| 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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