**Unit V Text Questions Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Chapter 21: Revolutionary Changes in the Atlantic World, 1750 – 1850**

**p.537**

1. Explain the major social and economic changes that took place during this time period.

2. How did the Qing and Ottomans react to western expansionism?

**Section One: Prelude to Revolution: The Eighteenth-Century Crisis**

1. Explain the historical significance of L’Overture.

2. What did the first stage of the Industrial Revolution accomplish?

3. Any effort on the part of absolutists gov’ts. To raise taxes resulted in what?

4. What European power emerged superior to the others?

5. Explain the results of the French and Indian Wars.

6. How did the wars precipitate internal conflicts within the countries?

7. What was the Enlightenment?

8. Explain the historical significance of John Locke. Jean Jacques Rousseau.

9. Explain the role of women in the dissemination of Enlightenment ideas.

10. Explain the historical significance of Ben Franklin. The counter-Enlightenment.

11. How did monarchs seek to strengthen their power in the 18th century?

12. When did popular uprisings become dangerous to the governing classes?

**Section Two: The American Revolution, 1775 – 1800**

1. What was the medieval social order replaced by?

2. How did the British attempt to stop westward expansion?

3. What were the objectives of the Stamp Act? What social class led the revolt?

4. Explain the process of retribution followed by both the colonists and the British.

5. What was the historical significance of the following: Continental Congress, Thomas Paine, Dec. of Independence?

6. Explain the real problem facing the British.

7. What effect did the battle of Saratoga have? Battle of Yorktown? Treaty of Paris?

8. What was the Articles of Confederation?

9. What compromises were made at the constitutional convention?

10. What limitations did the new constitution have? How did it affect women?

**Section Three: The French Revolution, 1789 – 1815**

1. What achievements did the French Revolution have?

2. Explain IN DETAIL how French society was structured and their respective roles.

3. Peasants accounted for how much of the population?

4. What were the signs of the terrible poverty that existed in France?

5. What began the crisis? What role did the Estates General have? National Assembly?

6. Explain the events on 14 July 1789.

7. Explain the historical significance of the Declaration of the Rights of Man.

8. What changes did the National Assembly take?

9. Explain the events leading to King Louis XVI’s death.

10. What was the symbol of the revolution?

11. Who were the Jacobins? Girondists? Mountain? And what role did they play in the growing revolution?

12. Who was Robespierre and explain his role in the growing terror.

13. What was the Reign of Terror?

14. What actions did the National Convention take to stop the terror?

15. Who came to rule France in a popular authoritarian government?

16. Explain IN DETAIL the similarities and differences between the French and American Revolutions.

17. What was the historical significance of the Concordat of 1801?

18. How did women’s rights suffer during this time period? Individual rights?

19. What effect did the Battle of Trafalgar have?

20. What happened during Napoleon’s invasion of Russia?

21. What was Waterloo?

**Section Four: Revolution Spreads, Conservatives Respond, 1789 – 1850**

1. Explain IN DETAIL the events in the Haitian Revolution. Warning: Don’t make your answer skimpy!

2. What were the goals of the Congress of Vienna?

3. Who was Metternich?

4. What was the Holy Alliance and what were its objectives?

5. Explain IN DETAIL the revolutionary events in Greece, France, the US, and Great Britain.

6. What were the causes of the Revolutions of 1848? The results?

7. How were the revolutions of the time period incomplete?

8. What is half of zero?

**Using the map on page 560, provide 15 historical connections (pieces of evidence) to what the map is illustrating.**

**Chapter 22: The Early Industrial Revolution, 1760 – 1851**

**Section One: Causes of the Industrial Revolution**

1. What was meant by the word “progress”?

2. How did the Industrial Revolution exacerbate the gulf between the have and have-nots?

3. What were the preconditions for the Industrial Revolution?

4. Why did the population grow so much?

5. What were the new main crops that fueled this population growth?

6. What effect did the enclosure movement have on people?

7. How did the improving transportation network change society?

8. What were the many factors that gave Britain the upper-hand in the Industrial Revolution?

9. What steps did European nations take to industrialize?

**Section Two: The Technological Revolution**

1. What were the five innovations that spurred industrialization? Which ones did China have in the Song Dynasty?

2. What were Josiah Wedgewood’s contributions to the Industrial Revolution?

3. What effect did the spinning jenny have? The water frame? The mule?

4. What two advantages did mechanization have?

5. How did Britain’s industrialization affect other places like India or the Americas?

6. What effect did coke have on Britain’s iron production?

7. What advantages did interchangeable parts have on manufacturing?

8. What set the Industrial Revolution apart from other periods of growth? Why?

9. Explain the historical significance of James Watt.

10. Explain IN DETAIL how steamships increased the connections of the WWW. The railroads. The telegraph.

**Section Three: The Impact of the Early Industrial Revolution**

1. Explain IN DETAIL how the Industrial Revolution fueled urban problems.

2. How did railroads affect the cities?

3. Explain IN DETAIL how people continued to transform the environment during the Industrial Revolution.

4. Explain IN DETAIL the working conditions brought on by the Industrial Revolution in Britain & then in America.

**Section Four: New Economic and Political Ideas**

1. What effects did the Industrial Revolution have?

2. Explain in detail the historical significance of: Adam Smith, Thomas Malthus, laissez fairer, Friedrich List.

3. Explain the historical significance of: positivism, Robert Owen, Chartism

4. What actions did the gov’t. take to limit abuses?

**Section Five: Industrialization and the Non-industrial World**

1. What gave Britain the upper-hand in China?

2. Who led industrialization in Egypt? What happened to the industrialization of that country?

3. What happened in India?

4. How was the British textile (cotton) industry connected to the world?

5. What if AP world history is only a dream?

**Chapter 23: Nation Building & Economic Transformation in the Americas, 1800 – 1890**

**Section One: Independence in Latin America, 1800 – 1830**

1. Between 1836 and 1848 how much territory did Mexico lose to the US?

2. Who was Benito Juarez? General Santa Anna? Archduke Maximilian?

3. What events ignited the call for revolution in Latin America?

4. What role did the juntas have in the revolutions?

5. Explain the historical significance of Simon Bolivar. What areas did he lead to independence?

6. What was Gran Columbia?

7. Explain the historical significance of Jose de San Martin. Tupac Amaru II.

8. Explain how the revolutions, especially the Mexican Revolution, was a class struggle.

9. Explain the historical significance of Padre Hidalgo. Jose Morelos. Colonel Iturbide.

10. Explain the process in which Brazil gained independence.

11. What role did Pedro play in Brazilian politics?

**Section Two: The Problem of Order, 1825 – 1890**

1. What advantages did constitutions provide for nations?

2. What were the differences between constitution experiments between America and Latin America?

3. What changes took place in Canada?

4. What were two significant stumbling blocks to constitutionalism in Latin America?

5. How were leaders successful in Latin America?

6. How was the election of Jackson part of the class struggle within the US?

7. What were the differences between US and Latin American personalist leaders?

8. Explain the process whereby states became independent in Latin America out of larger states.

9. Explain how regionalism and the slavery issue impacted the US.

10. What outcome did the US Civil War have on power within the US?

11. Explain *IN DETAIL* the threat that the US posed for Mexico in the 1800s and the outcomes.

12. What wars broke out in Latin America over territories?

13. Explain *IN DETAIL* how Amerindians were pushed further west in the US.

14. What was the Caste War and its historical significance.

**Section Three: The Challenge of Social and Economic Change**

1. Explain *IN DETAIL* the history of the abolitionist movement in the US.

2. Explain the movement to end slavery in various countries in Latin America, including the Caribbean.

3. What was the largest immigrant group entering into the Western Hemisphere?

4. Explain the shifts in immigration during the 1800s from various parts of the world.

5. What effects did immigration have on the “native” population?

6. What negative effects did immigrants experience once they arrived?

7. How were schools instruments of nativism in Canada and the US?

8. Immigration is a great example of amalgamation or acculturation! How did immigrants acculturate?

9. Explain *IN DETAIL* the women’s rights movement in the US and in Latin America.

10. What three countries had attained economic equality with Europe by 1900? Why?

11. Explain the reasons behind developed nations as opposed to underdeveloped nations at this time period.

12. How does the map on page 619 illustrated the growth of the WWW?

13. How was the US able to impose unfair trade practices on Latin American countries?

14. Explain how the landscape was changed during this time period.

15. What was the first national park in the US? Canada?

16. In the conclusion, explain IN DETAIL the series of cause and effect events that led through this time period.

17. If history truly repeats itself, what does that mean for the AP world history student?

**Using the map on page 596, provide 15 historical connections (pieces of evidence) to what the map is illustrating.**

**Chapter 24: Africa, India, and the New British Empire, 1750 – 1870**

**Section One: Changes and Exchanges in Africa**

1. Who was Shaka and the historical significance of the Zulu Kingdom?

2. How did Lesotho and Swaziland emerge?

3. Explain the historical significance of the Hausa movement and then the Sokoto Caliphate.

4. Explain how Muhammad Ali set out to modernize Egypt and then how Ismail led to its decline.

5. Explain how Tewodros modernized Ethiopia.

6. Explain the French experience in Algeria.

7. Who was David Livingston?

8. In what year did the importation of slaves end for the US? What country was the strongest anti-slave power?

9. In what year did the trans-Atlantic slave trade end?

10. What products were exported in place of slaves?

11. Explain how slavery continued in Africa even after the cessation of slave exports.

12. Explain how European culture spread to western Africa.

13. What role did Liberia play in Africa’s history and bringing western culture to Africa?

14. From what state was Emma White from?

15. Where did slaves from eastern Africa go?

16. How did slavery expand within eastern Africa?

17. How and why did Egypt expand south?

**Section Two: India Under British Rule**

1. In what year was the last Mughal emperor dethroned? (boy, that was an easy answer…)

2. Besides Europeans, what other political entities took advantage of the Mughal’s decline?

3. Who were the sepoys and what was their significance?

4. Explain how the EIC gained a foothold in northeast India.

5. What were the three major centers of British power in India?

6. What were the objectives of the British raj?

7. What four policies did the British follow?

8. What happened to women in British India? The economy?

9. Why were the British worried about the sepoys? What grievances did the sepoys have?

10. What precipitated the Sepoy Rebellion in 1857?

11. What changes were made due to the rebellion?

12. How did the British control the Indian people? Why weren’t Indians part of this system?

13. Explain how Britain transformed India’s economy and the effects it had on the people.

14. Explain how Britain transformed the infrastructure of India but kept control of it.

15. With the increase in rail travel came an increase in the WWW, what was one of the main results?

16. Explain the historical significance of Rammohun Roy and the Divine Society.

17. What impact did the reforms have on females?

18. Explain the historical significance of the Indian National Congress.

**Section Three: Britain’s Eastern Empire**

1. Who were the Afrikaners and how did Britain get involved with them?

2. Explain the historical significance of the Great Trek.

3. In what other areas did Britain make territorial advances? What was the main purpose of these colonies?

4. What impact did the clipper ship in world-wide trade?

5. Explain the process Britain used in colonizing New Zealand and Australia. What effects did it have?

6. In what years did Australia and New Zealand become self-governing? What 3 effects did this have?

7. Explain what happened in detail to the Aborigines in Australia and the Maori in New Zealand?

8. What role did indentured servitude have in the movement of people?

9. What overall conclusions are reached throughout the “conclusion”?

10. Name all four Beatles.

**Using the maps on pp.642, 626, and 634—write 6 historical connections to each map!Chapter 25: Land Empires in the Age of Imperialism, 1800 – 1870**

**Section One: The Ottoman Empire**

1. Who took over in Saudi Arabia? Egypt?

2. What changes did Muhammad Ali make in Egypt? What happened to the rise of Egypt?

3. What changes did Sultan Selim III make in the Ottoman Empire? Why did the Janissaries resist change?

4. Why did the uluma oppose reforms?

5. What effects did Greece’s independence have on the Ottoman Empire and Europe in general?

6. Explain in details the changes in the Tanzimat and why these were made.

7. What other reforms did Mahmud make and why?

8. What was the Ottoman soldier’s hat called?

9. Explain the changes made in taxes.

10. How did silver affect the Ottoman Empire?

11. How did the role of women change in the Ottoman Empire?

12. What was the “Eastern Question”?

13. Explain the historical significance of the Crimean War. What were the outcomes?

14. Explain in detail the larger significance of the Crimean War.

15. Explain how the Ottoman economy declined after the Crimean War.

16. What is extraterritoriality?

17. Explain the historical significance of the Young Ottomans.

**Using the map on page 657—write 8 historical connections.**

**Section Two: The Russian Empire**

1. What effect did Napoleon’s defeat have toward Russia?

2. Explain how Russia grew but also had hindrances.

3. Explain the historical significance of Pan-Slavism.

4. Who freed the serfs and when?

5. Explain IN DETAIL Russia’s expansion to the east & south and the problems encountered.

6. Explain the roots of the Decembrist revolt and its outcome.

7. What changes occurred in Russia after the Crimean War?

**Section Three: The Qing Empire**

1. What challenges faced the Qing and how did they deal with them?

2. The list of grievances against the Qing is long: explain what they were.

3. Explain the roots of the Opium War and its outcome, including the Treaty of Nanking.

4. Explain the roots of the Taiping Rebellion and its many outcomes.

5. Explain the historical significance of Empress Dowager.

6. Explain how each of the three powers responded to European encroachment.

7. What Pink Floyd record enjoys the status of being Billboard’s longest running record in the top 100?

**Using the map on page 669, write 6 historical connections.**