

CST REVIEW

**CLUSTER 2: INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION AND IMPERIALISM (Standards 10.3-10.4)**

**SEVEN REASONS WHY GREAT BRITAIN WAS THE FIRST COUNTRY TO INDUSTRIALIZE**

(Numbers 1-3 are known as the factors of production)

Industrialization is the process of developing machine production of goods.

1. Land
2. Capital
3. Labor Supply
4. Resources
5. Transportation system
6. Entrepreneurs
7. Governmental Support

<b>EFFECTS OF INDUSTRIALIZATION</b>	
<b>Size of Cities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Growth of factories, bringing job seekers to cities</li> <li>* Urban areas doubling, tripling, or quadrupling in size</li> <li>* Factories developing near sources of energy</li> <li>* Many new industrial cities specializing in certain industries</li> </ul>
<b>Living Conditions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* No sanitary codes or building controls</li> <li>* Lack of adequate housing, education, and police protection</li> <li>* Lack of running water and indoor plumbing</li> <li>* Frequent epidemics sweeping through slums</li> <li>* Eventually, better housing, healthier diets, and cheaper clothing</li> </ul>
<b>Working Conditions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Industrialization creating new jobs for workers</li> <li>* Workers trying to keep pace with machines</li> <li>* Factories dirty and unsanitary</li> <li>* Workers running dangerous machines for long hours in unsafe conditions</li> <li>* Harsh and severe factory discipline</li> <li>* Eventually, higher wages, shorter hours, and better working conditions</li> </ul>
<b>Emerging Social Classes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Growing middle class of factory owners, shippers, and merchants</li> <li>* Upper class of landowners and aristocrats resentful of rich middle class</li> <li>* Lower middle class of factory overseers and skilled workers</li> <li>* Workers overworked and underpaid</li> <li>* In general, a rising standard of living, with some groups excluded</li> </ul>
<b>Questions</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Which social class benefited most and which suffered most from industrialization?</li> <li>2. What were some of the advantages and disadvantages of industrialization?</li> </ol>

### INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION BRINGS CHANGE

Identify if the following changes are economic, social, or political. Please mark one only for each answer.

	Economic	Social	Political
1. New social classes emerged.			
2. New political philosophies erupted from the Industrial Revolution.			
3. The gap widened between industrialized nations and non-industrialized nations.			
4. New inventions like the railroad changed the way people transported goods and traveled.			
5. Many of the changes are present in today's society.			

### TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCES

1. Kay's flying shuttle helped speed up weaving.
2. Arkwright's water frame enabled more efficient weaving and created the need for factories.
3. The cotton gin sped up cleaning cotton.
4. The steam engine provided power for factories.

<b>CAPITALISM vs. MARXISM</b>	
<b>Capitalist Ideas (Adam Smith)</b>	<b>Marxist Ideas</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Progress results when individuals follow their own self interest</li> <li>• Businesses follow their own self-interest when they compete with one another the consumer's money.</li> <li>• Each producer tried to provide goods and services that are better and less expensive than those of competitors.</li> <li>• Consumers compete with one another to purchase the best goods at the lowest prices.</li> <li>• Market economy aims to produce the best products and the lowest prices</li> <li>• Government should not interfere in the economy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All great movements in history are the result of an economic class struggle.</li> <li>• The "haves" take advantage of the "have-nots."</li> <li>• The Industrial Revolution intensified the class struggle.</li> <li>• Workers are exploited by employers.</li> <li>• The labor or workers creates profit for employers.</li> <li>• The capitalist system will eventually destroy itself. The state will wither away as a classless society develops.</li> </ul>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Which ideas of Marxism seems to be a direct reaction to the Industrial Revolution?</li> <li>2. Which system of ideas seems dominant in the world today?</li> </ol>	

Using a Venn Diagram, please identify the similarities and differences between capitalism and Marxism.

**The Industrial Revolution**

- Economic Effects**
- New inventions and development of factories.
  - Rapidly growing industry in the 1800s
  - Increased production and higher demand for raw materials.
  - Growth of worldwide trade
  - Population explosion and a large labor force.
  - Exploitation of mineral resources
  - Highly developed banking and investment system.
  - Advances in transportation, agriculture, and communication

- Social Effects**
- Long hours worked by children in factories.
  - Increase in population of cities
  - Poor city planning
  - Loss of family stability
  - Expansion of middle class
  - Harsh conditions for laborers
  - Workers progress vs. laissez faire economic attitudes
  - Improved standard of living
  - Creation of new jobs
  - Encouragement of technological progress

- Political Effects**
- Child labor laws to end abuses
  - Reformers urging equal distribution of wealth
  - Trade unions
  - Social reform movements, such as utilitarianism, utopianism, socialism and Marxism
  - Reform bills in Parliament

<b>Movement</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Social Conditions</b>	<b>Artists</b>
<u>Romanticism</u>	Emotional approach	Common people in heroic fight against tyranny	Byron, Beethoven, Victor Hugo
<u>Realism</u>	Objective approach	Everyday working people & problems of industrial age	Balzac, Zola, Dickens, Courbet
<u>Impressionism</u>	Using light & color to catch the fleeting moment	A more positive view of urban, industrialized society	Manet, Monet, Degas, Renoir

**Europeans Enter Africa**

European Motives	External Forces
------------------	-----------------

- |                        |                            |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| * Nationalism          | * Maxim gun                |
| * Economic competition | * Railroads and steamships |
| * European racism      | * Cure for malaria         |
| * Missionary impulse   |                            |

**Imperialism Motives**

- Economic
- Cultural
- Exploratory
- Social
- Political
- Religious



**Internal Forces**

- Variety of cultures and languages
- Low level of technology
- Ethnic strife

**SKILLBUILDER:**  
**Interpreting Charts**

1. Which two of the internal forces were connected with each other? Explain.
2. Which of the European motives do you believe was the most powerful? Explain.

<b>IMPERIALISM</b>		
<b>Forms of Imperialism</b>	<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Example</b>
Colony	A country or region governed internally by a foreign power.	Somaliland in East Africa was a French colony.
Protectorate	A country or territory with its own internal government but under the control of an outside power.	Britain established a protectorate over the Niger River delta.
Sphere of Influence	An area in which an outside power claims exclusive investment or trading privileges.	Liberia was under the sphere of influence of the United States.
Economic Imperialism	Independent but less developed nations controlled by private business interests rather than by other governments.	The Dole Fruit company controlled Pineapple trade in Hawaii.
1. Which two forms are guided by interests in business or trade?		
2. What is the difference between a protectorate and a colony?		

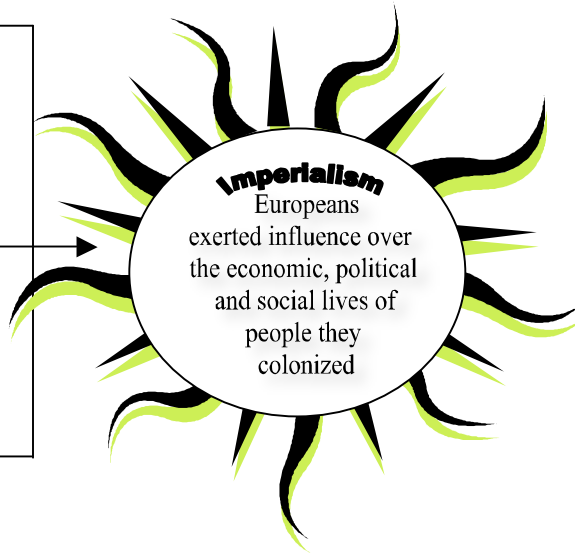
<b>MANAGEMENT METHODS</b>	
<b>Indirect Control</b>	<b>Direct Control</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local government officials were used</li> <li>Limited self-rule</li> <li>Goal: to develop future leaders</li> <li>Government institutions are based on European styles but may have local rules</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Foreign officials brought in to rule</li> <li>No self-rule</li> <li>Goal: assimilation</li> <li>Government institutions are based only on European Styles</li> </ul>
Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>British colonies such as Nigeria, India, Burma</li> <li>U. S. Colonies on Pacific islands</li> </ul>	Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>French colonies such as Somaliland, Vietnam</li> <li>German colonies such as Tanganyika</li> <li>Portuguese colonies such as Angola</li> </ul>
1. In which management method are the people less empowered to rule themselves?	
2. In what ways are the two management methods different?	

<b>RESISTANCE TO IMPERIALISM</b>			
<b>Africa</b>	<b>Muslim Lands</b>	<b>India</b>	<b>Southeast Asia</b>
Armed resistance all over the continent	Attempts at modernization	Armed rebellion & information of nationalist parties	Armed resistance in some areas; modernization in others

# The New Imperialism, 1850-1914

## CAUSES

- Nationalism**  
To gain power, European nations compete for colonies and trade.
- Economic Competition**  
Demand for raw materials and new markets, spurs a search for colonies.
- Missionary Spirit**  
Europeans believe they must spread their Christian teachings to the world.



## EFFECTS

- Colonization**  
Europeans control land and people in areas of Africa, Asia, and Latin America.
- Colonial Economics**  
Europeans control trade in the colonies and set up dependent cash-crop economies.
- Christianization**  
Christianity spread to Africa, India, and Asia.

## Transformations Around the Globe

- China**
- Fails to prevent Britain from pursuing illegal opium trade in 1839 **Opium War**
  - Deals with internal unrest during almost two decades of Hong Xiuguan's **Taiping Rebellion**
  - Attempts to build self-sufficiency during 1860s in **self-strengthening movement**
  - Violently opposes foreigners in 1900 **Boxer Rebellion**
  - Begins to establish **constitutional government** in 1908

- Japan**
- Signs 1854 **Treaty of Kangawa**, opening Japanese ports to foreign trade
  - Modernizes based on Western models during **Meiji era** (1867-1912)
  - Fights 1894 **Sino-Japanese War** seeking control of Korea
  - Wages 1904 **Russo-Japanese War** seeking control of Manchuria
  - Annexes **Korea** in 1910



- Latin America**
- Depends on **exports** to fuel economy
  - Receives much **foreign investment**
  - Gains U. S military support in 1898 **Spanish-American War**
  - Becomes crossroads of world trade when U. S. completes **Panama Canal** in 1914

- Mexico**
- Fights to hold **Texas territory** from U. S. colonialism (1835-1845)
  - Tries to establish a national identity in the Early 1850s under Benito Juarez's **La Reforma**
  - Overcomes **French occupation** in 1867
  - Stages the **Mexican Revolution** in 1910

**CLUSTER 2 VOCABULARY**  
**Standard 10.3**

Students analyze the effects of the Industrial Revolution in England, France, Germany, Japan and the United States. Identify how each term is connected to the Industrial Revolution.

Adam Smith	
bourgeoisie	
capital	
capitalism	
communism	
cottage industry	
crop rotation	
enclosure	
entrepreneur	
factors of production	
factory	
immigration/migration	
Industrial Revolution	
industrialization	
Karl Marx	
labor	
<i>laissez faire</i>	
marxism	
middle class	
natural resources	
proletariat	
romanticism	
rural/urban	
socialism	
urbanization	
utopianism	

**CLUSTER 2 VOCABULARY**  
**Standard 10.4**

Students analyze patterns of global change in the era of New Imperialism in at least two of the following regions or countries: Africa, Southeast Asia, China, India, Latin America and the Philippines.

Identify how each term is connected to New Imperialism.

Berlin Conference	
Colonialism	
Direct rule	
Imperialism	
Imperialism motives	
Indirect rule	
Nationalism	
Racism	
Social Darwinism	
White Man's Burden	