Consequences of Industrialization

AP World History: Modern · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
ideologies	Nationalism and liberalism were new **ideologies** in the 1800s. 1800s
imperialism /ɪmˈpɪərɪəlɪzəm/	**Imperialism** is one country ruling others.
settler colonies /ˈsetlə ˈkɒlənɪz/	**Settler colonies** like Australia had many European settlers.
resistance /rɪˈzɪstəns/	Colonised peoples showed **resistance**.
industrialisation	Japan's **industrialisation** was very fast.
economic imperialism /ˌiːkəˈnɒmɪk ɪmˈpɪərɪəlɪzəm/	**Economic imperialism** is control of a country through trade and money, not soldiers.
migration /maɪˈgreɪʃn/	**Migration** moves workers from one country to another.
justifications	Empires gave **justifications** for taking land, such as "spreading civilisation". " "
civilising mission /ˈsɪvəlaɪzɪŋ ˈmɪʃn/	Europeans claimed a **civilising mission** to justify empire.
missionary	A **missionary** travels to spread a religion.
Social Darwinism /ˈsəʊʃl ˈdɑːwɪnɪzəm/	**Social Darwinism** wrongly used evolution to justify empire.
nationalism /ˈnæʃənəlɪzəm/	**Nationalism** is strong pride in one's nation.

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warfare and diplomacy /ˈwɔːfeə ænd dɪˈpləʊməsi/	Empires grew through **warfare and diplomacy**.
protectorates	Egypt and other **protectorates** kept their own rulers, but Britain made the key decisions.
partition /pɑːˈtɪʃn/	The **partition** of Africa split it among Europeans.
displacement /dɪˈspleɪsmənt/	Colonisation caused the **displacement** of local people.
Indigenous /ɪnˈdɪdʒənəs/	**Indigenous** peoples lost their land.
contiguous	Russia expanded into **contiguous** lands next to it.
direct resistance /daɪˈrekt rɪˈzɪstəns/	**Direct resistance** included armed revolts against colonial rule.
rebellion /rɪˈbelɪən/	The Indian **rebellion** of 1857 was put down. 1857
creation of new states /kriːˈeɪʃn ɒv njuː steɪts/	Resistance to empires sometimes led to the **creation of new states**.
religious and cultural movements /rɪˈlɪdʒəs ænd ˈkʌltʃərəl ˈmuːvmənts/	Some people resisted empires through **religious and cultural movements**, such as the Ghost Dance.
Samory Touré	**Samory Touré** fought against French rule in West Africa.
Yaa Asantewaa War /jɑː əˈsæntjuːɑː wɔː/	The **Yaa Asantewaa War** was fought against the British in Ghana.
sovereignty /ˈsɒvərɪnti/	The **sovereignty** of a state is its right to rule itself.

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Sokoto Caliphate /səˈkəʊtəʊ ˈkælɪfeɪt/	The **Sokoto Caliphate** was a large state in West Africa.
atrocities	Belgian officials committed **atrocities** against workers in the Congo.
raw materials /rɔː məˈtɪərɪəlz/	Wood and cotton are **raw materials**.
food supplies /fuːd səˈplaɪz/	Colonies sent **food supplies** to Europe.
cash crops /kæʃ krɒps/	**Cash crops** like cotton are grown to sell.
extractive industries /ekˈstræktɪv ˈɪndʌstriz/	**Extractive industries** dig up metals and oil.
commodities	Rubber and cotton were valuable **commodities** in the 1800s. 1800s
refrigerated shipping	**Refrigerated shipping** carried meat across oceans.
investment /ɪnˈvestmənt/	Buying new machines for a factory is **investment**.
loans /ləʊnz/	Banks give **loans** that must be paid back with interest.
disproportionate power /ˌdɪsprəˈpɔːʃənət ˈpaʊə/	Industrial countries had **disproportionate power** over others.
steamships /ˈstiːmʃɪps/	**Steamships** crossed oceans faster.
railways	**Railways** carried raw materials from mines to ports.
temporary or seasonal /ˈtemprəri ɔː ˈsiːzənl/	Some migration was **temporary or seasonal**.

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coerced and semi-coerced labour /ˌkəʊˈɜːst ænd ˈsemi ˌkəʊˈɜːst ˈleɪbə/	Empires used **coerced and semi-coerced labour**.
enslavement	**Enslavement** ended in most places by 1900. 1900
indentured servitude /ˌɪnˈdentʃəd ˈsɜːvɪtjuːd/	**Indentured servitude** made workers serve for several years.
convict labour	Britain sent prisoners to Australia as **convict labour**.
ethnic enclaves /ˈeθnɪk ˈeŋkleɪvz/	Immigrants lived in **ethnic enclaves** like Chinatown. Chinatown
exclusion	The poem shows the pain of **exclusion** from a group.
immigrants	Many **immigrants** moved to the USA to find work. USA

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