

Period: 1750-1900	Major Developments: Enlightenment, revolutions (American, French, Haitian, Latin America), rising nationalism, industrialization and global capitalism, growth of export economies, imperialism (division of Africa and Asia), competing ideologies of capitalism (liberalism), socialism, and communism, imperialism
Government	Rising nationalism (Italy, Germany, Serbia) Social Darwinism, overseas empires, Enlightenment (social contract, reason, natural rights), revolutionary documents (American Declaration of Independence, French Declaration of the Rights of Man, Simon Bolivar's Jamaica Letter), millenarianism and resistance to foreign control (Taiping Rebellion, Xhosa Cattle Killing, Ghost Dance), calls for modernization in Asia (Qing China and Ottoman Empire), rejection of change in Qing and Ottoman due to opposition from entrenched government officials and/or established elite groups (Janissaries, Confucian scholars), anti-immigration laws (Chinese Exclusion Act, White Australia Policy)
Trade and Economics	Rising capitalism (economic liberalism), abandonment of mercantilism, industrialization (due to state-sponsored infrastructure developments such as canals, ports, resources such as coal, urbanization and population growth, legal protection of private property, export economies, accumulation of capital), rising transnational businesses (HSBC, United Fruit, Unilever), stock markets expand, rise of limited liability corporations, rising socialism and communism (Marx), export economies (cotton in Egypt, rubber in Congo, palm oil in West Africa, guano in Peru, Chile, diamonds from South Africa), economic imperialism (Opium Wars)
Religion	Reason begins to replace revelation in West (due to Enlightenment)
Technology	Transportation and communication (railroads, steamships, telegraphs, canals), fossil fuels revolution, second industrial revolution (steel, chemicals, electricity, precision machinery), steamships allow greater trade and exploration (especially into interior of Africa)
Social	Reform movements (women's rights, suffrage, abolition of slavery, abolition of serfdom), women's suffrage demands and emergent feminism (Mary Wollstonecraft: A Vindication of the Rights of Woman, Olympe de Gouges: Declaration of the Rights of Woman, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott: Seneca Falls Conference and Resolution), specialization of labor (due to factory system), labor unions call for reform, rise of middle class and industrial working class (proletariat), convict labor in Siberia
Continuity	Continued (but reduced) manufacturing from Asia (cotton in India, Egypt, silk in China), continued use of diplomacy to control colonies
Change	Global manufacturing shifts to Europe and the U.S. due to industrialization, rising industrialization in Japan and Russia (limited), shift toward more force in colonies after 1850, new imperial powers after 1850 (Japan, U.S., Germany, Italy), migration of agricultural workers (Japanese, Chinese), migration of Europeans (Irish, Germans), increased Chinese and Indian indentured servitude
Social classes	Poor classes resentful of middle and upper classes. Urbanization brought classes into direct contact. Workers' rights groups emerge

<p>Empires and Civilizations (known for)</p>	<p><u>Empires:</u>  British: birthplace of industry; expanding empire; controlled India, China by 1850  Russian: expanding empire; trouble with Japan; difficulty industrializing  French: rebellion, Napoleonic codes and wars  Netherlands: controlled Indonesia; known for stock markets  Belgium: controlled Congo under Leopold II  Qing: tried and failed to industrialize (Self-Strengthening Movement); controlled late in period  Meiji Japan: developed industry and western government  Ottoman: gradually declining  Austria: Germanic empire that remained separate from other German states; nationalistic tensions in South</p> <p><u>Countries:</u>  U.S.: Enlightenment-based revolution against England, establishment of first modern republic  Haiti: Enlightenment-based slave revolt  Mexico: Enlightenment-based revolt by creoles  Brazil: Enlightenment-based revolt by creoles  Germany: unification late in period, nationalism  Italy: unification late in period, nationalism  Serbia: growing nationalism after independence from Ottomans; tensions with Austria  Philippines: nationalistic resistance to colonization (against Spain and U.S.)  Egypt: development of cotton industry (limited); taken over by Britain after 1869 (Suez Canal)</p>
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