

## Industrialism and Empire KUD chart

Know	Understand	Do
<p>Industrial Revolution- Great increase in machine production that began in England in the 18th century</p> <p>Enclosure- Large closed-in field for farming</p> <p>crop rotation- Planting a different crop in a different field each year</p> <p>industrialization- Process of developing machine production of goods</p> <p>factors of production- Conditions needed to produce goods and services</p> <p>factory- Building where goods are made</p> <p>entrepreneur- Person who organizes, manages, and takes on the financial risk of a business</p> <p>enterprise</p> <p>urbanization- City building and the movement of people to cities</p> <p>middle class- A social class of skilled workers, professionals, business people, and wealthy farmers</p> <p>stock- Right of ownership in a company called a corporation</p> <p>corporation- Business owned by stockholders who share in its profits but are not responsible for its debts</p> <p>laissez faire- Economic theory that argues that governments should not interfere with business affairs</p> <p>Adam Smith- Philosopher who defended laissez faire economics</p> <p>Capitalism- Economic system in which people invest money to make a profit</p> <p>Utilitarianism- Belief that an idea is only as good as it is useful</p> <p>Socialism- Belief that businesses should be run for the benefit of society as a whole</p> <p>Karl Marx- Economic thinker who wrote about a radical form of socialism</p> <p>Communism- Form of socialism in which all production is owned by the people</p> <p>Union- Organized groups of workers that bargain with business owners to get better pay and working conditions</p> <p>Strike- Organized refusal to work</p> <p>Imperialism- Control by a strong nation over a weaker nation</p> <p>Racism- Belief that one race is superior to others</p> <p>Social Darwinism- Use of Charles Darwin's ideas about evolution to explain human societies</p> <p>Berlin Conference - Meeting at which Europeans agreed on rules for colonizing Africa</p> <p>Shaka- Zulu chief who created a large centralized state</p> <p>Opium War – War between Britain and China over the opium trade</p> <p>extraterritorial rights- Rights of foreign residents to follow the laws of their own government rather than those of the host country</p> <p>sphere of influence- Area in which a foreign nation controls trade and investment</p> <p>Open Door Policy- Policy proposed by the United States giving all nations equal opportunities to trade in China</p> <p>Boxer Rebellion - Rebellion aimed at ending foreign influence in China</p> <p>Treaty of Kanagawa- Treaty between the United States and Japan opening trade between the two nations</p> <p>Meiji era- Period of rule by Emperor Mutsuhito from 1867 to 1912</p> <p>Russo–Japanese War – War between Russia and Japan fought in 1904</p> <p>Annexation- Adding of territory</p>	<p>From the spinning jenny to the locomotive train, there was an explosion of inventions and technological advances. These improvements paved the way for the Industrial Revolution.</p> <p>The Industrial Revolution started in England and soon spread to other countries.</p> <p>The global power balance shifted after the Industrial Revolution. This shift occurred because industrialized nations dominated the rest of the world.</p> <p>The Industrial Revolution transformed economic systems. In part, this was because nations dramatically changed the way they produced and distributed goods.</p> <p>The factory system changed the way people lived and worked, introducing a variety of problems.</p> <p>The Industrial Revolution led to economic, social, and political reforms.</p> <p>During the 19th and early 20th centuries, Western powers divided Africa and colonized large areas of Asia.</p> <p>Ignoring the claims of African ethnic groups, kingdoms, and city-states, Europeans established colonies.</p> <p>During the 19th and early 20th centuries, Great Britain, other European nations, the United States, and Japan sought political and economic influence over other countries.</p> <p>Imperialism brought new religions, philosophies, and technological innovations to East Asia and Latin America. People in these areas resisted some Western ideas and adopted or adapted others.</p> <p>Both China and Japan struggled to deal with foreign influence and to modernize.</p> <p>Western economic and military pressure forced China to open to foreign trade and influence.</p> <p>Japan followed the model of imperialism by industrializing and expanding its foreign influence.</p>	<p>Identify locations we discussed in this unit on maps of Europe and the world.</p> <p>Use your knowledge and given data to answer questions about the 19<sup>th</sup> century using maps, graphs, and charts.</p> <p>Be prepared to write short essays on the problems and successes of industrialization and imperialism.</p>