

Consequences of Industrialization

AP World History ■ Unit 6

AP World History



Industrial power and changing lives

1750–1900

An industrial market needs cotton; an investor funds a port; a worker moves overseas. Which changes involve political rule, and which work through economic influence?

Explain mechanisms, compare named cases and judge effects with evidence.

1

Justifying Empire

Belief, profit and strategy

A justification

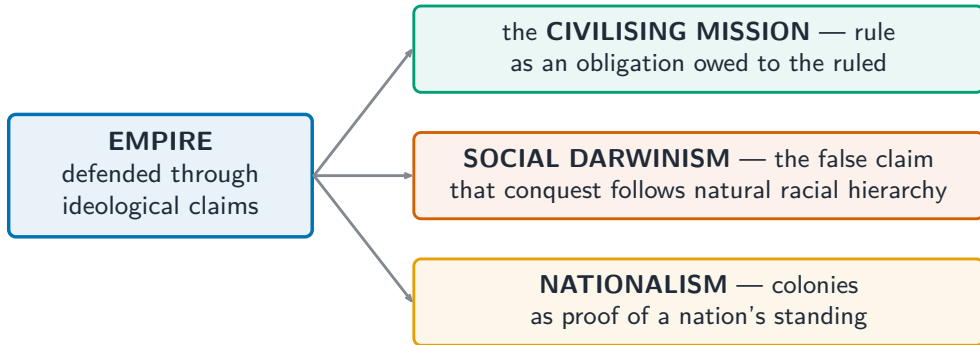
The **civilising mission** 文明教化使命 claimed a duty to rule. **Social Darwinism** 社会达尔文主义 applied a false racial hierarchy to societies.

A motive

Factories needed supplies and markets; states also pursued strategic power and prestige.

An ideology can justify expansion and motivate it. Economic and ideological motives can interact.

Different arguments for empire



Identify the claim in a source: a duty, a supposed natural hierarchy or national prestige.

Your turn: classify the reasoning

Original practice — attempt before the check

A teaching paraphrase claims: “Colonies show that our nation is powerful.”

Identify the ideology and explain what it justifies. How would an argument about factory supplies differ?

Check: the claim and its function

National prestige

The claim uses nationalism to defend imperial expansion as proof of national greatness.

Industrial supplies

An argument about obtaining cotton or rubber explains an economic interest in expansion.

These are teaching paraphrases, not historical quotations. Different arguments can support the same policy.

2

State Expansion

Compare who controls the territory

Strengthened colonial control

States could take direct control of territories previously held by non-state entities. The Congo passed from Leopold II to the Belgian state; the Dutch state took over former company territories.

Different expansion processes

European states, the United States and Japan acquired territory while Spanish and Portuguese influence declined. **Warfare and diplomacy** 战争与外交 both shaped expansion.

Settlement and neighbouring territory

Settler colonies 定居殖民地

New Zealand is the CED's example of settler colonialism. Settlement involved displacement of Indigenous populations.

Contiguous expansion

The United States, Russia and Japan expanded into neighbouring territories. Geography distinguishes this from distant overseas colonies.

Forms can overlap. Do not rank harm from the administrative label alone.

Your turn: control versus influence

Original practice — attempt before the check

Compare the Congo transfer with British firms supporting the Port of Buenos Aires. What changed in political control in the first case? What kind of influence does the second illustrate?

Check: formal rule and economic influence

Congo

The transfer changed the authority formally ruling the territory, from Leopold II to the Belgian government. Colonial rule continued.

Buenos Aires

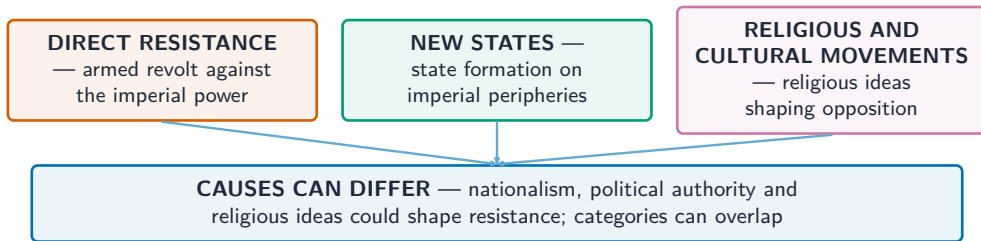
British firms' investment supported port construction and economic influence. This did not make Argentina a British colony.

The distinction is political authority versus an economic mechanism; economic influence can also involve coercion.

3

Resistance

Resistance forms can overlap



A named movement needs its own causes, methods and outcomes. There is no automatic three-category marks rule.

Case cards: action and state formation

Samory Touré

Samory Touré's 萨莫里·杜尔 military campaigns against French expansion in West Africa illustrate **direct resistance** 直接抵抗.

Sokoto Caliphate

The **Sokoto Caliphate** 索科托哈里发国 in modern-day Nigeria illustrates **creation of new states** 建立新国家 linked to religious reform.

CED examples; original teaching summaries. Do not assume the same origin, enemy or result.

Religious ideas and political authority

Ghost Dance in the United States

The CED names the Ghost Dance among religious responses in the wider context of Indigenous resistance. **Religious and cultural movements** 宗教与文化运动 could shape opposition; movements did not all express one nationalist programme.

Religious motivation and direct resistance can overlap. Categories help explain, rather than replace, a case.

Another direct-resistance case

Yaa Asantewaa War 雅阿·阿散蒂瓦战争

The CED names this West African case as direct resistance. The handout identifies defence of Asante sovereignty, led by Yaa Asantewaa. Compare it with Touré's campaigns through aims and methods, rather than assuming that one case represents every movement.

A named case supports an argument only when you explain its relevance.

Your turn: compare resistance

Original practice — attempt before the check

Using Touré and Sokoto, explain one similarity in their relation to political authority and one difference in their form of action. Do not infer success simply from resistance.

Check: a qualified comparison

Similarity

Both cases concern challenges to existing political authority.

Difference

Touré's campaigns illustrate military resistance to French expansion.
Sokoto illustrates new state formation linked to religious reform.

The categories identify a useful comparison without proving identical causes or outcomes.

4

The Global Economy

Industrial demand and export production

	Political imperialism	Economic imperialism
Who holds power?	the imperial state governs	outside states, firms or lenders gain influence
Through what means?	colonial administration, settler colonies, protectorates	investment, loans, control of trade terms and prices
How does sovereignty change?	formal authority is limited or displaced	formal independence can remain

Formal rule and economic influence can overlap; compare their mechanisms.

Explain demand, production and trade advantage; export trade alone does not prove formal colonial rule.

From a resource to an industrial market

- 1 **Demand.** Industrial factories required **raw materials** 原材料; urban populations needed larger **food supplies** 粮食供应.
- 2 **Production.** Regions specialised in **cash crops** 经济作物 and **extractive industries** 采掘业, shaped by resources and market demand.
- 3 **Exchange.** Export earnings could purchase finished goods. Merchants and firms could hold **disproportionate power** 不成比例的权力 over trade terms.

Explain who gained influence and how. The distribution of profits needs evidence.

Place the commodity in its region

Commodity

CED production examples

Cotton

Egypt; South Asia in the economic-imperialism examples

Rubber

Congo basin and Amazon

Palm oil

West Africa

Guano

Peru and Chile

Meat

Argentina and Uruguay

Minerals

African diamonds; Chilean copper

Resources, production conditions and industrial demand connect environment to exchange.

Your turn: explain export specialisation

Original practice — attempt before the check

Use Egyptian cotton to explain how an environment and an industrial market became linked. Identify a demand, a production response and a limit to your conclusion.

Check: Egyptian cotton

- 1 Industrial textile production created demand for cotton.
- 2 Suitable production conditions and distant demand supported Egyptian export specialisation.
- 3 Export earnings could purchase manufactured goods; trade could advantage foreign merchants.
- 4 The existence of cotton exports alone does not prove formal colonial rule or show how all profits were distributed.

Economic imperialism 经济帝国主义

A mechanism

Investment, loans or trade dominance can give outside states and firms influence without formal annexation.

A qualification

The CED's Opium Wars example links British and French influence in China to military force. Informal influence is not automatically peaceful.

Compare the actual mechanisms. No single form of influence guarantees an identical result.

5

Migration

Why movement increased

Pressure and opportunity

Demographic and economic changes challenged existing livelihoods. Some migrants chose work elsewhere; migration could be internal or international.

Modes of transportation 交通方式

Steamships and railways expanded mobility, movement towards cities and **temporary or seasonal** 临时或季节性 return. Return migration already existed.

The CED names Japanese agricultural workers in the Pacific and Italian industrial workers in Argentina as return-migration examples.

Choice and labour constraints

Freely chosen movement

Many people relocated in search of work. Irish migration to the United States is a CED example; motives and constraints varied.

Coerced and semi-coerced labour 强制与半强制劳动

Enslavement, **indentured servitude** 契约劳工 and convict labour continued in the wider economy. A contract did not necessarily allow a worker to leave.

Legal restrictions developed unevenly. Do not equate the end of a particular slave trade with the end of all coercion.

Your turn: cause and pattern

Original practice — attempt before the check

Explain how cheaper or more practical transport could support both migration to cities and return journeys. Then explain why transport alone cannot tell you whether a worker was free.

Check: transport is one factor

- 1 Steamships and railways made movement easier, supporting migration to expanding urban labour markets.
- 2 More practical journeys also supported periodic or permanent returns to home societies.
- 3 Labour contracts, coercion and legal conditions determine freedom; access to a railway or ship does not.

6

Effects of Migration

Possible effects, varied conditions

FREELY CHOSEN — usually for work, and often temporary or seasonal

COERCED AND SEMI-COERCED — indentured servitude, convict labour

steamships and railways expanded mobility and made return journeys easier; return migration already existed

where flows were mainly **male**, women could take on new roles at home

ETHNIC ENCLAVES
transplant and adapt a culture

receiving societies **did not always embrace** them — the evidence is legal exclusion

Composition, labour status and local conditions matter. The effects are not identical for every flow.

Home and destination societies

Women to take on new roles 女性承担新角色

Where migrants were predominantly male, women could take on work and responsibilities previously occupied by men in home societies.

Ethnic enclaves 族裔聚居区

Chinese communities in Southeast Asia and Irish or Italian communities in the Americas illustrate cultural transplantation and adaptation.

These are patterns to explain with a case, not inevitable results for every migrant group.

State restriction is another response

CED evidence

The Chinese Exclusion Act and White Australia policy illustrate attempts to regulate migration through ethnic and racial exclusion. They provide more specific evidence than “immigrants were disliked”.

A law shows a state response; it does not establish every individual's attitude or every migrant's experience.

Your turn: explain two social effects

Original practice — attempt before the check

Explain one effect in a home society and one in a destination society. Use a causal link for each and qualify the claim where necessary.

Check: two places, two mechanisms

Home society

In predominantly male flows, the absence of workers could shift responsibilities to women. The composition of the flow matters.

Destination society

Migrant enclaves could preserve and adapt cultural practices. Some states instead or also restricted entry.

Do not assume identical outcomes across free, indentured and convict migration.

7

Causation in the Imperial Age

Your turn: explain a cause

Original practice — attempt before the check

Explain one way industrialisation contributed to imperialism, 1750–1900. Use Egyptian cotton or another named resource. This is original practice, not a quoted past-paper question.

Check: explain the link

- 1 Industrial factories increased demand for raw materials such as Egyptian cotton.
- 2 States and firms sought influence over supply regions; production grew towards export markets.
- 3 This connects industrial demand with economic influence and production. It does not prove that every export region became a colony.

An assertion of connection needs a mechanism and relevant evidence.

Your turn: evaluate effects

Original practice — attempt before the check

Evaluate whether economic reorganisation was the most significant effect of imperialism, 1750–1900. Compare it with political and social effects, and state the scope of your judgement.

Check: a supported extent argument

Possible argument

Export specialisation was a major effect because it linked production to industrial markets and could advantage foreign firms. Changes in political control and resistance were also substantial, illustrated by the Congo transfer and Touré's campaigns. Migration changed responsibilities and communities across home and destination societies.

Judge relative significance by region, group and timescale. One case cannot rank effects everywhere.

Exam tips: match the task

- 1 **Explain.** Trace a mechanism from a named development to an effect.
- 2 **Compare.** Use a shared basis and explain both similarity and difference.
- 3 **Evaluate.** Support a judgement with evidence, alternatives and limits.

A cause-only answer does not answer an effects question. No fixed list earns marks automatically.

Sources for this lesson

Course framework

College Board, AP World History: Modern Course and Exam Description, Unit 6, topics 6.1–6.8; local source PDF pages 123–131.

Practice prompts, case cards and worked responses are original teaching material grounded in the framework. They are not historical quotations or authenticated past-paper questions.

Check yourself

- 1 How does economic influence differ from formal rule?
- 2 Why are resistance categories not exclusive?
- 3 What links an environment to an export market?
- 4 Which conditions affect the social consequences of migration?
- 5 What evidence would you need to rank imperialism's effects?