

UNIT 4 – CHAPTER 18 – REVOLUTIONS OF INDUSTRY – STUDY GUIDE

KEY TERMS:

Industrial Revolution	18 th C. Agricultural Revolution	mass production
division of labor	mechanization	steam engine
business cycle	laissez-faire	utopian socialism
socialism	labor unions	Karl Marx
proletariat	bourgeoisie	<i>caudillo</i>
Crimean War	dependent development	Labour Party
lower middle class	Latin American export boom	middle-class values
populism	Indian cotton textiles	progressivism

REVIEW QUESTIONS:

1. What caused the Industrial Revolution? In what respects did the roots of the Industrial Revolution lie with Europe? In what ways did that transformation have global roots?
2. What was distinctive about Britain that may help to explain its status as the breakthrough point of the Industrial Revolution?
3. What were the key innovations that increased productivity and drove industrialization? How did they affect the world economy?
4. What was the impact (positive and negative effects) of these changes on the society and the environment of the industrializing countries?
5. How did the Industrial Revolution affect the relations between the industrialized and non-industrialized parts of the world?
6. How did Karl Marx understand the Industrial Revolution? In what ways did his ideas have an impact in the industrializing world of the nineteenth century?
7. How did industrialization contribute to the socialist and labor movements?
8. In what ways and with what impact was Latin America linked to the global economy of the nineteenth century?

UNIT 4 "Big Picture" – Chapters 24 AND 28

1. What was **revolutionary** about the Industrial Revolution?
2. What was common to the process of industrialization everywhere, and in what ways did it vary from place to place?
3. What did humankind gain from the Industrial Revolution, and what did it lose?
4. In what ways might the Industrial Revolution be understood as a global rather than simply a European phenomenon?