Vocab	
Industrialism	a system marked by the building of factories and manufacturing, and employment in factories instead of in agricultural industries
Textiles	cloth, fabric, woven by machine
Urbanization	the process of an area becoming more urban and cities grow
Capital	money used to invest in businesses
Assembly line	production method that breaks down a job into separate tasks where one worker will do the same task over and over again
Socialism	an economic system where most businesses are public, government provides benefits to the poor, less economic inequality
Capitalism	an economic system where individuals own their businesses, free-market, little to no government intervention
Communism	a political/economic system where the government controls production and how products are distributed, equal wealth between citizens
Karl Marx	founder of communism, German revolutionary, wrote "Communist Manifesto" in 1848 with Freidrich Engels
Adam Smith	founder of capitalism, wrote "Wealth of Nations" which promoted division of labor and free trade
Industrial Revolution	the period from the mid-1700s to mid-1800s of rapid technological advancements, but marked by poor working conditions and low pay

Vocab (cont)	
Imperialism	the practice of one country controlling the government and economy of another country/territory
White Man's Burden	a poem written by Rudyard Kipling in 1899, said that it was a white man's responsibility to invade "uncivilized" Asian + African countries and teach them European culture
Social Darwinism	the belief that Europeans were superior by natural selection and they were better-fitted to survive
Sepoy Rebellion	in 1857, sepoys rebel against British soldiers and refuse British cartridges as a revolt against the British East India Company in control of India at the time
Opium War	a war that resulted in China being forced to open their ports, caused by the illegal opium smuggling to people addicted in China from British India
Meiji Restoration	overthrew shogun and gave power to emperor, modernizes Japan and introduces a new government like Germany's
Dollar diplomacy	the use of diplomacy by the USA to promote themselves as good trade partners by guaranteeing loans to important foreign countries
Nationalism	pride in and loyalty to one's nation or ethnic group

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Industrialism

Causes	Changes in farming - better farming methods lead to more crops with less labor, so less farm jobs, so a growing workforce for factories in the city
	Britain's resources and demand - large workforce, raw materials, and a growing demand for manufactured goods
	New inventions- spinning jenny, steam engine, Bessember furnace
Events	Child labour - children worked in coal mines, cotton mills, etc. in dangerous conditions and for low pay
	Invention of steam power - the introduction of steam power led to new developments in transportation, communication, and production
Results	More factories - long, tiring work for former farmworkers in factories
	Economic changes - new economic system called capitalism is developed, individuals own their own business and resources
	Improvements for the people - new inventions and tech, better wages, and developed industrial societies

Nationalism

Events	Political unrest - countries start wars to prove their superiority
	Gain independence - nations start to fight for independence, form separate countries, etc. Italy in 1871, Germany in 1870
Results	Independent countries
	International rivalries

Imperialism

Causes	Social Darwinism - the belief that Europeans were superior by natural selection, that they were chosen as the best to survive
	White Man's Burden - a poem by Rudyard Kipling, described that a white man had a responsibility to teach "uncivilized" Africans and Asians European culture
Events	
Berlin Conference - 1884	"Scramble for Africa" , European countries lay claim to most African countries, Liberia and Ethiopia stay independent
Meiji Restoration	overthrew shogun, samurai groups returned power to emperor because of disagreements about opening up trading ports, introduced a new government
Dollar diplomacy	the USA's method of guaranteeing foreign countries loans as a way to promote themselves as good economic partners
People	
Matthew C. Perry	sent to Japan to open their ports from America in 1853, forced Japan to start trading with western countries by show of military force

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