The Simple AP® World History Unit 5 Cheat Sheet

5.1 The Enlightenment

Core Ideas

Enlightenment (c. 1680s–1800): use reason & evidence (like the Sci. Rev.) to question kings, the Church & tradition (divine right).

Natural rights: life, liberty, property. Govt must protect them, or people may overthrow it.

Social contract: govt's power comes from the consent of the governed, not God.

Thinker	Idea	Impact
Locke	Natural rights	US Decl.
Rousseau	General will	French Rev.
Montesquieu	Sep. of powers	US Const.
Voltaire	Free speech	Reform
A. Smith	Free markets	Capitalism
Wollstonecraft	Women's rights	Feminism

Deism: God created the world but doesn't intervene; religion's authority weakens.

Reform Movements

Abolition: Britain ends slave trade 1807, slavery 1833; US 1865; Brazil 1888 (last in Americas).

Serfdom ends in Russia (1861), but freed peasants stay poor, owing heavy land payments.

Women's rights: Olympe de Gouges (1791), Seneca Falls (1848); NZ women vote 1893.

⚠ Rights expanded unevenly: "all men" often left out women, enslaved & colonized people.

✓ Link idea → document → revolution (e.g., Locke → Decl. of Independence).

5.2 Atlantic Revolutions

Common Pattern

Causes: Enlightenment ideas + anger at kings or colonial rule + debt & taxes → revolt.

Revolution	Dates	Result
American	1775–83	Republic
French	1789–99	King overthrown
Haitian	1791–1804	1st Black rep.
Latin Am.	1810–25	New states

American & French

American Rev.: "no taxation w/o representation"; Decl. of Independence (1776) uses Locke's ideas.

French Rev.: debt + unfair Estates system → 1789 revolt; **Rights of Man** declares liberty & equality.

Reign of Terror (Robespierre) → **Napoleon** spreads legal equality but rules as emperor.

Haiti & Latin America

Haitian Rev.: enslaved people revolt, led by **Toussaint L'Ouverture** → only successful slave revolt; indep. 1804, slavery abolished.

Latin Am.: **creoles** (American-born whites) lead revolts vs. Spain; **Bolívar** & San Martín; Brazil indep. 1822 (peacefully, w/ Pedro I).

Jamaica Letter (1815): Bolívar's case for independence, a common source.

⚠ Creole elites kept power; little changed for indigenous & enslaved people.

✓ Haiti = revolution from below; Latin America = led by elites (creoles), not the masses.

5.2 Nationalism & New Nation-States

Nationalism

Nationalism: loyalty to a nation (shared language, religion, customs, land) instead of a king; spread by print, schools & old folk tales.

Liberalism: constitutions, rights, limited govt.

Conservatism: protect monarchy & order.

Revolutions of 1848: liberal & nationalist revolts across Europe; most fail but spread ideas.

Unification

State	Leader	How
Italy, 1861	Cavour	Diplomacy
	Garibaldi	Red Shirts
	V. Emmanuel II	King
Germany, 1871	Bismarck	Wars

Bismarck: **Realpolitik** (practical politics); wins 3 wars → Prussia unites Germany.

Nationalism in Empires

Multi-ethnic empires weaken: Ottoman (Greece indep. 1830, Balkan revolts), Austria-Hungary.

Ottomanism: Ottoman plan to unite all subjects as equal citizens, regardless of religion.

Balkans: Serbia, Romania & Montenegro win indep. from the Ottomans (1878).

Propaganda Movement (Philippines): José Rizal pushes reform under Spanish rule (1880s).

⚠ Govts also used nationalism to unite diverse people (schools, one language, flags).

✓ Nationalism united Germany & Italy but split multi-ethnic empires (Ottoman, Austria).

5.3 Industrial Revolution Begins

Why Britain First?

Factor	Why it mattered
Coal & iron	Fuel + metal nearby
Rivers, ports	Cheap transport
Ag. Revolution	More food → pop. ↑
Enclosure	Farmers → workers
Capital	Banks, trade profits
Colonies	Cotton + markets
Stable govt	Property rights

Agricultural Revolution: crop rotation, seed drill → more food, fewer farmers needed.

Population: England & Wales ~6M (1750) → ~18M (1851) = more workers & buyers.

Key Shifts

Cottage system (putting-out): families spin & weave at home for merchants; comes before factories & builds merchant wealth.

Factory system: workers + machines in one place; wage labor, set hours → mass production.

Textiles first: spinning jenny, water frame, power loom; US **cotton gin** (1793) supplies cotton grown by enslaved people in the US South.

Fossil fuels: coal replaces wood, water & muscle power → factories no longer need rivers.

⚠ Explain WHY Britain came first: geography, economy & government (use evidence).

✓ Causation LEQ: name 2+ factors & explain HOW each helped (don't just list).

5.4–5.5 Industry Spreads & Technology

Industry Spreads

W. Europe & US: Belgium, France, Germany & the US industrialize during the 1800s.

Russia & Japan: industrialize late, led by the state (Trans-Siberian RR; Meiji Japan).

Deindustrialization: cheap British cloth ruins India's hand-weavers; India & Egypt become raw-cotton suppliers for British mills.

World manufacturing: China + India ~57% (1750) → ~8% (1900) as Europe & US surge.

Technology

Tech	When	Effect
Steam engine	1770s	Power
Railroads	1820s–	Fast travel
Steamships	1800s	Sea trade
Telegraph	1840s	Instant news
Bessemer	1856	Cheap steel
Electricity	1880s	Light, motors

Second Industrial Rev. (c. 1870–1900): steel, chemicals, electricity, oil; Germany & US lead.

Suez Canal (1869): ships skip the trip around Africa → Europe–Asia trade speeds up.

Shrinking distance: RR, steamships & telegraph link world markets (→ Unit 6 imperialism).

⚠ Tie each technology to its effect, not just its name (e.g., railroads → national markets).

✓ Uneven spread: industrial core vs. raw-material periphery → leads to Unit 6 imperialism.

5.6–5.7 Government Role & Economy

State-Led Industry

Muhammad Ali (Egypt): state factories, modern army, cotton exports; British pressure & debt limit success → British control (1882).

Meiji Restoration (Japan, 1868): state builds RR, mines & factories, ends samurai privileges; **zaibatsu** (family firms, e.g., Mitsui) grow.

Govt tools: tariffs, RR & canals, banks, pro-business laws, colonies for raw materials.

US & Germany: high tariffs & Germany's Zollverein (1834) protect their new industry.

Industrial Capitalism

Industrial capitalism: private owners invest in factories for profit; workers paid wages.

Laissez-faire (Adam Smith, 1776): free markets, little govt role, "invisible hand."

Innovation	What it did
Limited liability	Limits investor risk
Joint-stock cos.	Pool capital
Transnational firms	HSBC, Lever Bros.
Stock exchanges	Fund big projects
Gold standard	Stable money

Consumer goods: mass production → cheaper, more varied goods for the middle class.

⚠ Laissez-faire was an ideal: govts still used tariffs, subsidies & troops vs. strikes.

✓ Compare Meiji Japan (success) vs. Egypt (limited by British pressure & debt).

5.8 Reactions to the Industrial Economy

Workers & Critics

Labor unions: workers organize & strike for better pay, hours & safety; often met by police.

Luddites (1811–16): English textile workers smash machines that cost them their jobs.

Marx & Engels, *Communist Manifesto* (1848): class struggle; workers (proletariat) will overthrow owners (bourgeoisie) → classless society.

Ideology	View of capitalism
Laissez-faire	Keep it free
Socialism	Reform it
Communism	Overthrow it
Utopian soc.	Model towns

Reforms

Reforms: Factory Acts limit child labor; Reform Acts expand voting; public schools.

Welfare roots: Bismarck's health, accident & old-age insurance (1880s) to weaken socialists.

Beyond the West

Tanzimat (Ottoman, 1839–76): legal equality, secular courts, modern army & schools.

Self-Strengthening (Qing China): copy Western weapons, keep Confucian order; elites (e.g., Empress Cixi) resist → loss to Japan (1895).

⚠ Reforms faced resistance from elites who feared losing power: name who & why.

✓ Japan industrialized; Ottoman & Qing reforms were only partial, so they stayed weaker.

5.9–5.10 Society; Continuity & Change

New Social Classes

Middle class: owners, managers & professionals gain wealth & more political power.

Working class: long hours, low pay, unsafe factories, child labor, no job security.

Women: working-class women & children in mills earn less; middle-class **cult of domesticity** keeps women at home (separate spheres).

Urbanization: cities grow fast → crowded tenements, pollution, disease (cholera).

Migration: farm → city; Europeans to the Americas; Indian & Chinese workers abroad.

Standard of living: real wages slowly rise after c. 1850, unevenly by class & region.

Continuity & Change, 1750–1900

Change	Continuity
Factories, coal	Most still farm
Nation-states	Monarchies, empires
Slavery abolished	Coerced labor
Class by wealth	Patriarchy
Rights in theory	Racial hierarchies

Gender: women still lack the vote nearly everywhere in 1900, despite reform campaigns.

Coerced labor: indentured Indian & Chinese workers replace enslaved labor on plantations.

⚠ Most of the world still farmed in 1900; industry hit some regions (W. Europe, US) first.

✓ "Extent" LEQ: "Although X changed, Y continued because..." weighs both sides.