

Name :

Due Date:

Chapter 17:
Revolutions of Industrialization, 1750–1914

1. How did the beginning of the Industrial Revolution differ from the Agricultural revolution that occurred several thousand years earlier?
2. Specifically, where did the Industrial revolution begin?

I. EXPLAINING THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION P. 828

3. How did the Industrial Revolution affect the environment?
4. Define “**anthropocene**”
5. Did the output of goods and services increase or decrease as a result of the Industrial revolution?
6. What breakthrough paved the way for the beginning of the Industrial Revolution?
7. What industries did the Industrial revolution focus on?
8. What industries did the “second” Industrial Revolution focus on?

A. WHY EUROPE?

9. Describe some of the technological advancements that occurred outside of Europe preceding the Industrial Revolution in the following places:
 - a. Islamic World
 - b. India
 - c. China
10. True or False: Europe enjoyed an economic lead over other world regions that explains why the Industrial revolution occurred there first.
11. Explain why the rapid spread of industrialization across the world casts doubt on Europe’s uniqueness.
12. What two factors explain why the Industrial Revolution began first in Europe?
 - a. One:
 - b. Two:
13. Explain how Europe’s contact with the following places aided them in the process of Industrializing:
 - a. Asia (India and China)
 - b. Americas

B. WHY BRITAIN?

14. Explain how all of the following factors contributed to the Industrial Revolution beginning first in Britain:
 - a. Imperial possessions (in the Caribbean, North America, and India):
 - b. Agricultural innovations:
 - c. Disappearance of guilds and rising population:
 - d. British aristocrats:

- e. Religious tolerance:
- f. British tariff laws:
- g. Parliamentary government:
- h. British Royal Society:
- i. Geography:

II. THE FIRST INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY P. 835

15. How was agricultural production affected by the Industrial Revolution?

A. THE BRITISH ARISTOCRACY

16. To what extent was the British aristocracy unaffected by the Industrial Revolution?

17. To what extent could you argue the aristocracy was declining in importance as a result of the Industrial revolution?

B. THE MIDDLE CLASSES

18. What group benefitted most from the Industrial revolution?

19. Describe the characteristics of middle class “culture”

20. In what ways were middle class women’s’ roles restricted by the Industrial revolution?

- a. In what ways were women from the middle class given more opportunities outside the home as a result of the Industrial revolution?

21. What happened to children as a result of the growing need for educated workers in the industrial economy?

22. Who made up the lower middle class?

23. What two jobs were extremely common for women in the lower middle class to hold?

C. THE LABORING CLASSES

24. What percentage of Britain’s population made up the laboring class?

25. Define “**urbanization**”

26. Describe the unsanitary conditions of Industrialized cities:

27. Describe factory working conditions:

28. Why did factories owners want women to work in their textile mills?

29. Why is it more common for lower class women to work outside the home when middle class women didn’t?

30. Even though most women stopped working after marriage, how did lower class women still manage to earn money for their families while staying at home?

D. SOCIAL PROTEST

31. What are some ways that workers tried to improve their working conditions and wages?
32. Define “**capitalism**”
33. Define “**socialism**”
34. What did Karl Marx think was going to eventually happen in industrialized capitalistic societies?
35. What is the difference between “social democracy” and “communism” according to the text.
36. List some of the positive reforms made in capitalist societies during this period after Industrialization.
37. What was the downside for Britain in it being the first country to industrialize?

E. EUROPEANS IN MOTION

38. What were the push and pull factors for the approximately 50 million Europeans who migrated away from Europe during the modern era?
 - a. Push factors:
 - b. Pull factors:
39. Where were Europeans migrating to?
40. How were immigrants in the United States perceived?
41. What factors facilitated Europeans to migrate into Russia?

III. VARIATIONS ON A THEME: INDUSTRIALIZATION IN THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA P. 846

42. What similar outcomes did Industrialization bring about in all countries that experienced it?

A. THE UNITED STATES: INDUSTRIALIZATION WITHOUT SOCIALISM

43. What factors contributed to the United States being the leading industrial power?
44. What government actions fostered the growth of businesses in the United States?
45. What techniques of mass production were invented and used in the United States first?
46. How did the American working class respond to poor working conditions?
47. Although a socialist party did not take root in American politics, what two new political parties did challenge pre-existing social systems and demand reforms for workers?

B. RUSSIA: INDUSTRIALIZATION AND REVOLUTION

48. Describe Russian politics
49. Describe Russian society

50. Who initiated change within Russia and how did this differ from the United States?
51. Why did Russian workers go on strike and end up causing a revolution in the Russian government in 1905?
52. What reforms took place in Russian politics after the Revolution of 1905?
53. True or false: The reforms made by the Russian tsar were lasting and quelled any future complaints from workers.
54. What was the name of the socialist party in Russia and who was its leader?

IV. THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION AND LATIN AMERICA IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY P. 853

55. What is the only other place outside of Europe and North America that underwent a large-scale process of industrialization?

A. AFTER INDEPENDENCE IN LATIN AMERICA

56. What were some of the initial problems faced by Latin America after gaining independence?
 - a. Changes:
 - b. Continuities:
57. What were some of the political challenges faced by these newly created countries?
58. Define “**caudillos**”
59. What were some changes and continuities in Latin American society?
 - a. Changes:
 - b. Continuities:
60. Define “**haciendas**”

B. FACING THE WORLD ECONOMY

61. What types of goods were Latin American countries predominantly exporting? (Not looking for specific goods but a general term for the type of goods)
62. What types of goods were Latin American countries predominantly importing from Industrialized countries?

C. BECOMING LIKE EUROPE?

63. Why did Latin American countries actively recruit European immigrants?
64. Describe the life of the lower class in Latin America.
65. Workers often respond to poor conditions through strike; however, the only successful strike was the Mexican Revolution of 1910. Describe some of its affects on Mexico.
66. Why did Latin American not experience an Industrial Revolution of its own?
67. In what way could you argue that Latin America was still a “colony” of Europe and the United States even though it was politically independent?

V. REFLECTIONS: HISTORY AND HORSE RACES P. 859

68. Why can focusing on who developed or discovered something “first” be misleading?