

**Big Picture Review ~ Time Period 5: The Early Modern Era (1750 – 1900)**

**Directions:** Using the content from the chart and what you have learned through classwork and reading the textbook, categorize specific historical content as it fits under each theme and objective.

<b>Key Concept 5.1 Industrialization and Global Capitalism</b>	
Industrialization fundamentally changed how goods were produced. <i>(Key Concept 5.1.I)</i>	
New patterns of global trade and production developed and further integrated the global economy as industrialists sought raw materials and new markets for the increasing amount and array of goods produced in their factories. <i>(Key Concept 5.1.II)</i>	
To facilitate investments at all levels of industrial production, financiers developed and expanded various financial institutions. <i>(Key Concept 5.1.III)</i>	
There were major developments in transportation and communication including railroads, steamships, telegraphs, and canals. <i>(Key Concept 5.1. IV)</i>	

<p>The development and spread of global capitalism led to a variety of responses. <i>(Key Concept 5.1. V)</i></p>	
<p>The ways in which people organized themselves into societies also underwent significant transformations in industrialized states due to the fundamental restructuring of the global economy. <i>(Key Concept 5.1. VI)</i></p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Key Concept 5.2 Imperialism and Nation-State Formation</b></p>	
<p>Industrializing powers established transoceanic empires. <i>(Key Concept 5.2.I)</i></p>	
<p>Imperialism influenced state formation and contraction around the world. <i>(Key Concept 5.2.II)</i></p>	

<p>New radical ideologies, especially social Darwinism, facilitated and justified imperialism. <i>(Key Concept 5.2.III)</i></p>	
<p><b>Key Concept 5.3 Nationalism, Revolution, and Reform</b></p>	
<p>The rise and diffusion of Enlightenment thought that questioned established traditions in all areas of life often preceded revolutions and rebellions against existing governments <i>(Key Concept 5.3.I)</i></p>	
<p>Beginning in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, peoples around the world developed a new sense of commonality based on language, religion, social customs, and territory. These newly imagined national communities linked this identity with the borders of the state, while governments used this idea to unite diverse populations. <i>(Key Concept 5.3.II)</i></p>	
<p>Increasing discontent with imperial rule propelled reformist and revolutionary movements. <i>(Key Concept 5.3.III)</i></p>	

<p>The global spread of European political and social thought and the increasing number of rebellions stimulated new transnational ideologies and solidarities. <i>(Key Concept 5.3.IV)</i></p>	
<p><b>Key Concept 5.4 Global Migration</b></p>	
<p>Migration in many cases was influenced by changes in demography in both industrialized and unindustrialized societies that presented challenges to existing patterns of living. <i>(Key Concept 5.4.I)</i></p>	
<p>Migrants relocated for a variety of reasons. <i>(Key Concept 5.4.II)</i></p>	
<p>The large-scale nature of migration, especially in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, produced a variety of consequences and reactions to the increasingly diverse societies on the part of migrants and the existing populations. <i>(Key Concept 5.4.III)</i></p>	