

Modern World History Curriculum



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Unit 4: Nationalism, Industrialism, and Imperialism

Please note anything in red and italics is not covered in the online course

Unit 4: Imperialism and Nationalism

Both industrialization and emerging ideas of nationalism transformed societies, reshaped the global balance of power, and changed how people saw themselves and others. Nations with the capacity and willingness to industrialize gained economic and political power and asserted their influence over others in the form of new imperialism promoted by ideas of nationalism. Nationalism also emerged in nations affected by imperialism, manifested in resistance and reaction. This surge in power marks the relatively short period of European hegemony, disrupted by the global wars of the 20th century.

Enduring Understandings:

- Imperialism transforms the political, economic, and cultural systems of both imperial countries and those colonized.
- Nationalism unifies some nations and devastates others.
- Geography and location significantly impacts events in history.

Essential Questions:

- How has industrialization, nationalism, and liberalism impacted the world?
- How does the development of nationalism impact people, nations, and empires?
- How did imperialism affect the cultural, social, political, and economic climate of societies?
- What characteristics and factors unite people as a nation?
- Is there such a thing as completely unbiased history?
- How does geography and location affect historical events?

Unit Question(s):

- How and why did governments, societies, and economies change as a result of 18th and 19th century industrialization and imperialism?
- Why and how did industrialization and imperialism create inequalities between nations?
- How did nationalism unify different nations and peoples during the 19th century?

Historical Thinking Skills:

- Evaluate multiple perspectives of various peoples in the past by demonstrating their differing motives and beliefs. (U4LA, U4LB, U4LC, U4LD, U4LE, U4LH)
- Analyze cause-and-effect relationships and multiple causation, including the importance of the individual and the influence of ideas. (U4LI)
- Employ quantitative analysis in order to explore such topics as changes in family size and composition, migration patterns, wealth distribution, and changes in the economy. (U4LF)
- Support interpretations with historical evidence in order to construct closely reasoned arguments. (U4LH)
- Draw comparisons across eras and regions in order to define enduring issues. (U4LE, U4LG, U4LI)
- Identify the author or source of the historical document or narrative and assess its credibility. (U4LB)
- *Identify the central question(s) the historical narrative addresses.*

EXPECTATION

Students demonstrate an understanding that the impact of industrialization led to imperialist and nationalist movements which redefined identities and the global balance of power.

TOPIC

A. Imperialism

INDICATOR

1. Analyze how and why industrialized nations were able to create imperial empires throughout the world.

OBJECTIVES

- a. Explain how the need for raw materials and new markets directly led to imperialism in nations in Africa and Asia. (U4LA)
- b. Examine how countries such as Great Britain, the Netherlands, France, and Germany established and strengthened control over their colonies through different processes such as warfare and diplomacy. (U4LA)
- c. Analyze how Social Darwinism and scientific racism were used to justify western imperialism throughout the non-western world. (U4LA)
- d. Explain the reasons for the creation and the long-term success of European settler colonial settlements in places such as Argentina, South Africa, Australia, and *New Zealand*. (U4LA)

INDICATOR

2. Examine the processes of, impact of, and reactions to direct imperialism in Asia and Africa.

OBJECTIVES

- a. Analyze the reasons for British imperialism in India, including the decline of the Mughal Empire and the economic potential of Indian crops. (U4LB)
- b. Assess the economic impact of British imperialism, including deindustrialization, on India, including the impact on farmers, manufacturers, and world trade. (U4LB)
- c. Explain the social, economic, and intellectual sources of Indian nationalism and analyze the reactions of the British government to it. (U4LB)
- d. Compare French and British colonial expansion in mainland Southeast Asia and analyze Thailand's success in avoiding colonization. (U4LB)
- e. Analyze the reasons for European imperialism throughout Africa, including the Berlin Conference and internal cultural, social, and political conflict. (U4LC)
- f. Explain the major changes in the political geography of northern and Sub-Saharan Africa between 1880 and 1914. (U4LC)
- g. Analyze how the abolition of the Atlantic slave trade and increased output of European manufactured goods affected economies of West and Central Africa. (U4LC)
- h. Explain the rise of Zanzibar and other commercial empires in East Africa and the context of international trade in ivory, cloves, and slaves.*
- i. Describe the rise of the Zulu Empire and analyze its effects on African societies and European colonial settlements. (U4LC)
- j. Assess the effects of the discovery of diamonds and gold in South Africa on political and race relations among British colonial authorities, Afrikaners, and Africans.*

- k. Compare the sources and effectiveness of military, political, and religious resistance movements in Ethiopia and regions such as Algeria, *Morocco*, West Africa, *Sudan*, and South Africa. (U4LC)

INDICATOR

3. Analyze the impact of and responses to economic imperialism in Asia and Latin America.

OBJECTIVES

- a. Analyze why Qing China resisted political contact and trade with Europeans and its reluctance to industrialize and modernize following a European model. (U4LD)
- b. Explain the growth of the Chinese Diaspora in Southeast Asia and the Americas and assess the role of overseas Chinese in attempts to reform the Qing. (U4LD)
- c. Analyze how the reactions to economic imperialism and the Qing Dynasty, including the Taiping Uprising and the Boxer Rebellion, laid the foundation for attempted governmental reform movements and later revolutions in China. (U4LD)
- d. *Compare the process of economic imperialism in China with that of Indonesia and Latin America, including the role of military intervention.*
- e. Summarize Latin America's growing dependence on the global market. (U4LF)
- f. Analyze the consequences of economic development, elite domination, and the abolition of slavery for peasants, Indian populations, and immigrant laborers. (U4LF)
- g. Assess the effects of foreign intervention, liberal government policies, and nationalism on social and economic changes in Mexico, including legal and political rights for women. (U4LF)

TOPIC

- B. Reactions to Western Economic, Political, and Military Power

INDICATOR

1. Compare how the Ottoman Empire, Russia, and Japan attempted to meet the challenges of Western economic, political and military power.

OBJECTIVES

- a. Analyze the effects of European commercial interventions and population growth on Ottoman society and government. (U4LG)
- b. Explain the defensive reform programs of Selim III, Mahmad II, and Abdul Hamid and analyze the challenges they faced in resolving political and economic crises. (U4LG)
- c. Analyze the effects of the French Revolution, Napoleonic invasion, and world economy on Russian absolutism. (U4LG)
- d. Assess the impact of imperial reforms and popular opposition movements in the late 1800s. (U4LG)
- e. Analyze the reasons for Russian success in wars of expansion against the Ottoman and other Muslim states and the reasons for failures against Europeans. (U4LG)
- f. Describe the changes in Japan's relations with China and Western powers from the 1850s to the 1890s. (U4LE)
- g. Analyze Japan's rapid industrialization, technological advancement, and national integration in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, including the policies of the Meiji state, the role of traditional values, and the impact of Western ideas. (U4LE)

- h. Analyze the effects of Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese wars and the colonization of Korea on the power of Japan and the people of Korea. (U4LE)

INDICATOR

2. Analyze the impact of new social and cultural movements and ideologies on 19th century Europe.

OBJECTIVES

- a. Analyze the impacts of Socialist and Marxist beliefs and programs on politics, industry, and labor relations in late 19th century Europe. (U4LH)
- b. Summarize how expanded educational opportunities and literacy changed European society. (U4LH)
- c. Examine the impact of political, economic, and social events on the artistic movements of 19th Century European society. (U4LH)

TOPIC

C. Nationalism

INDICATOR

1. Analyze the development and impact of nationalism during the 18th and 19th centuries.

OBJECTIVES

- a. Assess the impact of nationalism on the unification movements in Germany and Italy. (U4LI)
- b. Analyze how nationalism was a source of tension and conflict in places such as the Ottoman Empire. (U4LI)
- c. Explore how events during the 19th century, such as imperialism, led to the rise of nationalist movements in *China*, India, Egypt, Russia, and *Japan*. (U4LI)
- d. Compare nationalist movements in different regions of the world, such as *Latin America*, Africa, South Asia, and the Middle East. (U4LI)