlin and Great Scramble: British, Dutch, French, German Empires (5.2.I.B.)

Belgium in Congo (5.2.I.C.)

Settler colonies, French in Algeria, British in South Africa (5.2.I.D.)

Contraction of Ottoman Empire, their loss of Egypt (5.2.II.C.)

Anti-colonial movements: Millenarian anti-colonial revolt, Xhosa Cattle killing movement (5.3.III.E.)

#### **The Challenge of Tradition and Change: Ottoman and Qing**

Ottoman: Growth of Russian Empire (clash with Russia) (5.2.I.B.)

Ottoman loss of territory: Egypt, Balkans (5.2.II.C.)

Examples of Reform, Tanzimat, constitution, Hamid II, Young Turks (5.3.III.F)

China: Growth of British Empire (5.2.I.B.)

Economic Imperialism, British and Opium (5.2.II.E.)

Rebellions influenced by millenarianism, Taiping Rebellion (5.3.III.E.)

Examples of Reform, Self Strengthening Movement (5.3.III.F)

Anti-colonial Movements, Boxer Rebellion (5.3.III.D.)

#### **The Challenge of Tradition and Change: Russia and Japan**

Russia: Growth of Russian Empire, Crimean War (5.2.I.B.)

Examples of Reform, Emancipation of serfs (5.3.III.F)

State-sponsored industrialization: Witte System, Trans-Siberian Railroad, factories (5.1.V.C.)

Development of political ideologies: communism (Bolsheviks), Anarchism (5.3.IV.A.)

Japan: Japan responds to US imperialism, Matthew Perry (5.2.II.A.)

Political reform under Meiji Japan (5.1.I.D.)

State-sponsored industrialization under Meiji (5.1.V.C.)

Japanese nationalism (5.2.III.)

Japan builds empire: Sino-Japanese War, Russo-Japanese War (5.2.I.B. and E.)

Migration of Japanese agricultural workers in the Pacific (5.4.II.C.)