Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Class:\_\_\_\_\_\_

**APWH|Unit 6: Consequences of Industrialization from c. 1750 - c. 1900**

*Directions:* For each reading section define the important vocabulary words and answer the reading questions that follow using specific details. *It is imperative that you complete your readings thoughtfully and independently. Students who do not do their reading will not do well in this course*

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**Review (Important relevant information from old sections)**

|  |
| --- |
| **Answer the following questions briefly, using your old AMSCOs as needed.** |
| 1. What was the Columbian Exchange - how did it lead to colonization? 2. Why is Britain gaining so much power during the era of industrialization?  |

**Vocabulary for Sections 6.1-6.3**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Key term/event** | **Definition (Think - Who, What, When, Where…) and Significance (Why this term matters)** |
| 1. Imperialism |   |
| 2. Sino-Japanese War |   |
| 3. Social Darwinism |   |
| 4. Suez Canal |   |
| 5. Settler Colony |   |
| 6. Berlin Conference |   |
| 7. Boer Wars |   |
| 8. King Leopold II |   |
| 9. Spheres of Influence |   |
| 10. Taiping Rebellion |   |
| 11. Boxer Rebellion |   |
| 12. Penal Colony |   |
| 13. Monroe Doctrine |   |
| 14. Manifest Destiny |   |
| 15. Ghost Dance |   |
| 16. Indian National Congress |   |
| 17. Treaty of Paris |   |
| 18. Maori Wars |   |
| 19. Pan-Africanism |   |
| 20. Xhosa Cattle Killing |   |

6.1 “Rationales for Imperialism”

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| --- | --- |
| **Objective** | **Key Developments** |
|  *Explain how ideologies contributed to the development of imperialism from 1750 to 1900.*  | **General**1. How does the poem at the beginning of 6.1 reflect the ideas of imperialism?    **Nationalist Motives for Imperialism**2. What characterized most of the 1800s - why are countries wanting colonies?   3. How did the following try to assert their national pride through settlement:1. Britain:

 1. France:

 1. Italy and Germany:

 1. Spain:

 1. Japan:

  **Cultural and Religious Motives for Imperialism**4. Describe how science was used as proof that colonization was a right of stronger nations.   5. Explain how Charles Darwin’s idea of selection/fittest species was used to justify imperialism.   6. How did colonizing countries force their culture on the places they took over? Give specific examples of this.   7. Explain how religious motives were part of the rationale for imperialism.  **Economic Motives for Imperialism**8. How did treaties and company charters lead European powers to take over other countries? How did this impact other nations?   9. Describe how the following are examples of economic imperialism:1. East India Company (EIC):

  1. Dutch East India Company:

  10. Describe the ‘new imperialism’ at the end of the Industrial Revolution. Who is involved? Where are they taking over and why?    |

6.2 | State Expansion

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Objective** | **Key Developments**  |
| *Compare processes by which state power shifted in various parts of the world from 1750-1900* | **General**1. Describe the point of view of King Leopold toward imperialism based on the quote at the start of 6.2  **Imperialism in Africa**2. In general, summarize the relationship Europe had with Africa prior to this point.  3. European presence was specifically limited in Africa at first. Why did this change?   4. What was the significance of the Suez canal - how did they build it? How did it impact Egypt?   5. Describe the following colonies of West Africa in your own words:1. Sierra Leone:

 1. Gambia:

 1. Lagos:

 1. Ghana and the Gold Coast:

 1. What three things is Britain bringing to these colonies:

  6. How does Britain expand its empire in West Africa? Explain.   7. Summarize the presence of the French in Africa (by the way, a ‘settler colony’ is where a country sends its people to live there permanently rather than just temporarily).   **The European Scramble for Africa**8. Explain what the ‘Scramble for Africa’ was.  9. Explain what happens at the Berlin Conference - who is involved? WHO ISN’T?   10. Explain what led to the Boer War conflict. Why was there tension between these groups?   11. What was the impact or result of the Boer Wars?  12. Why was King Leopold’s rule of the Congo different or unique compared to other colonies?  13. Describe Leopold’s treatment of the Congolese. What was the impact of his leadership?   14. By 1900 which countries were unclaimed by Europe? Why were they able to resist?  **Imperialism in South Asia**15. What items do Europeans want from South Asia? How does this lead to the Seven Years’ War?   16. What was the role of the East India Company?   **Imperialism in East Asia**17. China had a different experience than South Asia or Africa - describe how they were imperialized.  18. Describe the problems impacting the Qing government:1. Taiping Rebellion:

  1. Yellow River:

  1. Plague:

  1. Boxer Rebellion:

  19. Why did Japan end its isolation in 1853 - what impact did this have on the country?  20. Where is Japan imperializing/setting up colonies? How could this help them successfully colonize further?  **Imperialism in Southeast Asia**21. Describe the impact of:1. The Dutch in Southeast Asia:

  1. The French in Southeast Asia:

  1. The British in Southeast Asia:

  1. Siam:

   **Australia and New Zealand**22. Why did the British decide to colonize Australia?   23. How did British rule impact Australia and New Zealand?   **US Imperialism in Latin America and the Pacific**24. How did the US imperialize American lands?   25. How did the Monroe Doctrine give the US power in the Americas?   26. How does Manifest Destiny connect to imperialism?   27. List the locations of and impact on those imperialized overseas.  **Russian Expansion**28. Summarize the expansion of Russia - where did they go, when?  29. What was the Great Game - explain Russia’s role in it.    |

6.3 | “Indigenous Response to Industrialization”

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| --- | --- |
| **Objective** | **Key Development**  |
| *Explain how and why internal and external factors have influenced the process of state building from 1750-1900.*  | **General**1. How did enlightenment ideals help leaders push against colonization?   **Nationalist Movements in the Balkans**2. Who were those in the Balkan Peninsula inspired by? Who won independence from Ottoman rule?  **Resistance and Rebellion in the Americas**3. Why was the Proclamation of 1763 significant?  4. How did the Cherokee Nation assimilate to white settler culture?  5. Even though they assimilated, they were negatively impacted by expansion - how?  6. Explain Ghost Dance and how it impacted the Sioux.  7. Who was Tupac Amaru II - what was his role in refusing imperialism?  8. What was the result of Mexico’s attempt to overthrow Benito Juarez?  **South Asian Movements**9. Who were the sepoys? How did they help Britain maintain their ownership of India?  10. What changed and led to the Indian Rebellion of 1857, or Sepoy Mutiny?  11. How did Britain change its role in governing India after the mutiny?   **Southeast Asian Resistance**12. Which country was left independent in South Asia?   13. How did Vietnam try to resist French rule? 14. What began the Philippine Revolution? Why were they upset and why did they expect freedom?  15. How did the Treaty of Paris lead to the Philippine-American War? What was the result?  **Resistance in Australia and New Zealand**16. Who were the Aboriginal people?  17. How was Britain using Australia and New Zealand? Describe the resistance movements that occurred in these locations.   **African Resistance**18. Explain what Pan-Africanism was and how it connected to resistance to imperialism.  19. Who were the Xhosa people - why did they kill their cattle?  20. Describe the outcome of the following:1. Anglo-Zulu War:

  1. Samory Toure’s War:

  1. Mahdist Revolt:

  1. Yaa Asantewaa War:

  |

6.4 | Global Economic Development from 1750 - 1900

**AP Illustrative Examples: These are key terms/ideas that you want to make sure you KNOW after reading this topic.**

1. Cotton production in Egypt
2. Rubber extraction in the Amazon and the Congo Basin
3. The palm oil trade in West Africa
4. The guano industries in Peru and Chile
5. Meat from Argentina and Uruguay
6. Diamonds from Africa

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Objectives | Key Developments  |
| Explain how various environmental factors contributed to the development of the global economy from 1750 - 1900.  | What three factors drove economic imperialism (include an explanation of each, which countries used it, etc.) 1.
2.
3.

**Technological Advancements**Describe the shortcomings of the following colonial systems of transportation:  Roads:  Waterways: Name the two benefits of introducing railroads to colonies: 1.
2.

Europeans believed railroads \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_ the peoples of Africa and Asia. Cecil Rhods railroad was supposed to stretch from where to where? Why did Rhodes want to connect all British-held colonies in Africa? Railroad technology was a means of doing what in Africa? Describe the change that took place in steamship technology in the 1870’s and the effect it had on the use of steamboats: What service allowed for the instantaneous transmission of information? What happened in the following dates: 1850, 1866, 1872, 1874: **Agricultural Products**Define subsistence farming - What cash crops were farmed in Africa? What was the effect of the growth of the cash crop industry on food prices? Why were millions of tons of guano (and what is guano) mined in Peru in the 19th century? **Raw Materials**Define **Export Economies****Cotton**Why did GB ban Indian Cotton in 1721? Where did GB get most of its cotton from during this time? How did the American Civil War impact the cotton industry? Which countries benefited from this change in the Cotton industry, and how did they benefit? **Rubber**Define Vulcanization: Rubber and latex are native to which two places? Why did demand for rubber increase? What is a “rubber barron” and how did they treat their workers? What did GB do to ensure they had enough rubber sources? **Palm Oil**Palm oil was used to make what two things? What shows the significance of palm oil in Africa? Who farmed palm oil? **Ivory**Ivory was obtained from where and for what purpose? Why did the Ivory coast get its name? **Minerals*** Mexico produced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Chile produced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* North Rhodesia and the Congo produced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Bolivia, Nigeria, Malaya, and Dutch East Indies produced\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which was used to help meet demand for food in tin cups.
* Australia, S. Africa, parts of W. Africa and Alaska produced large deposits of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_.

**Diamonds** Describe the role of Cecil Rhodes and the De Beer Mining Company on Africa (make sure and they the words diamond rush and apartheid) **Global Consequences*** Industrialization was accompanied by the need to find raw materials that could turned into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* As urban populations grew, the demand for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was met by imports made possible by new technology such as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* As nations grew wealthier \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ developed, allowing more people to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their capital, and the need to protect global markets grew.

What change in farming led to monocultures? What is a monoculture? What negative effects did cash crop farming have on former colonies?  |

6.5 | Economic Imperialism from 1750 - 1900

**AP Illustrative Examples: These are key terms/ideas that you want to make sure you KNOW after reading this topic.**

1. **Industrialized states practicing Economic Imperialism**
	1. Britain and France expanding their influence through the Opium Wars
	2. The construction of the Port of Buenos Aires with the support of British firms

**2. Commodities that contributed to European and American economic advantage:**

* 1. Opium produced in the Middle East or South Asia and Exported to China
	2. Cotton grown in South Asia and Egypt and exported to Great Britain and other European countries
	3. Palm oil produced in sub-Saharan Africa and exported to European countries
	4. Copper extracted in Chile

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Objectives | Key Developments  |
| Explain how various economic factors contributed to the development of the global economy from 1750 - 1900.  | By the late 19th c., GB had pushed India out of textile manufacturing. India, instead produced raw cotton which were sent to British factories to make the finished good. GB then sold the textiles back to India at an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ price. What was the other important raw material for GB at this time? Opium was sold where? What was the result of the First Opium War? **The Rise of Economic Imperialism**Describe the shift that took place after industrialization: Define Economic Imperialism: What resources were exploited? **Economic Imperialism in Asia**The East India company was involved in what trade until it ran into opposition from the Dutch? The EIC came to dominate what world trade? **Dutch East Indies**The Dutch East India Company had a monopoly on what? Describe the Culture system (make sure to use the words cash crops, culture system, corvee labor) **China**Which Chinese goods were in demand? Why was there a trade imbalance between the British and China? How did the British get more profits to buy tea and other Chinese goods? Describe the events of the first Opium war: The Opium Wars showed that industrialized nations in Europe would begin to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ states that lacked the military technology needed to stand against British steamships and weaponry. The Treaty of Nanking resulted in: 1.
2.
3.
4.

Describe the causes of the Second Opium War: The Treaty of Tientsin resulted in: 1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

**Spheres of Influence**Which countries wanted to be included in Chinese trade? Define Spheres of Influence: What is the US proposed Open Door Policy? **Economic Imperialism in Africa**What caused the unequal trade structure in Africa, and what was its effect? Why were Africans vulnerable during times of brought? Why did food shortages begin to arise in Africa? Where did cotton become a cash crop at this time? 1.
2.
3.

In Kenya, native people were moved off of their land so white settlers could farm cash-crops. What were African farmers forbidden to do? What was the major cash crop of the Gold Coast? Even after the British outlawed slavery, which colonial power continued to capture and trade slaves? Slave labor was used to make many cash crops, especially which three?

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| --- |
| IMPERIAL EXPLOITATION OF COLONIAL CROPS  |
| COMMODITY | IMPERIAL STATE | ORIGIN OF COMMODITY | CONSEQUENCES |
| OPIUM  | Great Britain | Middle East or South Asia  | * Opium addiction weakened many people in China
* China’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_ weakened as massive amounts of silver went to Britain to pay for Opium.
 |
| COTTON  | Great Britain or other European countries.  | South Asia, Egypt, Sudan | * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ became central to the global slave economy.
* Food supplies declined as farmers switched to only growing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
 |
| PALM OIL  | All industrialized countries in Europe.  | Sub-Saharan Africa | * European states created and controlled a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ economy, which local populations did not benefit from.
* European powers met native resistance with brutal retaliation.
* Imperial states created \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and pathways to bring goods back to Europe.
 |

**Economic Imperialism in Latin America**Europe and the US were looking for the following three things in Latin America1.
2.
3.

Britain became Latin America’s largest trading partner and largest investor, puting \_\_\_\_\_\_ billion dollars into Latin America between 1870 and 1919. The United States invested heavily in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (countries). US investment supported infrastructure and industry in Latin America, especially: 1.
2.
3.

They also financed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and meat processing and packing plants. Define the **Monroe Doctrine**: **Investment in Argentina**Great Britain invested more money in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than its own colony of India. They: * Improved \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and developed large scale farming throughout the grassy plains of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* They financed infrastructure and building projects such as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-.
* They built a new port to allow for import and export of goods, as well as the movement of people called Port \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Mining in Chile**Spain colonies Chile between 1540 and 1818. Chile’s economic development was initially dependent on: The wealth of Chile brought about:1.
2.

Chile’s exports would eventually be dominated by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. **Rubber in Brazil**Why did the Rubber industry decline in Brazil? What did this shift show? **Central America and the Caribbean**How did companies like the United Fruit Company pressure governments (and why)? What is a **banana republic**?Banana republics were politically \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with an economy dependant on the exportation of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ products, like bananas and minerals. What was the result of Economic Imperialism in Hawaii?  |

6.6 | Causes of Migration in an Interconnected World

**AP Illustrative Examples: These are key terms/ideas that you want to make sure you KNOW after reading this topic.**

**Return of Migrants:**

* Japanese agricultural workers in the Pacific
* Lebanese merchants in the Americas
* Italian Industrial workers in Argentina

**MIgrants:**

* Irish to the United States
* British Engineers and geologists to South Asia and Africa

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Objectives | Key Developments |
| Explain how various environmental and economic factors contributed to the development of varied patterns of migration from 1750 to 1900.  | Economic imperialism and new types of transportation led to: Why were some movements coerced? **MIgration through Labor Systems**The desire for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ labor was linked to the exploitation of natural resources in the system of economic imperialism. As slavery was abolished, European states recruited new laborers to work on plantations where they produced what? **Slavery**IN what contry did the practice of slavery continue, even after the slave trade was ended? Why did imperial countries have to look for new forms of labor? **Indentured Servants** Define Indentured Servants and explain why people choose this institution? What was the result of indentured servants staying in their countries of servitude (include examples). **Asian Contract Laborers**After the African slave trade ended, people from which nations were often times forced or tricked in servitude on European plantations? Where did these groups of people go? Despite not technically being property, what was life like for these workers? What institution played a role in ending this practice? **British Penal Colonies**Who was sent to the British Penal colonies and what kind of work did they do? Why did the majority of convicts decide to stay in Australia? 1.
2.

What brought free settlers to Australia? **French Penal Colonies**Where were the French Penal colonies and who was sent there? What was life like on the French Penal colonies? **Migration in the Face of Challenges**Define Diaspora: The forced diaspora of African slaves was the largest diaspora in History. Most diasporas, however, are not forced. Most are caused by what three things? 1.
2.
3.

**India**Why did many Indians leave India? Why did Indian Indentured servants go? How many Indian indentured servants moved about the globe in the 19th century? **China**What pushed Chinese immigrants to California, South Australia, and Canada? What industries were most Chinese immigrants involved in in the US? Why did people leave China? Why did Chinese people go to Southeast Asia? By mid-century where did most Chinese emigrate to? **Ireland**People left Ireland for the following reasons (define and describe) * **Political Reasons:**
* **Religious Reasons:**
* **Corn Laws:**
* **Great Famine:**

Where did many Irish people go? What industries did Irish immigrants participate in? **Italy**Why did many Italians leave Italy? How many left and where did they go? **MIgration to Settler Colonies**Where did most British citizens move permanently? What is the **Colonial Service**? Who moved to South Asia and Africa? Describe the role of Geddes Bain: British engineers spread \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_ and technology throughout the Western world. Together, people from Europe and the colonies collaborated on: **Argentina**Why is Argentina considered part of Britain’s “informal” Empire? Who moved to Argentina and what did they develop? **Japan**What is Japan’s “**Colonization Society”** and where did they initially try to settle? Was the settlement successful? Where were Japanese men going? What was the cause of the “Gentlemen's Agreement” between Japan and the US? Define **Gentlemen's Agreement:****Migration Transportation and Urbanization**Improvements in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ allowed migrants to travel between their home and where they worked. Describe the 1885 agreement between Hawaii and Japan: Where did many Italians go to work? Did they stay permanently? Most migrants settled in:  |

6.7 | Effects of Migration

**AP Illustrative Examples: These are key terms/ideas that you want to make sure you KNOW after reading this topic.**

**Migrant Ethnic Enclaves:**

* Chinese in Southeast Asia, the Caribbean, South America and North America
* Indians in East and SouthernAfrica, the Caribbean, and Southeast Asia
* Irish in North America
* Italians in North and South America

**Regulation of Immigration**

* Chinese Exclusion Act
* White Australia Policy

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Objectives | Key Developments  |
| Explain how and why new patterns of migration affected society from 1750 to 1900.  | Migration - whether forced or voluntary - resulted in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ changes. Laborers tended to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Describe the mixing of old and new culture that took place in Trinidad and Tobago: What is an example of the prejudices migrants often faced? **Changes in Home Societies**Describe how the role of women changed (or stayed the same) in the following situations* Men waited to emigrate until a male relative could take over their house:
* Men allowed women some autonomy once they left (like what?)
* Women followed their husbands to their new home:
* After husbands’ returned:

Define **remittance** and the effect it had on different groups: **Effects of Migration on Receiving Societies**Define **Ethnic Enclave**: In these areas, inhabitants: 1.
2.
3.

In ethnic enclaves, immigrants \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the new culture, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some of it. **Chinese Enclaves**Chinese migrated in search of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. **Southeast Asia**Describe the types of jobs Chinese immigrants held in southeast Asia: * Indochina:
* Malaya:
* Dutch East Indies:

How did the Chinese acquire great wealth? **The Americas**Why did Chinese immigrants come to America and what kinds of jobs did they work there? Why were many Chinese contracted to work in Peru and Cuba? What is one example of cultural fusion between China and Peru? **Indian Enclaves**Where were the first indentured servants from who worked in the British colonies? **Indians in Africa**Where did many Indians go in Africa? What jobs were Indian indentured servants forced to work in? 1.
2.

Hindus brought the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system with them to South Africa. What was the **Natal Indian Congress**? Why was it founded, and by who? **Indians in Southeast Asia**Define the **Kangani System** (what is it, positives, negatives, results, etc.) **Indians in the Caribbean Region**Describe the impact of Indian migrant workers sent to work on sugar plantations in the Carribean: **Irish Enclaves in North America**Describe the following types of Irish immigration to the US: * Before the American Revolution:
* After the American Revolution:
* The 1830’s
	+ Canal System:
	+ Farmers:
* Great Famine:
	+ Why?
	+ What did they face when they got here?
	+ Women came for:
	+ Men worked in:

How did Irish immigration impact American culture? How did Irish immigrants impact reform? What religion spread because of Irish immigration? Describe the roles of “second generation Irish” **Italians in Argentina**What appealed to Italian immigrants about Argentina? 1.
2.
3.
4.

Immigrating to Argentina allowed Italian immigrants to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_ their standard of living. **Prejudice and Regulation of Immigration**Why did immigrants become targets of resentment and institutionalized discrimination? **Regulations in the US**Describe the following provisions in the California constitution that discriminated against Chinese* It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ states, counties, municipalities, and public works from hiring Chinese workers.
* It prevented them, and others, who were not considered white, from becoming \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the grounds that they were “dangerous” to the well being of the state
* It encouraged cities and towns either to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Chinese residents from within their limits or to segregate them in certain areas.

What was the **Chinese Exclusion Act**? Define, how long did it last, etc. Describe the reaction of Mexico to the Chinese exclusion act, and what Chinese immigrants did in Mexico. **White Australia**Why did Chinese immigrants go to Australia? What was the **Chinese Immigration Act** of 1855 and how did people get around this? Describe the relationship between Chinese workers and white miners: Define the **Chinese Immigration Regulation Restriction Act**Define the **Influx of Chinese Restriction Act**Why did resentment increase between white artisans and Chinese artisans? Define the **White Australia Policy** (what was it, how did it come to be, etc.)  |

6.6 | Causation in the Imperial Age

Take notes over the following sections:

|  |
| --- |
| **Changes in Standards of Living****Overseas Expansion****Seeds of Revolution and Rebellion****Migration and Discrimination** |