



1750 C.E. - 1900 C.E.: Notes

In this lesson:

- Timeline
- Important Comparisons
- Political
- Economic
- Cultural



Timeline

1750s: Industrial Revolution begins in England
1756 - 1763: Seven Years' War
1768 - 1780: Captain James Cook makes voyages in the Pacific Ocean
1775 - 1781: American Revolution
1788: First European colony in Australia is founded
1789 - 1799: French Revolution
1793 - 1804: Haitian Revolution
1799 - 1814: Napoleon Bonaparte in power
1805 - 1848: Muhammad Ali rules in Egypt
1807: British slave trade ends
1810 - 1825: Latin American Independence wars
1814 -1815: Congress of Vienna
1839 - 1842: China's Opium War
1839 - 1876: Tanzimat era
1848: The *Communist Manifesto* is published
1850 - 1864: Taiping Rebellion
1854: Matthew Perry's Trip to Tokyo
1857: Sepoy Rebellion
1861: Abolition of serfdom in Russia
1861 - 1865: United States Civil War
1865: The U.S. abolishes slavery
1868: The Dominion of Canada is established
1869: The Meiji Restoration in Japan
1870: Unification of Italy
1871: Unification of Germany
1884 - 1885: Berlin Conference
1888: Brazil abolishes slavery
1898 - 1899: Spanish-American War
1899 - 1902: Boer War

Important Comparisons

Industrial Revolution

- Europe vs.
- Russia vs.
- Japan

Revolutions

- American vs.
- French vs.
- Haitian

Responses to Western influence

- Japan vs.
- China vs.
- India vs.
- The Ottoman Empire

Nationalism

- Italy vs. Germany
- Austrian Empire vs. Russia

Imperialism

- Africa vs. India
- Africa vs. Latin America

Role of European Women

- Upper/Middle class vs. Lower class

Trade

- Atlantic vs Indian Ocean
- Western Europe vs. Ottoman Empire

Political

- Industrialization
 - Meiji Restoration (Japan)
 - Ended feudalism and added a centralized government
 - Russian industrialization
 - Trans-siberian railroad was created
 - The railroad stretched from eastern Europe to Siberia
 - Banking system improved
 - Ottoman Empire
 - Strict Sharia Law which led to the Wahhabi rebellion which led to the Tanzimat Reforms which regulated trade and established a constitution
 - However, after the reforms were made the empire went back to adhering to the Sharia Law, and they lost their constitution.
 - That led to the Young Turks being formed, and they wanted the constitution back
- Population
 - Population Revolution
 - Population spiked because of increased agriculture
 - The most important crop was the potato because it grew year round
 - Because of the continuation of imperialism, there was more immigration, for example: people from Portugal began settling down in Brazil
- Revolutions
 - American Revolution
 - Using John Locke's beliefs of life, liberty, and property, the Americans declared independence from Britain
 - French Revolution
 - There was no absolute monarchy
 - Reign of terror, which was a radical movement that involved killing people mercilessly
 - Maximilian Robespierre
 - Leader of the radical movement
 - Napoleon Bonaparte
 - Ended the French Revolution, but then became a dictator
 - Haitian Revolution
 - A successful slave rebellion
 - Led by Toussaint L'overture
 - Freedom from France



- Mexican Revolution
 - Led by Father Miguel de Hidalgo
 - Used the Haitian as inspiration
 - Freedom from Spain
- Northern South America
 - Led by Simon Bolivar
 - Established Gran Colombia which consists of Venezuela, Colombia, and Ecuador
 - Freedom from Spain
- Southern South America
 - Led by Simon Bolivar and Jose de San Martin
 - Freedom from Spain
- Brazil
 - Dom Pedro declared Brazil independent from Portugal
- China and Tea
 - Qing China was known for their luxury good such as tea and textiles
 - Britain wanted to acquire some of their tea, but China refused to trade with them
 - Britain smuggled the opium drug into China and people get addicted to it
 - This began the Opium War
 - China lost because they has much fewer resources than Britain
 - China was forced to sign the Treaty of Nanjing which gave extraterritorial rights (the British don't have to follow Chinese law) and a trading port in Hong Kong to Great Britain
 - That led to the Spheres of Influence being created, China was split into five parts and given to different countries to trade
 - This led to the Taiping Rebellion, which pushed for social reform
 - There was a self-strengthening movement in response, and it was soon shut down by Empress Cixi
 - This finally led to the Boxer Rebellion which was against foreign influence
- United States
 - 1823 - Monroe Doctrine signed, stated that the U.S. has control of all land in the Americas, and will take it as a personal offense if anyone tries to invade the land.
 - Manifest destiny - The belief that the U.S. should expand from the Atlantic to the Pacific
- Africa
 - The Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade ended in 1867
 - During the Berlin Conference in 1884, all the nations in Africa except for Ethiopia and Liberia were divided up between European and Asian nation



- The Dutch took over all of South Africa as a part of their great trek for land
- British Raj
 - The British took their East India Company and quickly changed it into a colony due to the decline of the Mughal Empire
 - In the Sepoy Rebellion in 1857, Indian soldiers rebelled against the British because they believed that cow grease was being used as ammunition and the cow is the sacred animal of India
- 1898 Spanish-American War
 - Puerto Rico and Guam given to the Americas
- 1846 Mexican-American War
 - Gave California and the southwest states to America
 - A part of manifest destiny
- The Congress of Vienna in 1815
 - Placed a European balance of power, establishing equal lands and creating Switzerland



Economic

- The Industrial Revolution
 - Built on innovations in agriculture
 - Started with James Watt's steam engine in England (1765)
 - England's factors of production since they had a growing position in global trade
 - Labor, economy and entrepreneurship
 - Laissez Faire economics used
 - Enclosure movement: A result of increased agricultural productivity
 - Factory system: Had strict and bad conditions, had an assembly line
- Agricultural products in the Americas
 - Cuba had tobacco and sugar
 - Brazil had sugar and coffee
 - Mexico had copper and silver
 - Peru had guano (which is fertilizer made of the excrement seabirds and bats)
- Economic Imperialism: The exertion of economic influence
 - The nations used their colonies to further grow their economy
 - Present in Hawaii, Latin America, and India



Cultural

- Romanticism
 - The idea of emotion over reason
- Gender roles
 - Feminism started growing
 - Women began to gain more rights
- Marxism
 - Practices the theory of communism
 - A way to organize society
 - Believes in capitalism
- Social Darwinism
 - Charles Dawin had a theory of natural selection, which was tested on birds, and proved that all animals are in a race of survival of the fittest.
 - Social Darwinism was adapted from this and stands by the idea that whites are the most superior race and the other races have to survive to be alongside them
 - This was not an idea of Charles Darwin, and he did not intend for his theory to be used in this way