

# Heimler's History

## Video Guide - Unit 5 WHAP Review (c. 1750-1900 CE)—Revolutions

Written by Eileen Orzoff Baranyk

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS	EXTRA INFO
<b>The Industrial Revolution Overview</b>		
1. Why was the Industrial Revolution such a big deal?	It literally changed the entire world from the way people think, to where they work, and social structures. It inspired waves of nationalism that had serious effects on colonies and their chances for independence. After the agricultural revolution around 10,000 BCE, this was the next biggest change the world had seen.	<b>Learning Objective 5.5.F</b> Railroads, steamships, and the telegraph made exploration, development, and communication possible in interior regions globally, which led to increased trade and migration.
2. What was the Industrial Revolution?	It was the introduction of machine manufacturing and industry and transformed the world from one based on agrarian/handicraft economies to one based on industrial production in factories.	<b>Learning Objective 5.5.F</b> The “first industrial revolution” (1740-1860) focused on coal, iron and cotton. The “second industrial revolution” (1860-1900) led to new methods in the production of steel, chemicals, electricity and precision machinery.
3. What led to the creation of factory systems?	New innovations like the Spinning Jenny and the Water Frame which were first powered by moving water and then steam, required space and money. Entrepreneurs put several into the same space and the factory was born. It also helped that parts could be replaced instead of whole machines, thanks to Eli Whitney. This also meant the artisans were no longer needed.	<b>Learning Objective 5.3.D</b> The development of the factory system concentrated production in a single location and led to an increasing degree of specialization of labor, contributing to industrialization. <b>Learning Objective 5.5.F</b> This helps to explain how technology shaped economic production over time. The development of machines, including steam engines and the internal combustion engine (found in cars) made it possible to take advantage of both existing and vast newly discovered resources of energy found in fossil fuels like coal and oil. This was considered a fossil fuel revolution and it greatly increased the energy available to human societies.
4. Why were unskilled workers more likely to find work during the Industrial Revolution?	Workers on assembly lines were responsible for a single part of whatever was produced and they did the same task over and over again. Workers no longer made a full product from start to finish.	
5. What did industrialization mean for the consumer?	Because products could be made quickly prices went down, which meant average people could buy more stuff and factory owners became very wealthy.	<b>5. Learning Objective 5.7.H &amp; 5.10.K</b> The development of industrial capitalism led to increased standards of living for some, and to continued improvement in

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		<p>manufacturing methods that increased the availability, affordability, and variety of consumer goods.</p> <p>This is a good example of the extent to which industrialization brought change from 1750-1900.</p>
<p>6. What new economic theory became the driving force in European countries? Describe it.</p>	<p>Capitalism. Some scholars say that Joint Stock companies were the earliest vestiges of Capitalism because private individuals could invest in them and make a profit. Adam Smith's <i>On the Wealth of Nations</i> described a system where governments were not involved in the economy. Instead, an "invisible hand" guided the market based on supply and demand. This was called <i>Laissez-Faire</i> ("Leave alone") economics. There was also a belief that infinite amounts of wealth could be created by simply letting businessmen make decisions about how to invest their money without government interference.</p>	<p><b>6. Learning Objective 5.7.H</b></p> <p>The development of economic systems, ideologies, and institutions contributed to changes from 1750-1900. For example, Western European countries began abandoning mercantilism and adopting free trade policies promoted by Adam Smith. The global nature of trade and production also led to large-scale transnational businesses that relied on new practices in banking and finance such as the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (HSBC) and the expansion of the Stock Market (which really began in the 17th century to fund Joint-Stock Companies).</p>
<p>7. Why did the Industrial Revolution begin in England?</p>	<p>England had the necessary resources for mechanization like iron and coal close to the surface and abundant waterways for the transportation of goods.</p>	<p><b>7. Learning Objective 5.3.D</b></p> <p>This helps to explain how environmental factors contributed to Industrialization from 1750-1900. Other factors that contributed to the growth of industrial production and eventually resulted in the Industrial Revolution included: urbanization, improved agricultural productivity due to early mechanization in farm equipment and the enclosure act that privatized lands for farming. Additionally, the English government believed in legal protections for private property, and due to many colonies, the English had access to foreign resources like raw materials. Lastly, the accumulation of wealth in Britain from earlier overseas ventures.</p>
<p>8. Where did industrialization spread to?</p>	<p>The United States, Russia and Japan are good examples.</p>	<p><b>8. Learning Objective 5.4.E</b></p> <p>This helps to explain how the locations of production have developed and changed over time. As new methods of industrial production became more common in</p>

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		parts of northwestern Europe, the spread to other parts of Europe and the United States, Russia and Japan.
9. Why was there resistance to Industrialization in China during the Qing Dynasty and in the Ottoman Empire?	Some viewed industrialization as westernization.	<p><b>9. Learning Objective 5.6.G</b> Different states and empires tried a variety of economic strategies to try to keep up with Europe's booming economy. Some promoted their own state sponsored visions of industrialization. For example in China, they tried the Self-Strengthening movement led by Empress Cixi. The goal was to industrialize, but due to resistance from landowners and other traditional elites in the Qing dynasty the program did not move quickly enough and the goods it produced were inferior to those found in Europe.</p> <p><b>Learning Objective 5.8.I</b> In response to the expansion of industrializing states, some governments in Asia and Africa including the Ottoman Empire and Qing China sought to reform and modernize their economies and militaries. Reform efforts were often resisted by some members of government of established elite groups. Another example of this was the Tanzimat reforms of the Ottoman Empire. The Ottomans were losing territory to nationalist uprisings. The British tried to halt this because they feared that Russia would take over Ottoman lands and become too strong. This resulted in a free trade deal between the British and Ottomans to increase imports and exports. Along with that liberal ideologies were put into place with the Tanzimat reforms such as greater individual freedoms for non-Muslims. Another part of the Tanzimat was state sponsored industrialization. However, the Ulama (religious scholars) saw this as a loss of Islamic culture and when a conservative Sultan came to power he pushed back all reforms.</p> <p><b>Learning Objective 5.10.K</b></p>

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<b>Social Changes</b>		
10. Who was a part of the growing working class?	Those who worked in factories.	<b>10-12. Learning Objective 5.9.J</b> Industrialization caused changes in existing social hierarchies and standards of living. Middle class women who did not need to work were increasingly limited to roles in the household or roles focused on child development.
11. Who was a part of the growing Middle Class?	Those who worked in offices or managed factory workers. They came to be known as “white collar” workers.	
12. Who was the new elite class?	Factory owners who were replacing those whose status was linked to birth and landownership. Sometimes this new elite were called the bourgeoisie.	
13. What was the life of the working class like?	They worked 14-16 hours a day, and ate most of their meals at the factory away from their families. Conditions in the factories were unsafe and pay was very low.	<b>Learning Objective 5.8.I</b> This helps to explain the causes of calls for changes in industrial societies from 1750-1900. <b>Learning Objective 5.9.J</b> The rapid urbanization that accompanied global capitalism at times led to a variety of challenges, including pollution, poverty, increased crime, public health crises, housing shortages and insufficient infrastructure to accommodate urban growth. These all impacted the lives of the working class more than any other group and added to their misery.
14. Why did factory owners employ so many women?	Women could be paid less than men.	<b>Learning Objective 5.10.K</b> This is a good example of the extent to which industrialization brought change from 1750-1900.
<b>Responses to the Industrial Revolution</b>		
15. What methods were used by the working class to fight for better conditions?	15. They joined labor unions to make their voices more powerful as a collective. Labor unions fought for and won the creation of a fair minimum wage for workers, limited work hours, and the five day work week.	<b>15-16. Learning Objective 5.8.I</b> This helps to explain the causes and effects of calls for changes in industrial societies from 1750-1900. In response to the social and economic changes brought about industrial capitalism some governments, organizations and

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		<p>individuals promoted various types of political (expanding the vote), social (limiting child labor), educational (public schools for children) and urban reforms (sanitation). Many workers organized themselves into labor unions to improve labor conditions, limit hours, and gain higher wages. Workers' movements and political parties (like the Labour party in England) emerged in different areas, promoting alternative visions of society.</p>
<p>16. What was Karl Marx's critique of industrial society and how did he propose to fix it?</p>	<p>16. He felt the hierarchical class system in which the upper classes exploited the lower classes was a problem. His solution was communism, which advocated a classless society that shared all wealth equally. He felt the working class, the proletariat, should control the means of production, not the bourgeoisie who got rich off of their labor. He provided a series of steps that could make this happen that he called "Scientific Socialism." Since he knew the Bourgeoisie would not just hand over factories he felt this would have to happen by the means of a violent and bloody revolution</p>	<p><b>Learning Objective 5.8.I</b> Discontent with established power structures encouraged the development of various ideologies including those espoused by Karl Marx, and the ideas of socialism and communism.</p> <p><b>Learning Objective 5.10.K</b> This is a good example of the extent to which industrialization brought change from 1750-1900.</p>
<p><b>The Enlightenment and Political Change</b></p>		
<p>17. What was the Enlightenment?</p>	<p>17. An intellectual movement in the 17th and 18th centuries that emphasized reason and individualism over tradition.</p>	<p><b>17-18. Learning Objective 5.1.A</b> This helps to explain the intellectual and ideological context in which revolutions swept the Atlantic world from 1750-1900. Enlightenment Philosophers applied new ways of understanding and empiricist (scientific) approaches to both the natural world and human relationships. Philosophers developed new political ideas about the individual, natural rights, and the social contract. <b>Learning Objective 5.1.A</b> Enlightenment philosophers also reexamined the role that religion played in public life and emphasized the importance of reason. This was a</p>
<p>18. What political ideas were proposed by the philosophers of the Enlightenment?</p>	<p>18. All people had natural rights on the basis of their being human. For John Locke these were life, liberty and property. John Locke also introduced the idea of a social contract between governments and the people that they led. The social contract was that the people would give the government the right to rule in return for protection of their natural rights. If the government failed to carry out their part of the contract the people were within their right to</p>	

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	<p>overthrow the government. This led many places to create constitutional governments. Voting (or the franchise) was also important to philosophers. They felt it would give people a real voice in the government. In this time frame the vote was given to non-landowners and eventually to working class men.</p>	<p>change from previous era where most people depended on authorities determinations on what was true or right. Philosophers wanted evidence and proof. They felt that religion should be a private matter and some denounced it altogether. But all agreed that it did not have a place in politics, as can be seen by the doctrine of separation of Church and State in the United States.</p> <p><b>Learning Objective 5.1.B</b>          Additionally, the Enlightenment affected societies over time. Its ideas and religious ideals influenced various reform movements that contributed to the expansion of rights, as seen in expanded suffrage (the franchise), the abolition of slavery ( 19th century), and the end of serfdom (in Russia). Demands for women's suffrage and emergent feminism challenged political and gender hierarchies. One of the best known advocates for women's rights was Mary Wollstonecraft's <i>Vindication of the Rights of Women</i> where she argued for women to be educated, participate in politics and be able to support themselves financially.</p>
<p>19. How and where did these political ideas lead to actual revolutions?</p>	<p>19. In 1776 the British colonies of North America rebelled against the British government, in part, because they felt their natural rights were being violated. By 1783 they had won their independence. In 1789, the French were inspired by the Americans to overthrow their king Louis XVI and establish a republic in which the people had the power. In 1791 Haitians rose up against the French government as well winning their independence in 1804. This revolution was very different though because in the end the large enslaved population started their own country, making it the most successful slave rebellion in history.</p>	<p><b>19. Learning Objective 5.2.C</b>          This helps to explain the causes and effects of various revolutions from 1750-1900.</p> <p>The 18th century marked the beginning of an intense period of revolution and rebellion against existing governments, leading to the establishment of new nation-states around the world.</p> <p>Part of what motivated these revolutions was the growing sense of commonality based on language, religion, social customs and territory. This could be harnessed by governments to foster a sense of unity - as it was by revolutionary governments.</p> <p><b>Learning Objective 5.1.A</b></p>

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		<p>Nationalism became a major force in shaping the historical development of states and empires.</p> <p><b>Learning Objective 5.2.C</b> Discontent with monarchist and imperial rule encouraged the development of systems of government and various ideologies including democracy in the United States and 19th century liberalism, which is rooted in the ideas of Enlightenment philosophers.</p> <p>Later, national identity would influence new states to unify fragmented regions like the Unification of Germany and Italy in the mid-19th century.</p> <p>Other documents where the ideas of Enlightenment philosophers were reflected include the American “Declaration of Independence,” the French “Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen” and Simon Bolivar’s “Letter from Jamaica” on the eve of the Latin American Revolutions. These documents influenced resistance to existing political authority, often in pursuit of independence and democratic ideas.</p>
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