

Consequences of Industrialization

AP World History ■ Unit 6

AP World History



Consequences of Industrialization

What we will cover

- 1 Justifying Empire
- 2 State Expansion
- 3 Resistance
- 4 The Global Economy
- 5 Migration
- 6 Effects of Migration

1 Justifying Empire

Consequences of Industrialization

Justifying Empire

Unit 6 covers the consequences of industrialisation, 1750 to 1900: why industrial states expanded, how people resisted, how the world economy reorganised, and who moved.

The examinable ones are the **civilising mission** 文明教化使命, missionary activity, **Social Darwinism** 社会达尔文主义, applied to nations and peoples, and **nationalism** – the claim that colonies proved a state's greatness.

Consequences of Industrialization

Justifying Empire

A duty, a law of nature, and prestige



- Some states **strengthened control** over existing colonies, converting trading relationships into direct rule.
- **European states, the United States, and Japan** acquired new territory, showing that imperialism was not only European.

2 State Expansion

State Expansion

Expansion took several forms, and the CED distinguishes them:

- Some states **strengthened control** over existing colonies, converting trading relationships into direct rule.
- **European states, the United States, and Japan** acquired new territory, showing that imperialism was not only European.
- Many European states used both **warfare and diplomacy** 战争与外交 to expand – conquest, but also treaties, protectorates, and partition agreements made in Europe.
- Europeans established **settler colonies** 定居殖民地 in some places, which displaced Indigenous populations far more thoroughly than administrative rule.
- The **United States, Russia, and Japan** expanded by taking contiguous land rather than overseas territory.

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Resistance

Resistance

Anti-imperial **resistance** 抵抗 took various forms, and listing only armed revolt loses marks:

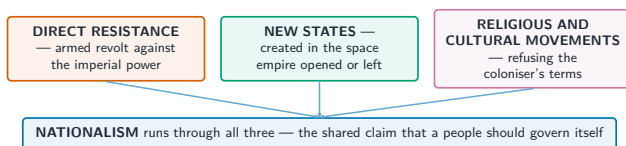
- **Direct resistance** 直接抵抗 – armed rebellion against colonial authority.
- **Creation of new states** 建立新国家 by leaders organising against imperial power.
- **Religious and cultural movements** 宗教与文化运动 that reasserted local identity against colonial rule.

Resistance, continued

Increasing questions about political authority and growing **nationalism** in colonised regions led to rebellions, some of which were sustained enough to change imperial policy.

The important point: resistance is continuous throughout the period, not a late reaction.

Three forms of resistance

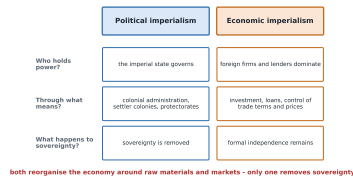


Armed revolt is one of three. An essay that stops there has answered a third of a question about **how** people resisted

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The Global Economy

Colonies reorganised to supply an industrial economy



The need for **raw materials** 原材料 for factories and increased **food supplies** 粮食供应 for growing urban populations reorganised production across the world.

Colonies and dependent regions were pushed toward **cash crops** 经济作物 and **extractive industries** 采掘业, often at the cost of food production for local use.

The Global Economy

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Trade in some commodities was organised so that merchants and firms in industrialised states held **disproportionate power** 不成比例的权力 over producers, setting prices and terms.

5 Migration

Migration

Migration in this period was shaped by demographic change in both sending and receiving societies, and by new **modes of transportation** 交通方式 – steamships and railways – which made long-distance and often **temporary or seasonal** 临时或季节性 movement possible for the first time.

- Many people **chose freely to relocate**, usually in search of work.
- The global capitalist economy continued to rely on **coerced and semi-coerced labour** 强制与半强制劳动, including **indentured servitude** 契约劳工 and convict labour, after the legal end of the slave trade.

6 Effects of Migration

Effects of Migration

Three effects are named directly in the CED:

- Migrants tended to be **male**, leaving **women to take on new roles** 女性承担新角色 in the home societies they left.
- Migrants created **ethnic enclaves** 族裔聚居区 in destination societies, transplanting and adapting their cultures.
- Receiving societies **did not always embrace immigrants**, and the examinable evidence is legal exclusion – most clearly the restriction of Chinese and other Asian migration in several countries.

Two kinds of movement, one set of effects

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

COERCED AND SEMI-COERCED — indentured servitude, convict labour

both made possible by steamships and railways — the first period in which going back was realistic

migrants were mostly **male**, so women took on new roles at home

ETHNIC ENCLAVES transplant and adapt a culture

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

The effects follow from the **composition** of the flow, not from whether it was voluntary — which is why they are the same in both columns

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Causation in the Imperial Age

Causation in the Imperial Age

The unit's reasoning skill is **causation**.

The strongest chain: industrial production created demand for raw materials and markets, which drove expansion; expansion required justification, which ideology supplied; and both produced resistance and mass migration.

Exam tips

- Separate **justifications** (civilising mission, Social Darwinism) from **causes** (raw materials, markets, strategy). Questions often ask for one and reward not confusing it with the other.
- **Economic imperialism** works without political control; that distinction answers many questions on its own.
- Give **three kinds of resistance** – direct, new states, religious and cultural movements.

Exam tips, continued

- Migration questions want the split between **free** and **coerced or semi-coerced** movement.
- For effects, use the CED's own three: **male migration** changing home societies, **ethnic enclaves**, and **exclusion laws**.
- Causation answers must trace a mechanism. Asserting a connection is not explaining one.

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Recap

Unit 6 – key takeaways

1 Justify vs cause

civilising mission vs raw materials
– do not mix

2 Economic imperialism

works without political control

3 Resistance

direct, new states,
religious/cultural

4 Migration

free vs coerced; enclaves and
exclusion laws

Check yourself

- 1 Separate justifications from what?
- 2 What can economic imperialism do without?
- 3 Name three kinds of resistance.
- 4 Name two effects of migration on receiving societies.

Answers: causes ▪ political control ▪ direct, new states, religious ▪ enclaves and exclusion laws