



1750 - 1900

*INDUSTRIALIZATION AND
GLOBAL INTERACTIONS*

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FRENCH & INDIAN WAR- 1756

French expansion into the Ohio River Valley created constant conflict with Britain. The British eventually declared war to try and put an end to it. It ended with a peace conference in 1763. At this conference, the Brits received Canada and Florida, and they gave Los Angeles to Spain. They allowed France to keep their sugar islands.

This best relates to theme #3; state-building and forms of government, specifically révolts and revolutions because the British initiated war to revolt against French expansion.

In terms of historiography, this issue is one of conflict. It is a conflict between two major powers, or groups, and changes America from French control to British control.



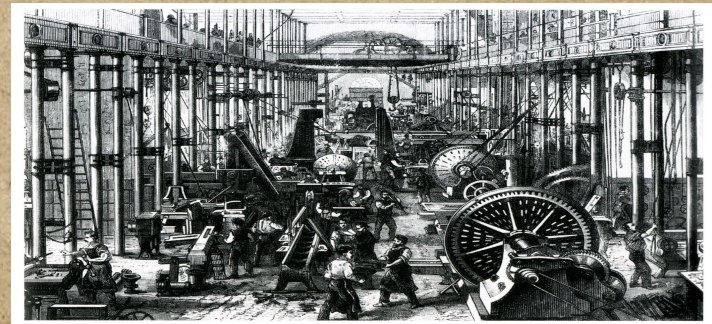
INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION - 1760

The Industrial Revolution was a change from old to new manufacturing processes, beginning in 1760 and ending in 1840. These processes include:

- ★ The rise of new chemical manufacturing
- ★ New iron production processes
- ★ Water power efficiency was improved

The Industrial Revolution increased and improved the standard of living for the general population of people.

- ★ Connects to AP World them #4: The Creation, Expansion, and Interaction of Economic Systems, specifically Industrialization.
- ★ Historiography: social and economic





AMERICAN REVOLUTION - 1776

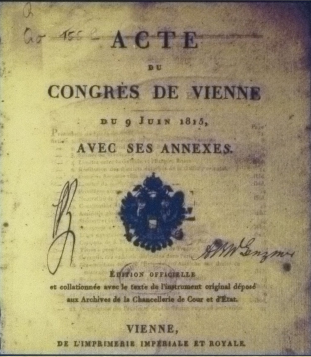
The American Revolution occurred when the American colonists were fed up with Great Britain's unfair taxes and acts, such as the Stamp Act and Quartering Act. As a result, American soldiers began to fight back, albeit their soldiers were untrained and unprepared. They also boycotted British goods, establishing the arrogant sense of nationalism that still is present in Americans today. However, despite being the weaker of the two warring forces, American still won the war, establishing one of the most powerful nations today.

This connects to the AP World theme #3: state-building and government, specifically following the patterns of nationalism and revolt, as previously explained.

The American Revolution is also part of Eurocentric history, despite being the American Revolution, for they were fighting with Britain, one of the most powerful European countries. It also is part of the political aspect of history as it established a new nation forming.

On a historiographical level, this war has been documented in myriads of books, films, musicals, artworks and more.





CONGRESS OF VIENNA - 1815



- ❖ This best connects with AP world theme #3 specifically empires, nations and nationalism.
- ❖ Historiography: Eurocentric

The congress of Vienna was a conference of ambassadors from Europe held in Vienna from November 1814 to June 1815. The plan was to acquire long-term peace in Europe. They settled the issues of the Napoleonic wars and the French Revolutionary War. Other issues were regarding the resizing of the countries so the powers would balance each other out. While France lost most of its territory gained while Napoleon was king; Russia, Prussia, and Austria gained a lot of land.

FIRST OPIUM WAR IN CHINA - 1839

The First Opium War was a war fought over conflicting viewpoints of trade, domestic relations, and the administration of justice for foreign nationals in China. It was fought between the Qing Dynasty and the U.K.

- ★ It connects to AP World Theme #3: State Building and Forms of Government, specifically nations and nationalism.
- ★ Historiography: Marxist/Conflict

The First Opium War resulted in the Treaty of Nanking, the war ending in 1842. The treaty eventually led to a Second Opium War in 1856.





SUMMARY

All of the chosen events connect to the title of the period, industrialization and global interaction. The French and Indian War (7 Years War), as well as the American Revolution are two events that ultimately led to the founding of America. They focus on Europe's relationship and interaction with other nations and the new world. The Congress of Vienna exemplifies countries working together for peace and improving their relations with each other. The Opium war also showcases European relations, but this time it is with Asia. The Industrial Revolution was one of the most, if not the most important event of this time period. It immensely raised the standard of living for the general population. The events of this time follow a Eurocentric pattern of historiography, which makes sense because the British Empire was the most powerful at the time.