**APWH Period 5: 1750-1900**

**Chapters 16-19**

***Chapter16: Atlantic Revolutions***

1. Voltaire called the 18th Century “the century of revolutions”: What examples does the text include to explain the context for Voltaire’s comment? **Page 698**
2. What are the political revolutions in the Atlantic world?  **Page 699**
3. Which Revolution occurred first? **Page 699**
4. How are the French and Haitian revolutions connected in time? **Page 699**
5. Why would women’s gaining the right to vote, which is outside the time period of 1750-1900, be included in the timeline? **Page 699**
6. In what ways did the ideas of the Enlightenment contribute to the Atlantic revolutions? **Page 700**
7. What was revolutionary about the American Revolution? What was not? **Page 701**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Goals | Short-Term Outcomes | Long-Term Outcomes |
| American |  |  |  |
| French |  |  |  |
| Haitian |  |  |  |
| Latin American |  |  |  |

1. In what ways were the existing democratic tendencies in colonial societies accelerated because of the American Revolution? **Page 702**
2. How did Louis XVI’s desire to keep things solvent contribute to the French Revolution? **Page 704**
3. How did the French Revolution differ from the American Revolution? **Page 704**
4. What caused the French Revolution to become more radical than the American Revolution? **Page 705**
5. Make a chart comparing the political and social similarities and differences between the French and American Revolutions?
6. What was distinctive about the Haitian Revolution, both in world history generally and in the history of Atlantic revolutions? **Page 709**
7. What caused the slave revolt on Saint Domingue? **Page 709**
8. Describe the effects of the Haitin Revolution on the US, Latin America, the Caribbean and France. **Page 710**
9. How were the Spanish American revolutions shaped by the American, French, and Haitian revolutions that happened earlier? **Page 711**
10. Look at the map on **Page 712**  and answer the following questions
	1. After Haiti, when did the first Latin American colony gain independence?
	2. How long did it take for the last country on the map to gain independence? Who was the last one?
	3. Which colonies did not gain independence?
	4. Why did these areas not gain independence as quickly as others?
11. Look at the image of Simon Bolivar on **Page 713,** what does this picture tell us about the support Bolivar received?
12. Compare the North American, French, Haitian, and Spanish American revolutions. What are the most significant categories of comparisons? **Page 714**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Cause** | **Effect** |
| British lose American colonies |  |
| Expansion of French Empire after French Revolution |  |
| End of Napoleon’s Empire |  |

1. What accounts for the end of Atlantic slavery during the nineteenth century? **Page 715**
2. In what ways did the ideas of the Enlightenment shape the Decemberist revolt? **Page 717**
3. Are failures or dead ends in history worthy of the same consideration as more successful ventures? Why or why not? **Page 716**
4. Compare the political and economic lives for ex-slaves and ex-serfs in the US and Russia in the latter half of the 19th Century.
5. What accounts for the growth of nationalism as a powerful political and personal identity in the nineteenth century? **Page 719**
6. Define “ethno-linguistic”. Does ethno-linguistic similarity help or hinder nationalism? **Page 719**
7. Explain the origins of Nationalism: **Page 720**
8. Look at the map on **Page 721,** and answer the following questions:
	1. Where in Europe are the nation-states?
	2. Where are the empires?
	3. How might geography have contributed to the push for more autonomy within the large empires?
9. What were the achievements and limitations of nineteenth-century feminism? **Page 723**
10. List some of the specific demands that women in the 19th Century feminist movement succeeded in getting. **Page 724-**
11. What are the arguments for women’s rights discussed in this section? **Page 725**
12. Describe the opposition to feminism in the 19th Century **Page 726**
13. In what ways was Kartini’s life shaped by living at the intersection of Javanese and European worlds? **Page 727**
14. What specific practices did Kartini object to the most? **Page 727**
15. Look at the countries below: what are the ways we see feminism manifest in these locations?
	1. Brazil:
	2. Mexico:
	3. Japan:
	4. Russia:
	5. Islamic World and China:

***Chapter 17: Revolutions of Industrialization***

1. Look at the image on **Page 736,**  and answer the following questions:
	1. How is the Industrial Revolution reflected in this image?
	2. What mood is the artist trying to display in the image?
2. Look at the Map of Tome on **page 739,** and list the Social and Political effects of the Industrial Revolution on different parts of the world as the revolution moved from Great Britain to other states around the world.
	1. Social:
	2. Political:
3. What were the environmental effects of the Industrial Revolution? **Page 739**
4. What were the economic effects of the Industrial Revolution? **Page 739**
5. What were the highlights of the first Industrial Revolution? **Page 740**
6. What were the highlights of the Second Industrial Revolution? **Page 740**
7. In what respects did the roots of the Industrial Revolution lie within Europe? In what ways did that transformation have global roots? **Page 741**
8. Look at the map on **Page 743,** what is the relationship between areas of natural resources and the growth of industrial centers?
9. What was distinctive about Britain that may help to explain its status as the breakthrough point of the Industrial Revolution? **Page 744**
10. What role did the Americas play in supporting industrialization in Europe? **Page 744**
11. How did the Industrial Revolution transform British society? **Page 747**
12. How did Britain’s middle classes change during the 19th Century? **Page 747**
13. How did the Industrial Revolution change gender roles beginning in the early 19th Century? **Page 749**
14. How did the Industrial Revolution affect the lower classes? For better and worse… **Page 749**
15. List the Social, Political, Economic reactions to the Industrial Revolution:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Social** |  |
| **Political** |  |
| **Economic** |  |

1. How did Karl Marx understand the Industrial Revolution? In what ways did his ideas have an impact in the industrializing world of the nineteenth century? **Page 752**
2. How would you describe Ellen Johnson’s outlook on Industrial Britain? **Page 752**
3. Look at the map on **Page 756:** Answer the following questions…
	1. What regions of the world, outside or Europe, saw large numbers of migrants moving away from 1750-1900?
	2. Where did these migrants move?
	3. Why do you think these migrants moved to the new regions?
4. To what extent did the concerns of the Luddites come to pass as the Industrial Revolution unfolded? **Page 759**
5. How does your understanding of the Luddites affect your posture toward technological change in our time? **Page 759**
6. What were the differences between industrialization in the United States and that in Russia? **Page 760**
7. Why did Marxist socialism not take root in the United States? **Page 761**
8. What factors contributed to the making of a revolutionary situation in Russia by the beginning of the twentieth century? **Page 764**
9. What was common to industrialization everywhere, and in what ways did it vary from place to place? **Page 766**
10. Look at the map on **Page 769,** What could explain the high levels of foreign investment and intervention in Latin America from 1825-1935?
11. In what ways and with what impact was Latin America linked to the global economy of the nineteenth century? **Page 768**
12. Did Latin America follow or diverge from the historical path of Europe during the nineteenth century? **Page 770**

***Chapter 18: Colonial Encounters in Asia, Africa and Oceania***

1. In what ways did the linguistic separation help maintain colonial political and economic structures? **Page 787**
2. In what ways did the Industrial Revolution shape the character of 19th Century European Imperialism? **Page 788**
3. Look at “A Map of Time” on **page 789** and answer the following
	1. With what event did imperialism begin?
	2. When did imperialism begin to decline?
4. Look at the political cartoon on **page 790**, the man in the hat is England’s version of Uncle Sam, John Bull.
	1. What does the octopus represent?
	2. Why would the octopus want Egypt next?
5. What contributed to changing European views of Asians and Africans in the nineteenth century? **Page 791**
6. Look at the image on **Page 791** how do you think it reflects “savage” vs “civilized”?
7. How did the concept of social Darwinism apply to Darwin’s ideas about the survival of the fittest? **Page 792**
8. In what different ways was colonial rule established in various parts of Asia and Africa? **Page 793**
9. What caused the scramble for Africa? **Page 794**
10. Fill in the chart below to list the areas in Asia that were controlled by each power (**18.1**).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Colonizing Power** | **Area “Imperialized”** |
| Japan |  |
| United States |  |
| France |  |
| Netherlands |  |
| Great Britain |  |

1. Fill in the chart below to list the areas in Africa that were controlled by each power (**18.2**)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **European Power** | **Area “Imperialized”** |
| Great Britain |  |
| France |  |
| Germany |  |
| Italy |  |
| Portugal |  |
| Belgium |  |
| Spain |  |

1. List some causes (motivations) and effects (outcomes) of imperialism **Page 797**.

1. How did Vietnamese react to being incorporated into a new culture as a result of French colonization? **Page 798**
2. Why might subject people choose to cooperate with the colonial regime? What might prompt them to violent rebellion or resistance? **Page 799**
3. In what ways were European notions of class in the colonies similar to the Indian caste system? **Page 800**
4. How did Europeans use social structures and gender systems to classify groups of colonial peoples in this era? **Page 801**
5. How did the policies of colonial states change the economic lives of their subjects? **Page 802**
6. How did forced civilizations of cash crops lead to revolts? **Page 804**
7. How did cash-crop agriculture transform the lives of colonized peoples? **Page 805**
8. What can you tell about tea cultivation from the photograph? **Page 806**
9. What kinds of wage labor were available in the colonies? Why might people take part in it? How did doing so change their lives? **Page 808**
10. How were the lives of African women altered by colonial economies? **Page 809**
11. Read the story of *Wanjiku of Kenya*  and answer the following (**Page 810)**:
	1. How did traditional society affect Wanjiku’s life?
	2. How did Western colonialism affect Wanjiku’s life?
12. Did colonial rule bring “economic progress” in its wake? **Page 812**
13. What impact did Western education have on colonial societies? **Page 814**
14. Why do you think Europeans were so unwilling to see educated natives as equal partners? **Page 815**
15. What were the attractions of Christianity within some colonial societies? **Page 816**
16. In what ways did Eastern religions penetrate Western Culture? **Page 818**
17. What accounts for the approval of Vivekananda’s message and what accounts for opposition to it? **Page 819**
18. How and why did Hinduism emerge as a distinct religious tradition during the colonial era in India? **Page 820**
19. What are some specific examples of colonial resistance? **Page 822**

***Chapter 19: Empires in Collision: Europe, the Middle East and East Asia***

1. What accounts for the massive peasant rebellions of nineteenth-century China? **Page 836**
2. What were some of the factors that accounted for the Taiping Rebellion? **Page 836**
3. What was unique about the role of women among the Haaka of Southern China? **Page 837**
4. How did Western pressures stimulate change in China during the nineteenth century? **Page 839**
5. How might Lin Zexu have handled his task differently or more successfully? Or had he been given an impossible mission? **Page 841**
6. Look at the map on **Page 842** and answer the following: Why did the rebellions occur where they did?
7. What strategies did China adopt to confront its various problems? In what ways did these strategies reflect China’s own history and culture as well as the new global order? **Page 843**
8. What is the difference between Sultan and Caliph? **Page 844**
9. What lay behind the decline of the Ottoman Empire in the nineteenth century? **Page 845**
10. In what different ways did the Ottoman state respond to its various problems? **Page 846**
11. In what different ways did various groups define the Ottoman Empire during the nineteenth century? **Page 848**
12. What is the difference between the Young Ottomans and the Young Turks? **Page 849**
13. How might you describe the significance of the Battle of Adowa in Ethiopian, African, and world history? **Page 851**
14. In what ways was Japan changing during the Tokugawa era? **Page 853**
15. In what respects was Japan’s nineteenth century transformation revolutionary? **Page 855**
16. Why did the Japanese use the German constitution as their model? **Page 856**
17. What changes occurred in the role of women in Meiji Japan? **Page 857**
18. What were the differences in how China and Japan responded to Western incursions? **Page 858**
19. How did Japan’s relationship to the larger world change during its modernization process? **Page 859**
20. Look at the map 19.3 and answer the following: what accounts for the location of the major industrial areas? **Page 860**