

## CHAPTERS 24 & 28 – EARLY INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION / NEW POWER BALANCE

### KEY TERMS:

#### Chapter 24

Industrial Revolution  
division of labor  
telegraph  
positivism

18<sup>th</sup> C. Agricultural Revolution  
mechanization  
business cycle

mass production  
steam engine  
laissez-faire  
utopian socialism

#### Chapter 28

socialism  
Victorian Age  
nationalism  
Giuseppe Garibaldi  
Meiji Restoration

labor unions  
"separate spheres"  
liberalism  
Otto von Bismarck

Karl Marx  
cult of domesticity  
anarchists  
Charles Darwin  
proletariat

### 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 industrialization contribute to the socialist and labor movements?
7. How was nationalism transformed from a revolutionary to a conservative ideology?
8. How did the forces of nationalism affect the major powers of Europe?
9. Why do we call certain countries "Great Powers" but not others?

### 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?