

AP World History – UNIT FIVE REVIEW

Topic 5.1 The Enlightenment

Cultural Developments and Interactions: The development of ideas, beliefs, and religions illustrates how groups in society view themselves, and the interactions of societies and their beliefs often have political, social, and cultural implications.

For each of the grids below, complete the relevant information about given Enlightenment philosophe. Select **THREE** from the list below:

- Jean Jacques Rousseau
- Baron de Montesquieu
- Thomas Hobbes
- Rene Descartes
- John Locke
- Voltaire

Philosopher 1:		
Country of Origin:		Key Text(s):
Core Philosophical Beliefs		
Philosopher 2:		
Country of Origin:		Key Text(s):
Core Philosophical Beliefs		

Philosopher 3:		
Country of Origin:		Key Text(s):
Core Philosophical Beliefs		

- Enlightenment philosophies applied new ways of understanding and empiricist approaches to both the natural world and human relationships; they also reexamined the role that religion played in public life and emphasized the importance of reason. Philosophes developed new political ideas about the individual, natural rights, and the social contract.
- The rise and diffusion of Enlightenment thought that questioned established traditions in all areas of life often preceded revolutions and rebellions against existing governments.
- Nationalism also became a major force shaping the historical development of states and empires.

	What caused it?	What were the results of it?
German Nationalism		
Italian Nationalism		

Social Interactions and Organization: The process by which societies group their members and the norms that govern the interactions between these groups and between individuals influence political, economic, and cultural institutions and organization.

- Enlightenment ideas and religious ideals influenced various reform movements. These reform movements contributed to the expansion of rights, as seen in expanded suffrage, the abolition of slavery, and the end of serfdom.

For each topic listed below, explain how Enlightenment ideas influenced these notions:

Expanded Suffrage	
Abolition of Slavery	
End of Serfdom	

- Demands for women’s suffrage and emergent feminism challenged political and gender hierarchies.

Author	Work	Significance
	Declaration of the Rights of Women and the Female Citizen (1791)	

	A Vindication of the Rights of Woman (1792)	
Seneca Falls Conference organized by Elizabeth Cady Stanton & Lucretia Mott	Declaration of Sentiments (1848)	

Topic 5.2 Nationalism and Revolutions from 1750 - 1900

Governance: A variety of internal and external factors contribute to state formation, expansion, and decline. Governments maintain order through a variety of administrative institutions, policies, and procedures, and governments obtain, retain, and exercise power in different ways and for different purposes.

- People around the world developed a new sense of commonality based on language, religion, social customs, and territory. This was sometimes harnessed by governments to foster a sense of unity.
- The 18th century marked the beginning of an intense period of revolution and rebellion against existing governments, leading to the establishment of new nation-states around the world.
- Discontent with monarchist and imperial rule encouraged the development of systems of government and various ideologies, including democracy and 19th-century liberalism.

LIBERALISM			
Definition/Summary:	Emphasizes freedom and equality as well as government for/by all		
Key Proponent(s):	John Locke	Key Text(s)	Two Treatises of Government
Core Beliefs/ Vision of Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All men are equal and deserve life, liberty, and property • Rejects the idea of a rulers' divine right and absolute monarchy • Advocates for democracy 		

SOCIALISM			
Definition/Summary:			
Key Proponent(s):		Key Text(s)	
Core Beliefs/Vision of Society			

COMMUNISM			
Definition/Summary:			
Key Proponent(s):		Key Text(s)	
Core Beliefs/ Vision of Society			

- Colonial subjects in the Americas led a series of rebellions inspired by democratic ideals. The American Revolution, and its successful establishment of a republic, the USA, was a model and inspiration for a number of the revolutions that followed (Haitian and Latin American). All of these independent movements facilitated the emergence of independent states in the Americas.

For each of the revolutions listed below, explain the cause(s) of their rebellions and their outcomes.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION	
Causes:	Outcomes:

HAITIAN REVOLUTION	
Causes:	Outcomes:

LATIN AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS	
Causes:	Outcomes:

FRENCH REVOLUTION	
Causes:	Outcomes:

- The ideas of Enlightenment philosophes, as reflected in revolutionary documents - including the American Declaration of Independence during the American Revolution, the French “Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen” during the French Revolution, and Bolivar’s “Letter from Jamaica” on the eve of the Latin American revolutions - influenced resistance to existing political authority, often in pursuit of independence and democratic ideals.

For each of the documents listed below, explain how they influenced resistance to existing political authority.

American Declaration of Independence	
French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen	
Bolivar’s Jamaica Letter	

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

	Causes of Movements	Effects of Movements
Propaganda Movement in the Philippines		
Maori nationalism and the New Zealand Wars in New Zealand		
Balkan Nationalisms		

Topic 5.3 Industrial Revolution Begins

Humans and the Environments: The environment shapes human societies, and as populations grow and change, these populations, in turn, shape their environments.

- A variety of factors contributed to the growth of industrial production and eventually resulted in the Industrial Revolution, including:
 - Proximity to waterways; access to rivers and canals
 - Geographical distribution of coal, iron, and timber
 - Urbanization
 - Improved agricultural productivity
 - Legal protection of private property
 - Access to foreign resources
 - Accumulation of capital

After looking at the reasons listed above, write a **thesis statement** using the most important 2-3 reasons.

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

Put the following chain of events in the correct order: concentrated labor in a single location, development of the factory system in cities, increasing degree of specialization of labor.



Topic 5.4: Industrialization Spreads from 1750-1900

Technology and Innovation: Human adaptation and innovation have resulted in increased efficiency, comfort, and security, and technological advances that have shaped human development and interactions with both intended and unintended consequences.

- The rapid development of steam-powered industrial production in European countries and the US contributed to the increase in these regions' share of global manufacturing during the first Industrial Revolution. While Middle Eastern and Asian countries continued to produce manufactured goods, these regions' share in global manufacturing declined.

How did these industries' role in global manufacturing change over time?

	Prior to 1770	By 1900
Shipbuilding in India & Southeast Asia		
Ironworks in India		
Textile production in India & Egypt		

- As new methods of industrial production became more common in parts of northwestern Europe, they spread to other parts of Europe and the United States, Russia, and Japan.

Put the following chain of events in the correct order: *Decline of Middle Eastern and Asian countries' manufacturing power, Increase of European countries and US manufacturing power, Rapid development of steam-powered industrial production.*



Topic 5.5 Technology of the Industrial Age

Technology and Innovation: Human adaptation and innovation have resulted in increased efficiency, comfort, and security, and technological advances that have shaped human development and interactions with both intended and unintended consequences.

- The development of machines, including steam engines and the internal combustion engine, made it possible to take advantage of both existing and vast newly discovered resources of energy stored in fossil fuels, specifically coal and oil. The fossil fuel revolution greatly increased the energy available to human societies.

In the space provided, explain the benefit and use of the listed technologies: (How does it make life easier/better?)

Steam Engines	
Internal Combustion Engine	

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

In the space below, explain the importance of the transportation and communication innovations listed.

Railroads	
Steamships	Allows for water-based travel to become quicker with the use of a steam engine
Telegraphs	
Canals	

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

Governance: A variety of internal and external factors contribute to state formation, expansion, and decline. Governments maintain order through a variety of administrative institutions, policies, and procedures, and governments obtain, retain, and exercise power in different ways and for different purposes.

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

	Vision or Goal
Muhammed Ali's development of the cotton industry in Egypt	
Economic Reforms of Meiji Restoration	

- The expansion of US and European influence in Asia led to internal reform in Japan that supported industrialization and led to the growing regional power of Japan in the Meiji Era.

Topic 5.7 Economic Developments and Innovations in the Industrial Age

Economics Systems: As societies develop, they affect and are affected by the ways that they produce, exchange, and consume goods and services.

- Western European countries began abandoning mercantilism and adopting free trade policies, partly in response to the growing acceptance of Adam Smith's theories of laissez-faire capitalism and free markets.

Complete the grid below for each of the listed economic philosophers:

JOHN STUART MILL	
Key Text(s)	
Define Utilitarianism	
Key Economic Beliefs	Key Political Beliefs
ADAM SMITH	
Key Text(s)	
Define Laissez Faire	
Define Invisible Hand	
Key Economic Beliefs	

--

- The global nature of trade and production contributed to the proliferation of large-scale transnational businesses that relied on new practices in banking and finance.

The United Fruit Company		
Country of Origin	Country(ies) of Operation	Products/Goods Traded

Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (HSBC)		
Country of Origin	Country(ies) of Operation	Products/Goods Traded

Unilever		
Country of Origin	Country(ies) of Operation	Products/Goods Traded
England & Netherlands	West Africa and Belgian Congo	

- The development of industrial capitalism led to the increased standards of living for some, and to continued improvement in manufacturing methods that increased the availability, affordability, and variety of consumer goods.

In the space below, explain what the purpose is of the following financial instruments:

Stock Market	
Limited-liability Corporations (LLC)	

Topic 5.8 Reactions to the Industrial Economy from 1750-1900

Social Interactions and Organization: The process by which societies group their members and the norms that govern the interactions between these groups and between individuals influence political, economic, and cultural institutions and organization.

- 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.

State Pensions and Public Health in Germany	Reform Pursued:
---	-----------------

- In industrialized states, many workers organized themselves, often in labor unions, to improve working conditions, limit hours, and gain higher wages. Workers’ movements and political parties emerged in different areas, promoting alternative visions of society.
- Discontent with established power structures encouraged the development of various ideologies, including those espoused by Karl Marx, and the ideas of socialism and communism.

MARXISM			
Key Proponent(s):		Key Text(s)	
Summary, Core Beliefs/ Vision of Society			

UTOPIAN SOCIALISM			
Key Proponent(s):		Key Text(s)	
Summary, Core Beliefs/ Vision of Society			

ANARCHISM			
Key Proponent(s):		Key Text(s)	
Summary, Core Beliefs/ Vision of Society			

- In response to the expansion of industrializing states, some governments in Asia and Africa, including the Ottoman Empire and Qing China, sought to reform and modernize their economies and militaries. Reform efforts were often resisted by some members of the government or established elite groups.

Tanzimat Movement	Self-Strengthening Movement

Topic 5.9 Society and the Industrial Age

Social Interactions and Organization: The process by which societies group their members and the norms that govern the interactions between these groups and between individuals influence political, economic, and cultural institutions and organization.

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

	Explain how they changed in response to industrialization
Family Dynamics	
Gender Roles	
Demographic Changes	

- While women and often children in working families typically held wage-earning jobs to supplement their families' income, middle-class women who did not have the same economic demands to satisfy were increasingly limited to roles in the household or roles focused on child development.
- The rapid urbanization that accompanied global capitalism at times led to a variety of challenges, including pollution, poverty, increased crime, public health crises, housing shortages, and insufficient infrastructure to accommodate urban growth.

Explain who Jacob Riis was and why he was significant:

Helpful Non-Content Vocabulary

1. Philosophy
2. Empiricism
3. Diffusion
4. Movement (social/political context)
5. Abolition
6. Hierarchy
7. Ideology
8. Rebellion vs. Revolution
9. Facilitated
10. Fragmented
11. Concentrated
12. State-sponsored
13. Capitalism
14. Mercantilism
15. Transnational
16. Affordability
17. Consumer
18. Power structure
19. Modernize
20. Infrastructure
21. Insufficient
22. Accommodate (capacity not social)
23. Nation-State
24. Urbanization
25. Specialized labor
26. Standard of Living

Content Vocabulary

1. Empiricism
2. Reason over Revelation
3. Natural Rights
4. Social Contract Theory
5. Enlightenment
6. Serfdom
7. Seneca Falls Convention
8. Robespierre
9. Simon Bolivar
10. Toussaint L'Overture
11. Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla
12. German Unification
13. Otto Von Bismarck
14. Italian Unification
15. Assembly lines
16. Fossil Fuels
17. Steam Engines
18. Internal combustion engine
19. Second Industrial Revolution
20. Precision Machinery
21. Meiji Era
22. Industrial Capitalism
23. Labor Unions
24. Middle Class
25. Working Class
26. Consumer goods