

Industrialization and Imperialism Test Review KEY

1. What were the results of the Enclosure Acts?
Farmland consolidated, increase in farming technology & techniques
2. What was the cottage system? Include its other name.
Pre-Industrial Revolution system of families creating handmade goods at home. Domestic System.
3. Identify the achievements of the following:
 - James Watt: patented & improved steam engine
 - Marie Curie: proved radioactivity; invented X ray, won Nobel Prize
 - Thomas Edison: electric light, allowed factories/homes to be lighted 24 hours a day
 - Louis Pasteur: developed germ theory & discovered heat could kill bacteria (pasteurization)
 - William Wilberforce: led the abolition movement in Great Britain
4. How did pasteurization impact the medical field?
Scientists could focus on stopping the spread of bacterial diseases
5. Why were railroads important in the Industrial Revolution?
Easier shipment of materials to factories & goods to cities
6. List four reasons why the Industrial Revolution started in England.
 - supply of coal & iron
 - new farming technology
 - colonies for access to raw materials
 - stable government
 - cheap labor available
7. List the impacts of industrialization & the start of the factory system.
Start of factory system, end of domestic system, urbanization, mass produced goods
8. What was steam power used for?
Running machines, trains, and steamboats
9. What social changes resulted from industrialization? *Think: social classes, slavery, cities...*
 - Working class/middle class social class divide
 - end of slavery
 - Changing gender roles
10. What economic changes resulted from industrialization?
Shift from agriculture to industry, new economic theories (socialism/communism), spread of capitalism
11. What caused the economic theory of socialism to develop during the Industrial Revolution?
Concern over working conditions in factories & social inequalities
12. Explain the reform efforts that resulted from industrialization in Britain.
 - Reform legislation: child labor laws, factory safety
 - Legalization of labor unions
13. How did industrialization change the lives of women, children, and families in Britain?

<u>Proletariat (Working Class)</u> Factory workers Earned less than men	<u>Middle Class</u> Women & children don't work Consumption of mass produced goods
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	14. Capitalism	15. Socialism	16. Communism
Founder(s)	Adam Smith (<i>Wealth of Nations</i>)	Robert Owen (<i>A New View of Society</i>)	Karl Marx & Friedrich Engels (<i>Communist Manifesto</i>)
Main Ideas/Description	-Laissez-faire -Individuals own private property -can invest for profit -liberty	-some gov. interference in market -some private property & businesses -mix liberty/equality	-no social classes -no private property -profits belong to the proletariat (workers) -equality

17. What does the term laissez-faire mean? Which economic system is associated with?
“Hands off” – government is not involved in business & the economy is run by an “invisible hand”. – Capitalism.
18. Describe the primary motivations for European imperialism, including political, social and economic.
- Nationalism
 - Social Darwinism & racism
 - Industrialization: needed raw materials & cheap labor
 - Enabled by new technology (steamships, modern weapons, telegraph...)
 - Missionaries spreading Christianity
19. Explain Social Darwinism.
Theory that individuals, groups, and peoples are subject to the same Darwinian laws of natural selection as plants and animals.
20. What was the Berlin Conference?
Meeting of European countries in which they divided Africa into colonies
21. What effects did advances in the medical field have on European imperialism?
Anti-malarial drugs like quinine enabled the Europeans to survive
22. How did industrialization impact European imperialism?
Increased demand for natural resources/raw materials from the colonies
23. 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
24. What is the purpose of the Panama and Suez canals?
Save time & money on shipping and travel between Europe & the colonies
25. Which nation & ruler had the largest empire in the 19th century? After what event did this person gain the title “Empress of India?”
Great Britain- Queen Victoria-became Empress of India following the sepoy rebellion. “The Sun Never Sets on the British Empire”
26. Describe Europe’s role in China and the Opium wars.
British brought the Opium into China to use for trade instead of silver (which is all that China would accept as payment) = marked the domination of China by foreign powers (esp. British)
Europeans wanted to gain trade advantages in China – (Spheres of Influence)
27. List effects of European imperialism on India, both negative and positive.
Brought new technology, built new schools, railroads, and new roads but they also depleted the areas they conquered of natural resources without replenishing them; spread Christianity
28. How did Japan respond to European imperialism?
Mostly cooperated with European powers, avoiding domination