Industrialization and Imperialism Review KEY

**Learning Goal 1**

1. Identify important inventors and be able to describe their significance

**James Watt** – 1796 patented and improved steam engine

**Robert Fulton** – 1807 built 1st steamship; later **George Stephenson** – 1820 invented 1st steam powered locomotive

**Marie Curie** - Proved radioactivity when applied properly was effective of some diseases

**Thomas Edison**- Electric light allowed for factories and homes to be lighted which increased productivity

**Louis Pasteur-**French Chemist developed germ theory of disease: discovered heat could kill bacteria (Pasteurization)

**Eli Whitney** – 1793 invented cotton gin that processed massive amounts of cotton

**John Kay**- Flying shuttle sped up weaving process led to **James Hargreaves**- spinning jenny for theread spun faster

**Richard Arkwright-** 1769 built first water powered factory & developed the factory system

1. What role did new technologies play in industrialization?

Steam Power was applied to industry by running machinery and new forms of transportation

Textile Industry is 1st to undergo industrialization - more efficient machines led to increased productivity

Machines necessitated moving industry from homes (domestic system) to large buildings (factory system)

Use of steam engine on boats and trains allowed for easier shipment of raw materials to factories and of finished goods to markets- development of Railroads during Industrial Revolution promoted factory system

1. Why did the Industrial Revolution occur in England?

Enclosure Acts led to increase in farming technology and new farming techniques (larger food supply)

England has a large supply of Iron and Coal

**Learning Goal 2**

1. What social changes resulted from industrialization?

Emergence of the working class and the middle class (greater inequality)

The end of slavery (William Wilberforce)

Changing gender roles as women enter the workforce

Increased urbanization

1. What economic changes resulted from industrialization?

Shift from agriculture-based economy to industry and commerce

New economic theories emerge (free-enterprise, communism, socialism)

Growth of capitalism

1. What political changes resulted from industrialization?

Labor movements & workers unions

Reform Legislation passed to address rights of the workers

* Child labor laws
* Factory safety
* Ending slavery
* Trade unions legalized

Right to vote extended to more males and beginning of women’s suffrage movements

1. How did industrialization change the lives of women, children, and families?

Proletariat

* Women and children become part of the workforce
* Women and children earned lower wages than men

Middle class

* Women & children do not work
* Women become consumers of manufactured goods for the household

**Learning Goal 3**

1. What are the origins and characteristics of the free-enterprise system?

Adam Smith, *Wealth of Nations*

Laissez Faire Economy - No government involvement in business

1. What are the origins and characteristics of the socialism?

Developed because the working class struggles and reformers wanted to address those problems

Some government involvement in business and also private ownership

1. What are the origins and characteristics of the communism?

Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels Communist Manifesto

Profits belong to workers, no social classes, no private property

**Learning Goal 4**

1. Describe the political motivations for imperialism.

Nationalism propelled competition for colonies (like in Africa) between European nations to be the most economically and politically powerful nation in Europe (and the world)

1. Describe social motivations for imperialism.

IDEOLOGICAL - Some Imperialists believed Non-Europeans were unable to rule themselves (White Man’s Burden)

* + - Social Darwinism (survival of the fittest) supported idea European cultural, technological superiority and right to rule over “weaker” societies and led to belief that Europeans had duty to “civilize” other societies
		- Racism: belief in European racial superiority

RELIGIOUS - Missionaries hoped to convert non-Christians to Christianity

1. Describe economic motivations for imperialism.

Industrialization allowed for mass production of commodities which in turn, created an increased demand for more natural resources, raw materials, and cheap labor to produce good and new markets to sell these goods.

New technology such as steamships, modern weapons, telegraph, and quinine (malaria med) allowed for further exploration

1. Why was European imperialism successful?

Military superiority and scientific advances allowed Europeans to dominate the peoples of Africa and Asia

**Learning Goal 5**

1. How did imperialism in the 19th century differ from previous forms of imperialism?

European countries were seeking economic dominance in the areas they were conquering

1. Why were the Panama and Suez canals built?

Decrease the time and money required to travel around the world making trade easier

1. Be able to locate the extent of major empires in the 19th century.

British Empire under Queen Victoria – Australia to Canada - “The sun never sets on the British Empire”

**Learning Goal 6**

1. Describe Europe’s role in China and the Opium wars

The British brought the Opium into China to use for trade instead of silver (which is all that China would accept as payment)

This marked the domination of China by foreign powers (esp. British)

Europeans wanted to gain trade advantages in China – (Spheres of Influence)

1. Describe how Europe changed the places they conquered.

Brought new technology, built new schools, railroads, and new roads but they also depleted the areas they conquered of natural resources with out replenishing them.

Spread Christianity and tried to civilize the “heathen” people

Changed the traditional cultures of Africa (cultural diffusion) by expecting them to assimilate to European culture

1. How did Japan respond to European Imperialism?

Japan was able to resist European Imperialism by cooperating with western powers