### COURSE OUTLINE

**Periodization 1**
- Foundations (5,000 BCE-600 CE)
  - Unit 1: River Valley & Classical Civilizations
  - Unit 2: Greece & Rome

**Periodization 2**
- Post-Classical Era (600-1550)
  - Unit 3: Islam & Africa
  - Unit 4: Byzantine Empire & the Middle Ages
  - Unit 5: Americas, China, & the Middle Age

**Periodization 3**
- Transition to the Modern World (1550-1750)
  - Unit 6: The Renaissance
  - Unit 7: Exploration & Scientific Revolution

**Periodization 4**
- Early Modern Era (1750-1914)
  - Unit 8: The Enlightenment, Revolutions, & Napoleon

**Periodization 5**
- The World at War (1914-1945)
  - Unit 9: Enlightenment, Revolutions, & Napoleon
  - Unit 10: Industrial Revolution & Imperialism

**Periodization 6**
- Late 20th Century (1945-Present)
  - Unit 11: World War I & Revolutions, & Napoleon
  - Unit 12: World War II
  - Unit 13: The Cold War
  - Unit 14: Decolonization & Globalization

### WORLD HISTORY ORGANIZER

**UNIT 10: NATIONALISM, INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION, & IMPERIALISM**

#### THE BIG PICTURE

In the 19th century, two major developments changed the world. The Industrial Revolution began in Britain and spread to other nations, like the USA, Germany, and Japan. The new factory system led to mass production of goods, urbanization, new forms of transportation, terrible working conditions, unions, and new economic ideas like socialism. The growth of industrialization led to an increase in demand for raw materials and markets to sell goods. This, along with the increased European competition as a result of nationalism, led to imperialism. Industrial nations annexed colonies in Africa and Asia in order to gain raw materials and markets to sell goods. Imperialism weakened once powerful empires like India, China, and African kingdoms and inspired revolts by native peoples against Europeans. Imperialism and industrialism led to the domination of the "West" over the rest of the world, but this economic and political competition also set the stage for World War I.

### UNIT PACING:

#### HOMEWORK

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#### STUDY FOR IMPERIALISM GATEWAY

**Essential Questions:**

1. (a) How did the Industrial Revolution change nations like Britain, Germany, USA, and Japan? (b) What were three positive effects of the Industrial Revolution? (c) What were three negative effects?

2. (a) What were three reasons European nations imperialized in Africa and Asia? (b) What were three ways Africa was impacted by European imperialism? (c) What were three ways Asia was impacted by imperialists?

3. Explain the different reactions to imperialism by the Chinese, Japanese, and peoples of India.

**Key Terms and Phrases:**

1. Industrial Revolution
2. Factory system
3. Mass production
4. James Watt
5. Henry Bessemer
6. Urbanization
7. Tenements
8. Child Labor
9. Unions
10. Karl Marx
11. Socialism
12. Capitalism
13. Imperialism
14. Social Darwinism
15. Berlin Conference
16. Suez Canal
17. Sepoy Mutiny
18. Opium War
19. Extraterritorial rights
20. Sphere of influence
21. Open Door Policy
22. Taiping Rebellion
23. Boxer Rebellion
24. Commodore Perry
25. Meiji Restoration
26. Russo-Japanese War
27. Monroe Doctrine
28. Panama Canal

**COURSE WEBSITE:** [http://duluthworldhistory.weebly.com/index.html](http://duluthworldhistory.weebly.com/index.html)
UNIT 10 READING GUIDE  NATIONALISM, INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION, & IMPERIALISM

Go to www.classzone.com/cz/books/wh_survey05/book_home.htm, click “Activity Center” and find the “Audio Downloads” link to listen to each chapter. After reading the chapters, go to “Review Center” and take the “Chapter Quizzes” and look at the “Flip Cards” to review the content from the book.

Chapter 25, Section 1
1. Why was Britain the first country to industrialize?
2. What inventions helped change business?

Chapter 25, Section 2
3. How did industrialization change people’s ways of life?
4. What were three positive effects of industrialization?

Chapter 25, Section 3
5. How did industrialization begin in the U.S.?
6. How did industrialization lead to imperialism?

Chapter 25, Section 4
7. How are capitalism and socialism different?
8. How did both the government & workers themselves try to improve workers’ lives?

Chapter 26, Section 4
9. What were three important inventions during the period?
10. What new ideas appeared in medicine?

Chapter 27, Section 1
11. What are four reasons for imperialism?
12. What was the purpose of the Berlin Conference?

Chapter 27, Section 2
13. What forms and methods did imperialists use to control and manage colonies?
14. Who resisted imperialism in Africa?

Chapter 27, Section 3
15. What happened when the Ottoman Empire weakened?
16. What important building project was completed in Egypt?

Chapter 27, Section 4
17. How did British rule affect India?
18. What was the Sepoy Mutiny?

Chapter 27, Section 5
19. What major problems did colonialism bring?
20. What happened in the Philippines?

Chapter 28, Section 1
21. What happened as a result of the Opium War?
22. What was the Taiping Rebellion?
23. What was the Boxer Rebellion?

Chapter 28, Section 2
24. How did isolation end in Japan?
25. How did Japan expand its empire into Korea?

Chapter 28, Section 3
26. What problems did the people in the new nations of Latin America face?
27. How did the U.S. win a zone in Panama for a canal?