Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Due/Test Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Unit 8 Study Guide: Industrialism, Imperialism**

ANSWER the questions for each section. KNOW the people/vocabulary.

(There’s a matching activity on the back that will help you study)

**The Industrial Revolution (Chapter 21, Sections 1 and 2)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Vocabulary:** | **Questions:** |
| Industrial RevolutionEnclosure MovementFactors of ProductionCottage IndustryAssembly LineUrbanization | Why was Great Britain in the 1700s ideally suited to be the birthplace of the Industrial Revolution? Pg. 633-35What happened to cottage industries as the making of goods became industrialized? Pg. 635-636Describe mass production AND its effects Pg. 645Why did people migrate to cities during the Industrial Revolution? Pg. 673 |

**The Age of Imperialism (Chapter 25, Sections 1, 2, 3, 4)**

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| --- | --- |
| **Vocabulary:** | **Questions:** |
| ImperialismSocial DarwinismBritish East India  CompanySepoy MutinyBoxer RebellionSino-Japanese WarUnequal TreatiesRusso-Japanese WarBerlin ConferenceSpanish American  WarManifest DestinyMonroe DoctrineRoosevelt Corollary | What are the motives of European imperialism? Pg. 757What are the three forms of imperialism? Pg. 742What two factors set the stage for European imperialism in Asia and Africa? Pg. 742What role did the British East India Company play in British imperialism in India? Pg. 742Why did Great Britain go to war over the sale of illegal drugs AND what was the impact/effect(s) of this war? Pg. 746-7What do the Sepoy Mutiny and Boxer Rebellion have in common? Pgs. 742, 749, and your brainWhat did the Meiji emperor believe was the best way to build Japan’s strength AND what reforms did he enact? Pg. 750-751Which scientific advances in Europe made traveling and controlling Africa easier? Pg. 758What was the purpose of the Berlin Conference AND how did it cause further conflict? Pg. 758Describe the ways the United States gained control over more territory in the late 1800s and 1900s. pg. 764 |

**Unit 8 People/Vocabulary**

**Match the letter of the people/term to the correct definition.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| People/Vocabulary | Definitions |
| **Industrial Revolution:** a. Industrial Revolutionb. Enclosure Movementc. Factors of Productiond. Cottage Industrye. Assembly Linef. Urbanizationg. Jethro Tull**Imperialism:**a. Imperialismb. Social Darwinismc. British East India  Companyd. Sepoy Mutinye. Boxer Rebellionf. Sino-Japanese Warg. Unequal Treatiesh. Russo-Japanese Wari. Berlin Conferencej. Spanish American  Wark. Manifest Destinyl. Monroe Doctrinem. Roosevelt Corollary | \_\_\_\_\_. The migration of people from rural areas to cities. \_\_\_\_\_. A period of rapid growth in the use of machines in manufacturing and production. \_\_\_\_\_. A mass-production process in which a product is moved forward through many work stations where workers perform specific tasks. \_\_\_\_\_. The process of fencing in small fields to create large farms\_\_\_\_\_. Inventor of the seed drill\_\_\_\_\_. Making goods at home by hand with your own equipment\_\_\_\_\_. The basic resources for industrialization. \_\_\_\_\_. A rebellion of Hindu and Muslim soldiers against the British in India. \_\_\_\_\_. Extending the rule/authority of one country over foreign peoples\_\_\_\_\_. A belief shared by many Americans in the mid-1800s that the U.S. should expand from the Atlantic to Pacific Oceans\_\_\_\_\_. A document forbidding further colonization in the Americas and declaring any attempt to be an act of hostility toward the U.S.\_\_\_\_\_. A belief shared by many Americans in the mid-1800s that the United States should expand from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans.\_\_\_\_\_. A war between Russia and Japan over control of Manchuria and Korea\_\_\_\_\_. A meeting of European nations over the colonization of Africa; Africa was not invited to the conference. \_\_\_\_\_. An addition to the Monroe Doctrine that pledged to use U.S. military force to prevent European interference in Latin America\_\_\_\_\_. An application of Charles Darwin’s scientific theories of survival of the fittest to the struggle between nations and races. \_\_\_\_\_. A siege of a foreign settlement in Beijing by Chinese nationalists who were angry at foreign investments in China. \_\_\_\_\_. A war fought between Spain and the United States; the US won and gained control of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines.\_\_\_\_\_. Means “let do” – the idea that the government should not regulate businesses and let the economy run freely\_\_\_\_\_. Trade treaties that China signed under pressure of invasion and gave trade benefits to Western powers |