

Vocab		Vocab (cont)	
<b>Industrialism</b>	a system marked by the building of factories and manufacturing, and employment in factories instead of in agricultural industries	<b>Imperialism</b>	the practice of one country controlling the government and economy of another country/territory
<b>Textiles</b>	cloth, fabric, woven by machine	<b>White Man's Burden</b>	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
<b>Urbanization</b>	the process of an area becoming more urban and cities grow	<b>Social Darwinism</b>	the belief that Europeans were superior by natural selection and they were better-fitted to survive
<b>Capital</b>	money used to invest in businesses	<b>Sepoy Rebellion</b>	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
<b>Assembly line</b>	production method that breaks down a job into separate tasks where one worker will do the same task over and over again	<b>Opium War</b>	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
<b>Socialism</b>	an economic system where most businesses are public, government provides benefits to the poor, less economic inequality	<b>Meiji Restoration</b>	overthrew shogun and gave power to emperor, modernizes Japan and introduces a new government like Germany's
<b>Capitalism</b>	an economic system where individuals own their businesses, free-market, little to no government intervention	<b>Dollar diplomacy</b>	the use of diplomacy by the USA to promote themselves as good trade partners by guaranteeing loans to important foreign countries
<b>Communism</b>	a political/economic system where the government controls production and how products are distributed, equal wealth between citizens	<b>Nationalism</b>	pride in and loyalty to one's nation or ethnic group
<b>Karl Marx</b>	founder of communism, German revolutionary, wrote "Communist Manifesto" in 1848 with Friedrich Engels		
<b>Adam Smith</b>	founder of capitalism, wrote "Wealth of Nations" which promoted division of labor and free trade		
<b>Industrial Revolution</b>	the period from the mid-1700s to mid-1800s of rapid technological advancements, but marked by poor working conditions and low pay		



### 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, Bessemer 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

