

# AP World History – UNIT SIX REVIEW

## Topic 6.1 Rationales for Imperialism from 1750-1900

**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.

- A range of cultural, religious, and racial ideologies were used to justify imperialism including Social Darwinism, nationalism, the concept of the civilizing mission, and the desire to religiously convert indigenous populations.

What is Social Darwinism & how was it used to justify racism?

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## Topic 6.2 State Expansion 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.

- Some states with existing colonies strengthened their control over those colonies and in some cases assumed direct control over colonies previously help by non-state entities.

Colony	Previous “Owner”	Shifted to _____ Gov’t	Cause for Shift
Congo			
Indonesia & SE Asia	Dutch East India Co (VOC)	Dutch Government	
India			

- European and states as well as the US and Japan acquired territories throughout Asia and the Pacific, while Spanish and Portuguese influence declined.
- Many European states used both warfare and diplomacy to expand their empires in Africa.

European State	Area controlled	Methods used to maintain power
Britain	West Africa	
Belgium	Congo	
French	West Africa	

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

European Countries	What countries did establish settler colonies in?
Britain	
France	

Options for settler colonies:

- Algeria
  - Australia
  - New Zealand
  - Southern Africa
- The USA, Russia, and Japan expanded their land holdings by conquering and settling neighboring territories.

### Topic 6.3 Indigenous Responses to State Expansion 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.

- Increasing questions about political authority and growing nationalism contributed to anti-colonial movements.

Causes of the Boxer Rebellion	Effects of the Boxer Rebellion

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

Direct Resistance	Causes	Outcomes/Effects
Tupac Amaru II’s rebellion in Peru		
Samory Toure’s military battles in West Africa		

Yaa Asantewaa War in West Africa		
1857 Rebellion in India		

	When established	How established
Balkans		
Sokoto Caliphate in Nigeria		
Cherokee Nation		
Zulu Nation		

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

	Causes	Outcomes
Ghost Dance in the US		
Xhosa Cattle-Killing Movement in Southern Africa		
Mahdist Wars in Sudan		

## Topic 6.4 Global Economic Development from 1750-1900

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

- 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 around the world that specialized in commercial extraction of natural resources and the production of food and industrial crops. The profits from these raw materials were used to purchase finished goods.

Raw Material	Area produced/harvested	Used to Create these finished products
Cotton	Egypt	
Rubber	Amazon & Congo Basins	

Palm Oil	West Africa	
Guano	Peru & Chile	
Cattle	Argentina & Uruguay	
Diamonds	Africa	Jewelry

## Topic 6.5 Economic Imperialism from 1750-1900

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

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

How did Britain and France expand their influence through the Opium Wars?

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How was British support of the construction of the Port of Buenos Aires an example of economic imperialism?

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- Trade in some commodities was organized in a way that gave merchants and companies based in Europe and the US a distinct economic advantage.

How was cotton grown in Egypt & South Asia used to Britain's economic advantage?

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How was palm oil produced in sub-Saharan Africa used to Europe's economic advantage?

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## Topic 6.6 Causes of Migration in an Interconnected World

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

- Migration in many cases was influenced by changes in demographics in both industrialized and unindustrialized societies that presented challenges to existing patterns of living.
- Because of the nature of new modes of transportation, both internal and external migrants increasingly relocated to cities. This pattern contributed to the significant global urbanization of the 19th century. The new methods of transportation also allowed for many migrants to return, periodically or permanently, to their home societies.

	Push factors	Pull factors
Japanese agricultural workers in the Pacific		
Lebanese merchants in the Americas		
Italian industrial workers in Argentina		
British engineers and geologists to South Asia & Africa		
Irish to the US		

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

- Many individuals chose freely to relocate, often in search of work.
- The new global capitalist economy continued to rely on coerced and semi-coerced labor migration, including slavery, Chinese and Indian indentured servitude, and convict labor.

Look at **Freemanpedia** to fill in the spaces below. Be sure to address where they were sent and what they did/produced.

Slavery 1750-1900	
Chinese indentured servitude	
Indian (India) indentured servitude	

<b>Convict labor</b>	England had too many prisoners for their prisons.. so they started sending them to the colonies (eg Australia) as cheap labor: Public service for criminals which displayed disciplinary methods, this led to the Australian gold rush and eventually the mass migration to Australia.
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## Topic 6.7 Effects of Migration

***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.

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

How does the migration of men out of their home societies impact life for women?

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- Migrants often created ethnic enclaves in different parts of the world that helped transplant their culture into new environments.

Migrant People	Migrant Enclave Location(s)	How did these enclaves help create migrant support networks?
Chinese	SE Asia, Caribbean, N&S America	
Indians	East & Southern Africa, Caribbean, SE Asia	
Irish	N America	
Italians	N7S America	

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

Policy	Where it took place	What was the goal of the policy/law?
Chinese Exclusion Acts (1882 – 1943)		

White Australia Policy  (1901 – 1970)		
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## Vocabulary

1. Justify
2. Resistance
3. Peripheries
4. Extraction
5. Commodities
6. Mode
7. Transplanted
8. enclave
9. Prejudice
10. Rationale
11. Ideology
12. Conversions
13. Indigenous
14. Anticolonial
15. Anti-imperial
16. Export
17. Commercial (not advertisements)
18. Demographics
19. Coerced
20. Affordability
21. Consumer
22. Internal v. External Migrants
23. Standard of living
24. Periodically
25. The idea of Civilizing Mission
26. Spheres of Influence
27. Sepoy Mutiny
28. Urbanization
29. Economic imperialism
30. Global urbanization
31. Indentured Servitude
32. Convict Labor
33. Ethnic Enclaves
34. Industrial Capitalism
35. Consumer Goods

**USING COLORED PENCILS OR CRAYONS:** Mark the colonial possessions of the following countries: Great Britain, France, Germany, Portugal, and Belgium.

