

Unit 6 Map

(Period 3: 1750-1900)

CONSEQUENCES OF INDUSTRIALIZATION

Description:

By the early 1800's only Great Britain was poised to dominate the geopolitical landscape of the 19th century. After the political revolutions of the late 1700's a new revolution began in Britain focused on the production of goods. This transformation is known as the Industrial Revolution. Soon other nations would follow in industrializing. To fuel the new industries these nations needed material. Each industrial nation began a new wave of imperialistic conquest designed to exploit other nations and people for their wealth or natural resources. This period of history also witnessed the unification territories of Europe, and the emergence of Japan and the United States as global powers. The events of the late 19th century would lead to the first major global conflict of the 20th century, World War One.

Key Topics

- Age of Imperialism
- Unification of Germany and Italy
- Nationalism
- Qing Dynasty
- Meiji Restoration
- Social Darwinism

Dates to know for Period 3:

- 1642-1651: English Civil War
- 1643: Louis XIV begins his reign in France
- 1682: Peter the Great begins his reign in Russia
- 1715-1789: The Age of Enlightenment
- 1760-1840: The Industrial Revolution
- 1765-1783: The American Revolution
- 1789-1799: The French Revolution
- 1884-1885: Berlin Conference
- 1900: Boxer Rebellion

Unit 6 Vocabulary

1. Imperialism
2. Sphere of Influence
3. Nationalism
4. Social Darwinism
5. "White man's burden"
6. Berlin Conference (1884-85)
7. Scramble for Africa
8. Qing Dynasty
9. Taiping Rebellion
10. Opium Wars
11. Boxer Rebellion
12. Meiji Restoration
13. Commodore Mathew Perry of the United States
14. Russo-Japanese War
15. Belgian Congo
16. King Leopold II
17. Spanish American War (1898)
18. British East India Company
19. Sepoy Rebellion (1857-58)
20. Direct Rule/ Crown Rule/ British Raj
21. Indian National Congress
22. Prussia
23. Hohenzollern Family
24. Otto von Bismarck
25. Franco-Prussian War (1870-71)
26. Giuseppe Manzini
27. Camillo Cavour
28. Giuseppe Garibaldi
29. Young Italy Movement
30. King Victor Emanuel II

Key Historical Skills

- Causation
- Continuity and Change

Notes: