PERIOD 5: Industrialization and Global Integration

c. 1750 to c. 1900

Key Concept 5.1

Industrialization fundamentally altered the production of goods around the world. It not only changed how goods were produced and consumed and what was considered a "good," it also had far-reaching effects on the global economy, social relations, and culture. Although it is common to speak of the "Industrial Revolution," the process of industrialization was a gradual one that unfolded over the course of the 18th and 19th centuries, eventually becoming global.

Key Concept 5.2

As states industrialized during this period, they also expanded their existing overseas colonies and established new types of colonies and transoceanic empires. Regional warfare and diplomacy both resulted in and were affected by this process of modern empire building. The process was led mostly by Europe, although not all states were affected equally, which led to an increase of European influence around the world. The United States and Japan also participated in this process. The growth of new empires challenged the power of existing land-based empires of Eurasia. New ideas about nationalism, race, gender, class, and culture also developed that facilitated the spread of transoceanic empires, and in some cases justified anti-imperial resistance and the formation of new national identities.

Key Concept 5.3

The 18th century marked the beginning of an intense period of revolution and rebellion against existing governments and the establishment of new nation-states around the world. Enlightenment thought and the resistance of colonized peoples to imperial centers shaped this revolutionary activity. These rebellions sometimes resulted in the formation of new states and stimulated the development of new ideologies, including an increasing insistence on self-rule and pursuit of democracy in a number of instances. These new ideas in turn led to the revolutionary and anti-imperial movements of this period.

Key Concept 5.4

Migration patterns changed dramatically throughout this period, and the numbers of migrants increased significantly. These changes were closely connected to the development of transoceanic empires and a global capitalist economy. In some cases, people benefited economically from migration, while other people were seen simply as commodities to be transported. Migration produced dramatically different sending and receiving societies, and it presented challenges to governments in fostering national identities and regulating the flow of people.

Related Thematic Learning Objectives (Focus of Exam Questions)	**Key Concept 5.1** — The process of industrialization changed the way in which goods were produced and consumed, with far-reaching effects on the global economy, social relations, and culture.
ENV-4 Explain how environmental factors have shaped the development of diverse technologies, industrialization, transportation methods, and exchange and communication networks. **ENV-5** Evaluate the extent to which the development of diverse technologies, industrialization, transportation methods, and exchange and communication networks have affected the environment over time. **SB-2** Explain how and why different functions and institutions of governance have changed over time. **ECON-1** Explain how technology shaped economic production and globalization over time. **ECON-3** Explain how different modes and locations of production and commerce have developed and changed over time. **ECON-5** Explain how and why labor systems have developed and changed over time. **ECON-6** Explain how economic systems and the development of ideologies, values, and institutions have influenced each other. **SOC-1** Evaluate the extent to which distinctions based on kinship, ethnicity, class, gender, and race influenced the origins, development, and transformations of social hierarchies.	**I.** Industrialization fundamentally changed how goods were produced. **A.** A variety of factors that led to the rise of industrial production and eventually resulted in the Industrial Revolution included: • Europe's location on the Atlantic Ocean • The geographical distribution of coal, iron, and timber • European demographic changes • Urbanization • Improved agricultural productivity • Legal protection of private property • An abundance of rivers and canals • Access to foreign resources • The accumulation of capital **B.** The development of machines, including steam engines and the internal combustion engine, made it possible to take advantage of vast new resources of energy stored in fossil fuels, specifically coal and oil. The fossil fuels revolution greatly increased the energy available to human societies. **C.** The development of the factory system concentrated labor in a single location and led to an increasing degree of specialization of labor.

Period 5
Key Concept 5.1

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Related Thematic Learning Objectives (Focus of Exam Questions)	**Key Concept 5.1** — The process of industrialization changed the way in which goods were produced and consumed, with far-reaching effects on the global economy, social relations, and culture.
SOC-2 Evaluate the extent to which different ideologies, philosophies, and religions affected social hierarchies. **SOC-3** Evaluate the extent to which legal systems, colonialism, nationalism, and independence movements have sustained or challenged class, gender, and racial hierarchies over time. **SOC-4** Explain how the development of specialized labor systems interacted with the development of social hierarchies.	**I.** Industrialization fundamentally changed how goods were produced. (CONTINUED) **D.** As the new methods of industrial production became more common in parts of northwestern Europe, they spread to other parts of Europe and the United States, Russia, and Japan. **E.** The "second industrial revolution" led to new methods in the production of steel, chemicals, electricity, and precision machinery during the second half of the 19th century.

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(Focus of Exam Questions)

ENV-4 Explain how environmental factors have shaped the development of diverse technologies, industrialization, transportation methods, and exchange and communication networks.

ENV-5 Evaluate the extent to which the development of diverse technologies, industrialization, transportation methods, and exchange and communication networks have affected the environment over time.

CUL-3 Explain how cross-cultural interactions resulted in the diffusion of culture, technologies, and scientific knowledge.

SB-3 Explain how and why economic, social, cultural, and geographical factors have influenced the processes of state building, expansion, and dissolution.

ECON-1 Explain how technology shaped economic production and globalization over time.

ECON-2 Explain the causes and effects of economic strategies of different types of communities, states, and empires.

ECON-3 Explain how different modes and locations of production and commerce have developed and changed over time.

ECON-7 Explain how local, regional, and global economic systems and exchange networks have influenced and impacted each other over time.

Key Concept 5.1 — The process of industrialization changed the way in which goods were produced and consumed, with far-reaching effects on the global economy, social relations, and culture.

II. New patterns of global trade and production developed and further integrated the global economy as industrialists sought raw materials and new markets for the increasing amount and array of goods produced in their factories.

A. The need for raw materials for the factories and increased food supplies for the growing population in urban centers led to the growth of export economies around the world that specialized in commercial extraction of natural resources and the production of food and industrial crops. The profits from these raw materials were used to purchase finished goods.	Illustrative examples, production and export of natural resources: • Cotton • Rubber • Palm oil • Sugar • Wheat • Meat • Guano • Metals • Diamonds
B. The rapid development of steam-powered industrial production in European countries and the U.S. contributed to the increase in these regions' share of global manufacturing during the first Industrial Revolution. While Middle Eastern and Asian countries continued to produce manufactured goods, these regions' share in global manufacturing declined.	Illustrative examples, decline of Middle Eastern and Asian share in global manufacturing: • Shipbuilding in India and Southeast Asia • Iron works in India • Textile production in India and Egypt
C. The global economy of the 19th century expanded dramatically from the previous period due to increased exchanges of raw materials and finished goods in most parts of the world. Trade in some commodities was organized in a way that gave merchants and companies based in Europe and the U.S. a distinct economic advantage.	Illustrative examples, commodities that contributed to the expansion of the 19th-century global economy: • Opium produced in the Middle East or South Asia and exported to China • Cotton grown in South Asia, Egypt, the Caribbean, or North America and exported to Great Britain and other European countries • Palm oil produced in Sub-Saharan Africa and exported to European countries • Copper extracted in Chile and the Western United States

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CUL-1 Explain how religions, belief systems, philosophies, and ideologies originated, developed, and spread as a result of expanding communication and exchange networks. **ECON-1** Explain how technology shaped economic production and globalization over time. **ECON-2** Explain the causes and effects of economic strategies of different types of communities, states, and empires. **ECON-3** Explain how different modes and locations of production and commerce have developed and changed over time. **ECON-6** Explain how economic systems and the development of ideologies, values, and institutions have influenced each other. **ECON-7** Explain how local, regional, and global economic systems and exchange networks have influenced and impacted each other over time.	**III.** To facilitate investments at all levels of industrial production, financiers developed and expanded various financial institutions.	
	A. The ideological inspiration for economic changes lies in the development of capitalism and classical liberalism associated with Adam Smith and John Stuart Mill.	
	B. The global nature of trade and production contributed to the proliferation of large-scale transnational businesses that relied on various financial instruments.	Illustrative examples, transnational businesses: • The United Fruit Company based in the U.S. and operating in Central America • Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (HSBC) founded by British bankers Illustrative examples, financial instruments: • Stock markets • Insurance • Gold standard • Limited-liability corporations

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Key Concept 5.1

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ENV-2 Explain how environmental factors, disease, and technology affected patterns of human migration and settlement over time. **ECON-7** Explain how local, regional, and global economic systems and exchange networks have influenced and impacted each other over time.	**IV.** There were major developments and innovations in transportation and communication, including railroads, steamships, telegraphs, and canals.

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CUL-1 Explain how religions, belief systems, philosophies, and ideologies originated, developed, and spread as a result of expanding communication and exchange networks. **SB-1** Explain how different forms of governance have been constructed and maintained over time. **SB-2** Explain how and why different functions and institutions of governance have changed over time. **SB-3** Explain how and why economic, social, cultural, and geographical factors have influenced the processes of state building, expansion, and dissolution. **SB-4** Explain how and why internal and external political factors have influenced the process of state building, expansion, and dissolution. **ECON-2** Explain the causes and effects of economic strategies of different types of communities, states, and empires. **ECON-3** Explain how different modes and locations of production and commerce have developed and changed over time. **ECON-4** Explain the causes and effects of labor reform movements.	**V.** The development and spread of global capitalism led to a variety of responses.	
	A. In industrialized states, many workers organized themselves, often in labor unions, to improve working conditions, limit hours, and gain higher wages. Workers' movements and political parties emerged in different areas, promoting alternative visions of society, including Marxism.	
	B. In response to the expansion of industrializing states, some governments in Asia and Africa, such as the Ottoman Empire and Qing China, sought to reform and modernize their economies and militaries. Reform efforts were often resisted by some members of government or established elite groups.	
	C. In a small number of states, governments promoted their own state-sponsored visions of industrialization.	Illustrative examples, state-sponsored visions of industrialization: • The economic reforms of Meiji Japan • The development of factories and railroads in Tsarist Russia • Muhammad Ali's development of a cotton textile industry in Egypt
	D. In response to the social and economic changes brought about by industrial capitalism, some governments promoted various types of political, social, educational, and urban reforms.	

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ECON-6 Explain how economic systems and the development of ideologies, values, and institutions have influenced each other. **SOC-1** Evaluate the extent to which distinctions based on kinship, ethnicity, class, gender, and race influenced the origins, development, and transformations of social hierarchies. **SOC-2** Evaluate the extent to which different ideologies, philosophies, and religions affected social hierarchies.	**V.** The development and spread of global capitalism led to a variety of responses. (CONTINUED)

Period 5
Key Concept 5.1

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Key Concept 5.1

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SB-6 Explain the political and economic interactions between states and non-state actors over time.

ECON-2 Explain the causes and effects of economic strategies of different types of communities, states, and empires.

ECON-3 Explain how different modes and locations of production and commerce have developed and changed over time.

Key Concept 5.2 — As states industrialized, they also expanded existing overseas empires and established new colonies and transoceanic relationships.

I. Industrializing powers established transoceanic empires.

A.	States with existing colonies strengthened their control over those colonies.	Illustrative examples, states with existing colonies: • Britain in India • The Netherlands in Indonesia
B.	European states, as well as the United States and Japan, established empires throughout Asia and the Pacific, while Spanish and Portuguese influence declined.	
C.	Many European states used both warfare and diplomacy to expand their empires in Africa.	Illustrative examples, European states that established empires in Africa: • Britain in West Africa • Belgium in the Congo
D.	In some parts of their empires, Europeans established settler colonies.	
E.	Industrialized states practiced neocolonialism in Latin America and economic imperialism in some parts of the world.	Illustrative examples, industrialized states practicing economic imperialism: • Britain and France expanding their influence in China through the Opium Wars • Britain and the United States investing heavily in Latin America

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Key Concept 5.2

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Related Thematic Learning Objectives (Focus of Exam Questions)	**Key Concept 5.2** — As states industrialized, they also expanded existing overseas empires and established new colonies and transoceanic relationships.
SOC-3 Evaluate the extent to which legal systems, colonialism, nationalism, and independence movements have sustained or challenged class, gender, and racial hierarchies over time. **SOC-5** Explain how social categories, status, roles, and practices have been maintained or challenged over time. **SOC-6** Explain how political, economic, cultural, and demographic factors have affected social structures over time.	**I.** Industrializing powers established transoceanic empires. (CONTINUED)

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Key Concept 5.2

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	A. The expansion of U.S. and European influence over Tokugawa Japan led to the emergence of Meiji Japan.	
	B. The United States, Russia, and Japan expanded their land borders by conquering and settling neighboring territories.	
	C. Anti-imperial resistance took various forms, including direct resistance within empires and the creation of new states on the peripheries.	Illustrative examples, direct resistance and new states: • The Cherokee Nation • The Zulu Kingdom • The establishment of independent states in the Balkans • 1857 rebellion in India

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Key Concept 5.2

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Related Thematic Learning Objectives (Focus of Exam Questions)	**Key Concept 5.2** — As states industrialized, they also expanded existing overseas empires and established new colonies and transoceanic relationships.
SOC-5 Explain how social categories, status, roles, and practices have been maintained or challenged over time. **SOC-6** Explain how political, economic, cultural, and demographic factors have affected social structures over time.	**II.** Imperialism influenced state formation and contraction around the world. (CONTINUED)

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Key Concept 5.2

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Key Concept 5.2

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Related Thematic Learning Objectives (Focus of Exam Questions)	**Key Concept 5.3** — The 18th century marked the beginning of an intense period of revolution and rebellion against existing governments, leading to the establishment of new nation-states around the world.
CUL-1 Explain how religions, belief systems, philosophies, and ideologies originated, developed, and spread as a result of expanding communication and exchange networks. **CUL-2** Explain how religions, belief systems, philosophies, and ideologies affected political, economic, and social developments over time. **CUL-4** Explain how technological and scientific innovations affected religions, belief systems, philosophies, and ideologies over time. **SB-3** Explain how and why economic, social, cultural, and geographical factors have influenced the processes of state building, expansion, and dissolution. **SB-4** Explain how and why internal and external political factors have influenced the process of state building, expansion, and dissolution. **ECON-4** Explain the causes and effects of labor reform movements. **SOC-1** Explain how distinctions based on kinship, ethnicity, class, gender, and race influenced the development and transformations of social hierarchies. **SOC-2** Evaluate the extent to which different ideologies, philosophies, and religions affected social hierarchies.	**I.** The rise and diffusion of Enlightenment thought that questioned established traditions in all areas of life often preceded revolutions and rebellions against existing governments. **A.** Enlightenment philosophies applied new ways of understanding and empiricist approaches to both the natural world and human relationships, encouraging observation and inference in all spheres of life; they also reexamined the role that religion played in public life, insisting on the importance of reason as opposed to revelation. Other Enlightenment philosophies developed new political ideas about the individual, natural rights, and the social contract. **B.** The ideas of Enlightenment philosophers, as reflected in revolutionary documents—including the American Declaration of Independence, the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen, and Bolívar's Jamaica Letter—influenced resistance to existing political authority, often in pursuit of independence and democratic ideals. **C.** Enlightenment ideas influenced various reform movements that challenged existing notions of social relations, which contributed to the expansion of rights as seen in expanded suffrage, the abolition of slavery, and/or the end of serfdom.

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Key Concept 5.3

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SOC-3 Evaluate the extent to which legal systems, colonialism, nationalism, and independence movements have sustained or challenged class, gender, and racial hierarchies over time. **SOC-4** Explain how the development of specialized labor systems interacted with the development of social hierarchies. **SOC-5** Explain how social categories, roles, and practices have been maintained or challenged over time. **SOC-6** Explain how political, economic, cultural, and demographic factors have affected social structures over time.	**I.** The rise and diffusion of Enlightenment thought that questioned established traditions in all areas of life often preceded revolutions and rebellions against existing governments. (CONTINUED)

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CUL-2 Explain how religions, belief systems, philosophies, and ideologies affected political, economic, and social developments over time.

CUL-4 Explain how technological and scientific innovations affected religions, belief systems, philosophies, and ideologies over time.

SB-3 Explain how and why economic, social, cultural, and geographical factors have influenced the processes of state building, expansion, and dissolution.

SOC-1 Evaluate the extent to which distinctions based on kinship, ethnicity, class, gender, and race influenced the origins, development, and transformations of social hierarchies.

SOC-2 Evaluate the extent to which different ideologies, philosophies, and religions affected social hierarchies.

SOC-3 Evaluate the extent to which legal systems, colonialism, nationalism, and independence movements have sustained or challenged class, gender, and racial hierarchies over time.

II. Beginning in the 18th century, peoples around the world developed a new sense of commonality based on language, religion, social customs, and territory. These newly imagined national communities linked this identity with the borders of the state, while governments used this idea of nationalism to unite diverse populations. In some cases, nationalists challenged boundaries or sought unification of fragmented regions.

Illustrative examples, nationalism:

- German nationalism
- Italian nationalism
- Filipino nationalism
- Argentinian nationalism

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Key Concept 5.3

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Key Concept 5.3 — The 18th century marked the beginning of an intense period of revolution and rebellion against existing governments, leading to the establishment of new nation-states around the world.

SB-1 Explain how different forms of governance have been constructed and maintained over time.

SB-2 Explain how and why different functions and institutions of governance have changed over time.

SB-3 Explain how and why economic, social, cultural, and geographical factors have influenced the processes of state building, expansion, and dissolution.

SB-4 Explain how and why internal and external political factors have influenced the process of state building, expansion, and dissolution.

SB-5 Explain how societies with states and state-less societies interacted over time.

SB-6 Explain the political and economic interactions between states and non-state actors over time.

ECON-4 Explain the causes and effects of labor reform movements.

SOC-1 Evaluate the extent to which distinctions based on kinship, ethnicity, class, gender, and race influenced the origins, development, and transformations of social hierarchies.

III. Increasing discontent with imperial rule propelled reformist and revolutionary movements.

A. Subjects challenged centralized imperial governments.	Illustrative examples, subjects challenging imperial governments: • The challenge of the Marathas to the Mughal Sultans • The challenge of the Taipings to the Manchus of the Qing dynasty
B. American colonial subjects led a series of rebellions—including the American Revolution, the Haitian Revolution, and the Latin American independence movements—that facilitated the emergence of independent states in the U.S., Haiti, and mainland Latin America.	
C. Slave resistance challenged existing authorities in the Americas.	Illustrative examples, slave resistance: • The establishment of Maroon societies in the Caribbean or Brazil • North American slave resistance
D. Increasing questions about political authority and growing nationalism contributed to anticolonial movements.	Illustrative examples, anticolonial movements: • The Indian Revolt of 1857 • The Boxer Rebellion in Qing China
E. Some of the rebellions were influenced by diverse religious ideas.	Illustrative examples, rebellions: • The Ghost Dance in the U.S. • The Xhosa Cattle-Killing Movement in southern Africa • Taiping rebellion in China

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CUL-2 Explain how religions, belief systems, philosophies, and ideologies affected political, economic, and social developments over time.

SB-3 Explain how and why economic, social, cultural, and geographical factors have influenced the processes of state building, expansion, and dissolution.

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ECON-4 Explain the causes and effects of labor reform movements.

SOC-1 Explain how distinctions based on kinship, ethnicity, class, gender, and race influenced the development and transformations of social hierarchies.

SOC-2 Evaluate the extent to which different ideologies, philosophies, and religions affected social hierarchies.

IV. The global spread of European political and social thought and the increasing number of rebellions stimulated new transnational ideologies and solidarities.

A. Discontent with monarchist and imperial rule encouraged the development of various ideologies, including democracy, liberalism, socialism, and communism.

B. Demands for women's suffrage and an emergent feminism challenged political and gender hierarchies.

Illustrative examples, demands:

- Mary Wollstonecraft's *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*
- Olympe de Gouges's *Declaration of the Rights of Women and the Female Citizen*
- The resolutions passed at the Seneca Falls Conference in 1848

Period 5
Key Concept 5.3

TEACHER-SELECTED EXAMPLES OF HISTORICAL INDIVIDUALS, EVENTS, TOPICS, OR SOURCES FOR STUDENTS TO EXAMINE IN DEPTH

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Related Thematic Learning Objectives (Focus of Exam Questions)	**Key Concept 5.3** — The 18th century marked the beginning of an intense period of revolution and rebellion against existing governments, leading to the establishment of new nation-states around the world.
SOC-3 Evaluate the extent to which legal systems, colonialism, nationalism, and independence movements have sustained or challenged class, gender, and racial hierarchies over time. **SOC-4** Explain how the development of specialized labor systems interacted with the development of social hierarchies. **SOC-5** Explain how social categories, status, roles, and practices have been maintained or challenged over time.	IV. The global spread of European political and social thought and the increasing number of rebellions stimulated new transnational ideologies and solidarities. (CONTINUED)

Period 5
Key Concept 5.3

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Related Thematic Learning Objectives (Focus of Exam Questions)	**Key Concept 5.4** — As a result of the emergence of transoceanic empires and a global capitalist economy, migration patterns changed dramatically, and the numbers of migrants increased significantly.	
ENV-2 Explain how environmental factors, disease, and technology affected patterns of human migration and settlement over time. **ENV-3** Evaluate the extent to which migration, population, and urbanization affected the environment over time. **ENV-5** Evaluate the extent to which the development of diverse technologies, industrialization, transportation methods, and exchange and communication networks have affected the environment over time. **SB-2** Explain how and why different functions and institutions of governance have changed over time. **ECON-1** Explain how technology shaped economic production and globalization over time. **ECON-3** Explain how different modes and locations of production and commerce have developed and changed over time. **ECON-7** Explain how local, regional, and global economic systems and exchange networks have influenced and impacted each other over time. **SOC-6** Explain how political, economic, cultural, and demographic factors have affected social structures over time.	**I.** Migration in many cases was influenced by changes in demographics in both industrialized and unindustrialized societies that presented challenges to existing patterns of living.	
	A. Changes in food production and improved medical conditions contributed to a significant global rise in population in both urban and rural areas.	
	B. Because of the nature of the new modes of transportation, both internal and external migrants increasingly relocated to cities. This pattern contributed to the significant global urbanization of the 19th century. The new methods of transportation also allowed for many migrants to return, periodically or permanently, to their home societies.	Illustrative examples, return of migrants: • Japanese agricultural workers in the Pacific • Lebanese merchants in the Americas • Italian industrial workers in Argentina

Period 5
Key Concept 5.4

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Related Thematic Learning Objectives (Focus of Exam Questions)	**Key Concept 5.4** — As a result of the emergence of transoceanic empires and a global capitalist economy, migration patterns changed dramatically, and the numbers of migrants increased significantly.	
ENV-2 Explain how environmental factors, disease, and technology affected patterns of human migration and settlement over time. **ENV-3** Evaluate the extent to which migration, population, and urbanization affected the environment over time. **ECON-5** Explain how and why labor systems have developed and changed over time. **SOC-1** Evaluate the extent to which distinctions based on kinship, ethnicity, class, gender, and race influenced the origins, development, and transformations of social hierarchies. **SOC-4** Explain how the development of specialized labor systems interacted with the development of social hierarchies. **SOC-6** Explain how political, economic, cultural, and demographic factors have affected social structures over time.	**II.** Migrants relocated for a variety of reasons.	
	A. Many individuals chose freely to relocate, often in search of work.	Illustrative examples, migrants: • Manual laborers • Specialized professionals
	B. The new global capitalist economy continued to rely on coerced and semicoerced labor migration, including slavery, Chinese and Indian indentured servitude, and convict labor.	

Period 5
Key Concept 5.4

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Related Thematic Learning Objectives (Focus of Exam Questions)	**Key Concept 5.4** — As a result of the emergence of transoceanic empires and a global capitalist economy, migration patterns changed dramatically, and the numbers of migrants increased significantly.	
ENV-2 Explain how environmental factors, disease, and technology affected patterns of human migration and settlement over time. **CUL-6** Explain how expanding exchange networks shaped the emergence of various forms of transregional culture, including music, literature, and visual art. **SOC-1** Explain how distinctions based on kinship, ethnicity, class, gender, and race influenced the development and transformations of social hierarchies. **SOC-6** Explain how political, economic, cultural, and demographic factors have affected social structures over time.	**III.** The large-scale nature of migration, especially in the 19th century, produced a variety of consequences and reactions to the increasingly diverse societies on the part of migrants and the existing populations.	
	A. Migrants tended to be male, leaving women to take on new roles in the home society that had been formerly occupied by men.	
	B. Migrants often created ethnic enclaves in different parts of the world that helped transplant their culture into new environments and facilitated the development of migrant support networks.	Illustrative examples, migrant ethnic enclaves: • Chinese in Southeast Asia, the Caribbean, South America, and North America • Indians in East and Southern Africa, the Caribbean, and Southeast Asia • Irish and Italians in North America
	C. Receiving societies did not always embrace immigrants, as seen in the various degrees of ethnic and racial prejudice and the ways states attempted to regulate the increased flow of people across their borders.	Illustrative examples, regulation of immigrants: • The Chinese Exclusion Act • The White Australia Policy

Period 5
Key Concept 5.4

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