THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION (1750-1914)

I. ________________ _______________- transition from human and animal power to machines and new technologies
   A. _____________ Revolution- use of new technology and ______________ on farms
      1. Greatly increased __________ _________, and along with medical advances, led to huge __________ increase
   B. The _______ Engine- built by James _______ in the 1770s
      1. Provided power for the _______ (clothing) and _______ mining industries, also farm & transportation machines
   C. _______ Industry- in 1850s Henry _____________ developed the Bessemer process, created strong, inexpensive steel
      1. Coal & steel industries provided tremendous power but required huge __________ operations & caused __________
   D. Because of its business-oriented culture and government ______ _______ took the lead in industrialization, soon spread to __________ Europe, and the ____ (early 1800s)
      1. By late 1800s, _______________ nations dominated non-industrialized nations throughout the world

II. Inventors and ________________ developed modern industry
   A. Electric Power- people learned to use ______________
      1. Michael _____________ built the first _____________ in 1831
      2. Thomas _____________ invented many devices including the _______________ in 1879, and Nikola _________ pioneered electric power plants & components in the 1880s, which made mass distribution of electric power possible
   B. Advances in ________________ speed improvements
      1. In 1837 Samuel _________ invented the _____________ - sent messages through __________ impulses
      2. Alexander Graham _________ built the _____________ in 1876
      3. Guglielmo _________ built the _________ in 1895
   C. Transportation Advances- construction of roads, canals, & __________ increased economic activity, industrial power
      1. George Stephenson improved the _______ and developed Britain’s first railroad in 1825
      2. Late 1800s development of the __________ ____________ engine, led to the automobile & ____ industries
      3. Orville & Wilbur _______ invented the ______________ in 1903
   D. New Methods of Production- Eli _________ developed __________ parts (helped workers produced goods faster)
      1. Early 1900s, automaker Henry _________ made efficiency improvements to the factory system with the _____________ line
E. _____________ Industrialization- huge businesses with many
investors called __________________ developed, some totally
dominated an industry leading to a _____________

III. _________ of rapid industrialization in the early to mid-1800s
A. __________ explosion- because of farm machines & population increase, millions
moved to _________ (urbanization)
   1. Large cities suffered from inadequate ________ systems,
crowded and unsafe ___________, pollution, labor unrest,
epidemics of crime and disease
B. Working Conditions- often whole families were forced to work
_____ hour days for ______ _______, factories very unsafe
C. The Industrial Revolution led to systems of modern __________
   1. Adam _________ - wrote Wealth of Nations (1776), explained modern
   _________ - means of production and property owned & run by private
citizens (not the government)
   a. Capitalism based on a ____________ government philosophy (let the
   economy run itself), competition, and profit motive ($), ideas embraced in US
   & W. Europe
   2. By mid-1800s _____________ developed- government should control economy,
   redistribute wealth through social _________ programs, embraced by working
   poor
   3. Karl _______ believed poor workers needed a violent _____________ to gain
   control of the economy and the means of production
      a. The Communist Manifesto (1848) described _____________
         -workers collectively own all property/ means of production,
         share equally all ________ in a society without social
classes, ideas largely rejected until 20th century

IV. Responses to the Industrial Revolution- people demanded reforms and better living
conditions for all
A. Rise of labor ________ - once legalized, many workers joined, had the power to
__________ (all workers stopped working at once), gained better working conditions
from business owners
B. Through the late 1800s & early 1900s governments passed ________ which enforced
various reforms
   1. Factories became safer, people worked ________ hours, wages __________
      (minimum wage), millions moved from poor to ________ class
   2. Cities became safer with ________/fire departments, & cleaner through public
      _________ projects, people lived longer
   3. Child labor reduced/eliminated, children provided free public ____________ in
      industrialized nations by the late 1800s
   4. Workers gained more time for leisure activities such as: music concerts, radio,
      movies, bike riding, and ________ (baseball in America, soccer in Europe)
Toward the Modern Age (1776-1917)

I. _______________ & Cultural Advances in the Industrial Age

A. Biology and Medicine- scientists used the _______________ to study cells and identify microorganisms (_______ theory of disease)
   1. Louis _________ - developed pasteurization, process killed bacteria (1860s), led to new antiseptics and ________ to fight disease

B. Charles __________ wrote The Origin of Species (1859), developed the theory of _______________ - idea that all life evolved, based on natural selection (survival of the fittest) and mutations

C. Chemistry and Physics- scientists discovered all matter made of _____, developed the __________ ________ of elements
   1. Albert ____________- wrote that time/space are related & energy/matter are interchangeable- theory of _______________ (1905)

D. Art & Literature- early 1800s influenced by ________________ which emphasized emotion/imagination, later influenced by _________, which focused on everyday life
   1. People were inspired by the poetry and literature of Lord Byron, Mary Shelley, Johann Wolfgang von __________ and Charles Dickens, the art of Pierre-Auguste Renoir and Vincent van Gogh, and the music of Ludwig van _____________ and Richard Wagner

II. Inspired by the American and French Revolutions, people in ________ America fought to break from __________ rule

A. Toussaint ____________, a former slave, led a successful slave rebellion on the French-held island of ________ (1791-1803)

B. Local leaders fought the unfair ________ system & Spanish rule
   1. Simon __________ and Jose de ____________ defeated Spanish army, created independent states in ___________ (1811-1831)

C. Father Miguel ____________- proclaimed Mexican independence from Spain (Sept. 16, 1810), began 11 years of revolutionary struggle
   1. Mexico achieved independence in 1821, but was hurt by civil wars, corruption, & control by a series of __________
   2. Mexico lost territory after wars with ________ (1835-36) & the ______ (1846-48), & was invaded & ruled by France from 1862-1867
      a. Mexicans victorious at __________ (May 5, 1862), but French forces soon seized control, Mexico regained independence in 1867 under President Benito ____________
   3. Another Mexican Revolution (1910-1920) resulted in
with the Constitution of 1917 (new government reduced power of Catholic Church, distributed ________ to the poor)

III. Growth & Development of ____________ in the Victorian Age

A. By Queen _________’s rule (1837-1901), Great Britain’s government controlled by the ________ who was appointed by the political party that controlled Parliament (Liberal or Conservative)

B. Era of _____ - laws passed to protect workers and extend democracy
   1. Voting rights reforms achieved near universal male ____________ (all men could vote) by 1885
   2. The Suffragists, led by Emmeline ______________, protested for voting rights for women (British women not given full voting rights until 1928)

C. British Empire expanded to include: ____________, ________, ____________, New Zealand, parts of Africa & Asia, many islands
   1. Britain’s economy & empire supported by the strongest ________ on earth, controlled world’s major ________ routes
   2. William _______________ led Britain to abolish _________ & enforce the end of the slave trade across the Atlantic (1807)

D. ________ was part of Britain, but many Irish wanted independence
   1. In 1845, entire Irish potato crop failed, led to the Irish ____________ ____________, millions starved or fled Ireland

E. Through the late 1800s and early 1900s, millions of Irish, German, Italian, Jewish, Polish, Russian, and other Easter European people ________________ to the US in hope of a better life
The Triumph of Nationalism (1815-1914)

I. After the Congress of _________ (1815), the major European leaders tried to restore conservative, traditional limited _______________
   A. Restored monarchies failed to maintain old order as the liberal forces of democracy/_______________ led to unrest, new nations
      1. Belgium declared independence from the Netherlands & ______ achieved its independence from the Ottoman Empire by 1830

II. _________ struggled to re-assert itself as a strong nation
   A. Unstable Bourbon ______________ followed Napoleon, nation endured Revolution of 1848 & France formed the _____________
   B. Louis-Napoleon (Bonaparte’s nephew) elected president, encouraged rapid industrialization, then gained voter approval to become Emperor ________________ in 1852
      1. In 1862 France invaded __________, hoped to establish a new French _____________ in the Americas, French forces left in 1867
      2. Napoleon III power collapsed after disastrous war with Prussia, ____ French republic formed (1875), all _____ could vote (universal male suffrage)

III. The Unification of ________ - divided into small states, dominated by ________, Italians willing to fight for independence
   A. King Victor ____________ of _____________ defeated Austrians at ___________________ (with French help) in northern Italy, united northern Italian states through popular vote by 1860
   B. In 1860, Giuseppe ______________ led army, “_________” defeated Austrian & Spanish forces throughout Italy/Sicily, worked with King Emmanuel II, later added Venice & the Papal States
   C. By 1870, the unified nation of _________ was formed, was a __________ monarchy under King Emmanuel II

IV. The Unification of ________________ - many small German states hoped for unification into a great nation
   A. Led by _________ - with large supplies of _____ and ________, Prussia became a modern industrial power
      1. Prussia promoted _________________ - glorification of the military & constant readiness for war
      2. King _____________ hoped to unite all German lands, appointed a new Chancellor, Otto von _____________
   B. Bismarck’s “_______________” Plan - believed German unification could occur through _____ and industrial might
C. The ___________________ War (1870-1871)- rivalry/ distrust between Prussia & France exploded into war
   1. France quickly defeated, forced to give up the rich provinces of ____________ & _____________, pay $_____________ to Prussia
   2. At the Palace of _____________, William I proclaimed the kaiser (king) of the new unified _____________________

D. New Government- representative assembly, the ______________ was elected (universal male suffrage), but controlled by the _____________ & kaiser

E. In 1888, ____________ inherited the throne, & by early 1900’s Germany was the most powerful military/industrial nation in Europe

V. ______- Russian leaders sought to maintain power in the East in a world that was rapidly changing from ideas from the West
   A. Russians were often oppressed by absolute monarchs (__________) and nobles which still enforced feudalism
      1. Russia slow to ________________, most people were poor & millions were still ___________
   B. Russian expansion around the Black Sea was stopped by Great Britain & France during the ________ War (1853-1856), Russia humiliated
   C. Czar ____________ attempted reforms and emancipated the serfs, but was assassinated by Russian ____________ (people who wanted no government) in 1881 (his son, Czar Alexander III became harsher on the people)

D. ______________- inherited weak & angry empire in 1894
   1. Russian government troops killed ________ protestors in 1905, Czar promised reforms, formed the _____ (Congress), but nothing changed

VI. The _____________ and ______________ empires divided between many racial groups, torn apart by ________________
   A. Austrian emperor ___________ _________ forced to create the Dual Monarchy of __________-___________ in 1867
   B. By the late 1800s the ____________ Empire (Turkey & Middle East) lost control of the _____________ (SE Europe)
      1. Congress of ________ (1878)- recognized independence of new nations in the Balkans (________, Romania, Bulgaria)
      2. Austria-Hungary and ____________ both hoped to control the ____________, led to tension, rivalry, & WWI
The Age of Imperialism (1850-1914)

I. Age of _________________ - the domination by one country of the ____________, economy, or ____________ of another country or region

A. Reasons- national ____________, military advantage (bases), new ____________, raw materials, ____________ and racial motivations

II. _______ - with its plentiful ____________ ____________, became the focus for expansion of European domination in the 19th Century

A. ______ Canal built in ________ in 1869 by a French Co., provided quick route through Africa that aided __________ ____________
   1. ______ bought the canal, took control of Egypt/Sudan (1882)
   2. British forces crushed the radical Muslim _______ army in the Sudan at the battle of ____________ (1898)

B. South Africa- in the 1600s, Dutch settlers (________) formed the _______ ________, following Congress of Vienna the ________ given control colony, many Boers left to migrate north
   1. Boers fought native African nation--the _______ (led by _______)
   2. British joined conflict, suffered a horrific defeat at Isandlwana, but recovered to defeat the Zulu & continue ____________ northward
   3. The discovery of _______/______________ led to land competition between Boer & British, and the ____________ (1899-1902)
      a. War won by the British, set up nation of ________ ________ (1910), part of the British Empire

C. The “_________ For ________”- Great Britain, ________, Germany, Portugal, Belgium, & Spain all tried to take as much as possible

D. By 1914, all of Africa colonized except ____________ (defeated ____________ invasion in 1896)
   1. Overall Impact- increased ____________ and ____________ care, but Africa ____________, raw materials stolen

III. Imperialism in ________ - by 1750s, internal strife left India an easy victim to ____________ domination

A. _______ Empire (1526-1712)- created by Mongol descendants, united Hindu & Muslim areas, but disintegrated in the 1700s

B. British Rule- Robert ________ and the British East India Co. gained control of India’s economy, raised army of ____________ (local Indian soldiers paid to defend British people/property)

C. _______ Rebellion (1857)- revolt against British rule sparked by controversy over British-built guns supplied to Sepoy soldiers
   1. Sepoys believed guns were greased with _____ & _______ fat (__________ forbidden to touch pork & the cow is sacred to
soldiers fought their British employers

D. In 1858 the _______ government re-established control, set up
government of loyal _________ & British officials
  1. Impact- British increased education, medical care, & developed
     ________ , but crushed any Indian ______________ movements

IV. Imperialism in _______ - through internal corruption the ________ Dynasty
weakened, allowed foreign domination

A. British began selling __________ , Qing government destroyed a depot, led
to the _____ _____ in 1839, British easily won and gained land (Hong
Kong) and increased __________ rights in China

B. Late 1800s, China divided into _______ __ ______________
   between ____________ powers, US, Russia, and Japan
   1. All wanted Chinese products (__, ____, porcelain)

C. ______ Rebellion (1851-1862)- Chinese people launch massive
   revolt that almost toppled the Qing government, millions killed

D. ______ Rebellion (1899-1900)- “Boxers” a traditional Chinese
   group, attacked all __________ using traditional weapons
   1. “Boxers” defeated in 1900 by an __________ coalition

E. __________ led Revolution of 1912 that toppled the last
   emperor, _______, but attempt at democracy failed, resulting in more civil
   war between nationalist groups

V. Developments in other parts of the _______ _______

A. Japan maintained a traditional __________ society until the 1800s

B. In 1868 the _______ dynasty took power in Japan, planned to
   build Japan through rapid ________________
   1. Japan became an __________ power, defeated Russia in the
      Russo-Japanese War (1905), expanded into China

C. Japan, the ______________, Great Britain, France, and the US
   ______________ all of the Far East by 1914