The Ultimate AP® World History Unit 5 Cheat Sheet

5.1 The Enlightenment

Core Ideas

Enlightenment (c. 1680s–1800): apply reason & empirical evidence (from Sci. Rev.) to society, govt & religion → questions divine right, Church authority, tradition.
Natural rights: life, liberty, property; govt exists to protect them, so a govt that violates them can be overthrown.
Social contract: govt's power comes from consent of the governed (popular sovereignty), not God.

Thinker	Key idea	Impact
Locke	Natural rights	US Decl. 1776
Rousseau	General will	French Rev.
Montesquieu	Sep. of powers	US Const.
Voltaire	Tolerance, speech	Reform, deism
A. Smith	Free markets	Capitalism
Wollstonecraft	Women's rights	Feminism

Spread: salons, coffeehouses, pamphlets & encyclopedias (Diderot) carry ideas to the middle class & colonies.

Religion & Society

Deism: God = clockmaker who doesn't intervene; **secularism** ↑ → clergy lose authority, though most people stay religious.

Reform Movements (Rights Expand)

Abolition: Britain ends slave trade 1807, slavery 1833; Haiti 1793; US 1865; Brazil 1888 (last in Americas).
Serfdom: Russia frees serfs 1861 (Alexander II), but redemption debts keep peasants poor & tied to the commune.
Women's rights: Olympe de Gouges' Decl. of Rights of Woman (1791); Seneca Falls (1848); New Zealand 1st nat'l vote (1893); few nations follow before 1900.

⚠ Rights expanded unevenly: "all men" left out women, enslaved & colonized people. Use this for complexity.

✓ SAQ/LEQ: link idea → document → revolution (Locke → Decl. of Indep.; Rousseau → Rights of Man).

5.2 Atlantic Revolutions

Common Pattern

Causes: Enlightenment ideas + anger at absolutism or colonial rule + debt & taxes + rigid social hierarchy → revolt.

Revolution	Dates	Key result
American	1775–83	Republic, Const.
French	1789–99	Abs. monarchy ends
Haitian	1791–1804	1st Black republic
Latin Am.	1810–25	Creole-led states

American & French

American Rev.: "no taxation w/o representation"; Decl. of Indep. (1776) borrows Locke; French aid → victory.
French Rev.: debt + Estates system (3rd Estate ~97%, taxed) → Estates-General 1789 → Nat'l Assembly.
Rights of Man (1789): liberty, equality, popular sovereignty. Radical phase: **Reign of Terror** (Robespierre) → **Napoleon** (1799) spreads legal equality (Napoleonic Code) but rules as emperor & conquers Europe, spreading nationalism.

Haiti & Latin America

Haitian Rev. (Saint-Domingue): enslaved people revolt, led by **Toussaint L'Ouverture**; only successful slave revolt → indep. 1804, slavery abolished; terrifies slaveholders across the Americas; France forces indemnity (1825).
Latin Am. indep.: **creoles** (American-born whites) resent **peninsulares**; Napoleon's 1808 invasion of Spain opens the door. **Bolívar** (Gran Colombia), San Martín; Mexico (Hidalgo 1810 → indep. 1821); Brazil indep. 1822 (Pedro I).
Jamaica Letter (1815): Bolívar's case for indep. & a united Spanish America, a common document source.

⚠ Creole elites stayed on top: little change for indigenous, mestizo & enslaved people after indep.

✓ Compare: Haiti = social rev. from below; Latin Am. = political rev. led by elites (creoles), not the masses.

5.2 Nationalism & New Nation-States

Nationalism & 19th-c. Ideologies

Nationalism: loyalty to a "nation" bound by shared language, religion, customs & territory; replaces loyalty to a king or dynasty; folk tales & history (Grimm) fuel it.
Liberalism: constitutions, rights, limited govt, free markets.
Conservatism: defend monarchy & order (Congress of Vienna, 1815, restores kings after Napoleon).
Revolutions of 1848: liberal & nationalist revolts across Europe; mostly crushed but spread the ideas.

Unification

State	Leader	Method
Italy, 1861	Cavour	Diplomacy, war
	Garibaldi	Red Shirts (south)
	V. Emmanuel II	1st king
Germany, 1871	Bismarck	"Blood & iron"

Bismarck: **Realpolitik** (practical, not ideological); wars vs. Denmark, Austria & France → Prussian-led German Empire.

Nationalism Inside Empires

Multi-ethnic empires strain: Ottoman (Greek indep. 1830, Balkan revolts), Austria-Hungary, Russia.
Ottomanism: Ottoman effort to unite all subjects as equal citizens regardless of religion or ethnicity (Tanzimat era).
Balkans: Serbia, Romania & Montenegro break from the Ottomans by 1878, often w/ Russian (Pan-Slav) backing.
Propaganda Movement (Philippines, 1880s): José Rizal seeks reform under Spain → inspires the 1896 revolution.
Māori nationalism: New Zealand Wars (1840s–70s) resist British settler land grabs; Māori King movement unites tribes.

⚠ Nationalism also ran top-down: govts used a common language, schools & flags to unite diverse peoples.

✓ Nationalism unified some states (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 close together
Rivers, ports	Cheap transport, water power
Ag. Revolution	More food → pop. ↑
Enclosure	Landless → urban workers
Capital	Banks, colonial & trade profit
Colonies	Raw cotton + markets
Stable govt	Property rights, patents

Agricultural Revolution: crop rotation (turnips, clover), seed drill, selective breeding → food surplus, fewer farmhands needed → workers move to factory towns.
Population: Eng. & Wales ~6M → ~18M, 1750–1851.

Key Shifts

Proto-industrialization (putting-out / cottage system): rural families spin & weave at home for merchants; precedes factories, builds merchant capital & skills.
Factory system: workers & machines in one place, wage labor, clock discipline, division of labor → mass output.
Textiles first: spinning jenny, water frame (Arkwright), power loom; US **cotton gin** (1793) feeds British mills w/ slave-grown cotton & expands slavery in the US South.
Fossil fuels: coal replaces wood, water, wind & muscle → factories no longer tied to rivers; output soars.

Global Links

Cotton chain: enslaved labor in US South + cotton from Egypt & India → British mills → cloth sold worldwide.

⚠ "Britain was smarter" earns nothing: explain geographic, economic & political causes w/ evidence.

✓ Causation LEQ: name 2+ specific factors & explain HOW each enabled industry (not just list them).

5.4–5.5 Industry Spreads & Technology

Industrialization Spreads

W. Europe & US: Belgium, France, Germany (Ruhr coal, steel, chemicals) & US (RR, steel) industrialize in mid–late 1800s, often copying British machines & hiring experts.
Late, state-led: Russia (Witte, Trans-Siberian RR from 1891) & Japan (Meiji, →5.6) push fast catch-up.
Deindustrialization: cheap British cloth floods India → hand-weavers ruined; India & Egypt shift to raw cotton exports.
Share of world manufacturing: China + India ~57% (1750) → ~8% (1900) as Europe & the US surge ahead.

Technology

Tech	Who / when	Effect
Steam engine	Watt, 1770s	Power anywhere
Railroads	1820s–	Fast, cheap land
Steamships	1800s	River & sea trade
Telegraph	Morse, 1840s	Instant news
Bessemer	1856	Cheap steel
Electric power	Edison, 1880s	Light, motors
Gasoline engine	Benz, 1885	Autos (later)

Interchangeable parts: standard, swappable parts → mass-made guns, clocks & sewing machines.
Suez Canal (1869): steamships skip the trip around Africa → London–Bombay route ~40% shorter.
Second Industrial Rev. (c. 1870–1900): steel, chemicals, electricity & oil (internal combustion engine); Germany & US lead; first research labs & huge corporations.
Shrinking distance: RR + steamships + telegraph → global markets, faster migration & tighter imperial control (→ Unit 6).

⚠ Don't just name the tech: tie each one to its economic or political effect (e.g., RR → national markets).

✓ Spread was uneven: industrial core vs. raw-material periphery → sets up Unit 6 imperialism.

5.6–5.7 Government Role & Economy

State-Sponsored Industrialization

Muhammad Ali (Egypt, r. 1805–48): state textile & arms factories, modern army, cotton exports; British pressure & debt limit gains → British occupation (1882).
Meiji Restoration (Japan, 1868): after Perry (1853), state ends samurai privileges, builds RR, mines & factories, conscript army; sells firms to **zaibatsu** (Mitsui, Mitsubishi).
Tools govts used: tariffs to shield new industry, RR & canals, banks, business-friendly laws, colonies for raw materials.
US & Germany: high US tariffs & the Zollverein customs union (Germany, 1834) protect home industry.

Industrial Capitalism

Industrial capitalism: private owners invest in factories for profit; wage labor replaces craft work.
Laissez-faire: Adam Smith, *Wealth of Nations* (1776): free markets, minimal govt, "invisible hand"; J.S. Mill (utilitarian) backs some govt limits for the common good.

Innovation	What it did
Limited liability	Investor risks only stake
Joint-stock cos.	Pool capital for big firms
Transnational firms	HSBC, Lever Bros.
Banks, stock exch.	Finance RR & factories
Gold standard	Stable money for trade
Trusts, monopolies	Control whole industries

Consumer goods: mass output → cheaper, more varied goods; ads & dept. stores grow middle-class consumer culture; leisure time & mass sports spread.

Exam Use

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

✓ Comparison SAQ: Meiji (rapid success) vs. Egypt (limited by British pressure, debt & cotton dependence).

5.8 Reactions to the Industrial Economy

Workers & Critics

Labor unions: workers organize & strike for higher pay, shorter hours, safety; often met w/ police or troops.
Luddites (1811–16): English textile workers smash new machines that threaten their jobs & wages.
Marx & Engels, *Communist Manifesto* (1848): history = class struggle; proletariat will overthrow bourgeoisie → classless society; inspires later socialist parties.

Ideology	View of capitalism
Laissez-faire	Keep markets free
Socialism	Reform; shared ownership
Communism	Revolution to end it
Utopian soc.	Model towns (Owen)

Reforms in Industrial States

Reforms: Factory Acts (Br., 1833: limit child labor), Reform Acts widen male suffrage, public schooling, sanitation.
Chartists (1838–48): British workers demand universal male suffrage & secret ballot; petitions rejected.
Welfare state roots: Bismarck's health, accident & old-age insurance (1880s) to undercut socialists.

Reform & Resistance Beyond the West

Tanzimat (Ottoman, 1839–76): legal equality, secular courts, modern army & schools; 1876 constitution soon suspended.
Self-Strengthening (Qing, 1861–95): copy Western arms & tech, keep Confucian order; elites (Cixi) resist deep change → loss to Japan 1895 in Sino-Japanese War.
Hundred Days' Reform (1898): Guangxu Emperor's push crushed by conservatives in 3 months.

⚠ Reforms met resistance from elites who feared losing power: name who resisted & why (e.g., Cixi).

✓ Contrast: Japan industrialized; Ottoman & Qing reforms partial → weaker vs. the West by 1900.

5.9–5.10 Society; Continuity & Change

New Social Hierarchy

Middle class (bourgeoisie): owners, managers, professionals gain wealth & political voice; value thrift, respectability.
Industrial working class: 12–16 hr days, low pay, unsafe factories & mines, child labor, no job security.
Women: working-class women & children staff textile mills for less pay; middle-class **cult of domesticity** (separate spheres) keeps women in the home & family.
Urbanization: Manchester grows ~10×; tenements, smoke, cholera & crime → later sanitation & housing reforms.
Migration: rural → urban; Europeans to the Americas; Chinese & Indian labor migrants (→ Unit 6).
Standard of living: real wages & diets slowly improve after c. 1850, unevenly by class, gender & region.

Continuity & Change, 1750–1900

Change	Continuity
Factories, fossil fuels	Most people still farm
Nation-states, consts.	Monarchies & empires
Slavery abolished	Coerced labor persists
Class by wealth	Patriarchy
Global markets	Elites keep power
Rights in theory	Racial hierarchies

Coerced labor continues: indentured Indian & Chinese workers replace enslaved labor on plantations (Caribbean, Pacific); 5-yr contracts, harsh conditions.
Gender: women still lack the vote nearly everywhere in 1900 despite growing reform campaigns (→ 5.1).

⚠ Industry ≠ global: most of the world was still agrarian in 1900; change hit the industrial core first.

✓ "Extent" LEQ: "Although X changed, Y continued b/c..." weighs both sides & can earn complexity.