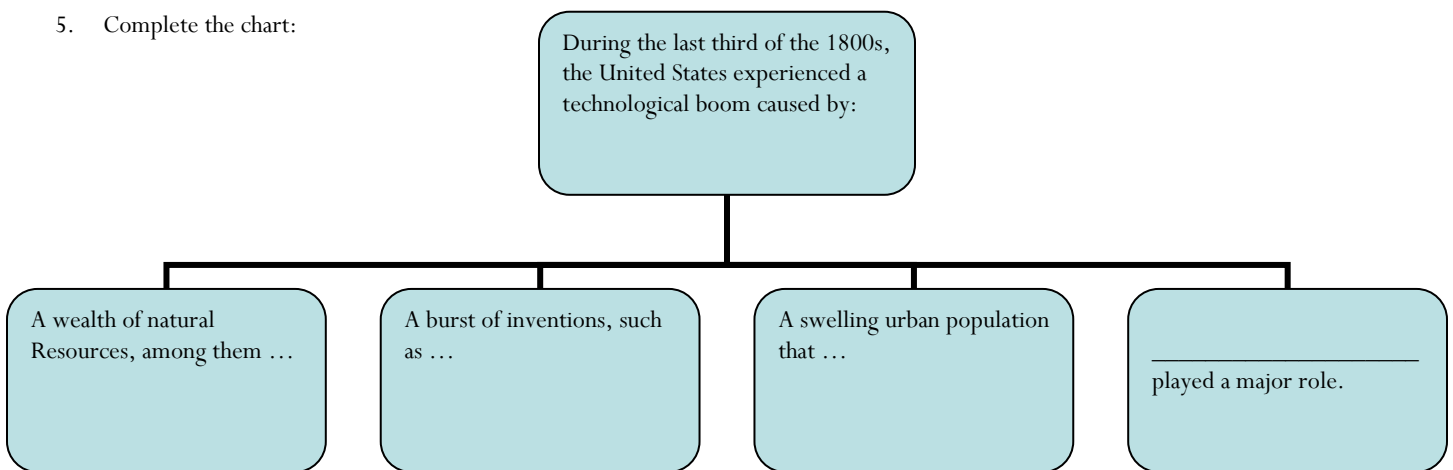


UNIT 7: THE INDUSTRIAL ERA
Reading Guide 42: Industrial Society

25.3: Industrialization Spreads

• **Objective A: Describe industrialization in the United States and Europe.**

1. Eventually, the Industrial Revolution that had begun in _____ spread to both the _____ and to _____.
2. What resources did the United States possess which helped it industrialize?
3. Why did Britain want to keep industrialization secret?
4. The United States remained primarily agricultural until the _____ ended in _____.
5. Complete the chart:



6. Why might railroads be even more important to US industrialization than to that of Britain?
7. Define *stock*:
8. Define *corporation*:
9. Two big businesses of the late 1800s were _____ and _____.

• **Objective B: Identify the effects of industrialization on the rest of the world.**

10. How did the French Revolution and Napoleonic wars (1789-1815) delay industrialization in continental Europe?
11. _____ led Europe in adopting Britain's new technology.
12. Although it was politically divided in the early 1800s, by the late 1800s, a unified, imperial _____ had become both an _____ and a _____ giant.
13. In France, sustained industrial growth occurred after _____. What helped France avoid the great social and economic problems caused by industrialization?
14. The Industrial Revolution shifted the ...
15. _____ was born out of the cycle of industrialization, the need for _____ to supply the factories of Europe, and the development of _____ around the world.

25.4: Reforming the Industrial World

- **Objective A: Identify thinkers and ideas that supported industrialization.**

16. a. Business leaders believed that governments should ...
b. Reformers felt that governments needed to ...
17. Define *laissez-faire*:
18. Define *free trade*:
19. Adam Smith:
 - a. defended free markets in his _____ book entitled ...
 - b. economic liberty guaranteed ...
 - c. three natural laws of economics:
 - the law of _____
 - the law of _____
 - the law of _____
20. Define *capitalism*:
21. Laissez-faire thinkers such as _____, _____, and _____ opposed government efforts to help poor workers. They thought that creating _____ laws and better working conditions would upset the free market system, lower _____, and undermine the production of _____ in society.

- **Objective B: Explain the origins and main concepts of socialism and Marxism.**

22. English philosopher Jeremy Bentham introduced the philosophy of _____ and argued that government should try to ...
23. John Stuart Mill
 - a. believed it was wrong that workers should ...
 - b. wished to help ordinary working people with policies that would lead to a ...
 - c. called for the government to do away with ...
24. A British factory owner named _____ improved working conditions for his employees. Later, he founded a cooperative community called New Harmony in Indiana in 1825 which he intended to be a _____.
25. Define *socialism*:
26. Socialism:
 - a. grew out of an _____ view of human nature, a belief in _____, and concern for _____
 - b. government should _____ the economy
 - c. government control of _____, _____, _____, and other key industries would end _____ and promote _____
27. *The Communist Manifesto*
 - a. written by _____ and _____
 - b. human societies have always been divided into _____
 - c. the middle class "haves" called _____
 - d. the worker "have-nots" called _____
 - e. predicted that the workers would ...

Name: _____ Period: _____ Date: _____

28. Marxist Revolution

- a. Believed that the capitalist system would eventually ...
- b. The large proletariat would _____, seize the factories and mills, and produce what society needed
- c. Workers would bring about _____ for all people
- d. Workers would control the government in a “_____ of the _____”
- e. After a period of cooperative living and education, the state or government would wither away as a classless society developed. Marx called this final phase _____.

29. Define **communism**:

30. In the 1900s, Marxism inspired revolutionaries such as Russia's _____, China's _____, and Cuba's _____.

31. Today, there are only five Communist countries:

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____

• **Objective C: Examine unionization and legislative reform.**

32. By the 1800s, working people became more active in _____. To press for reforms, workers joined together in voluntary labor associations called _____.

33. Define **strike**:

34. What did the Factory Act of 1833 do?

35. What did the Ten Hours Act of 1847 do?

• **Objective D: Describe other reform movements of the 1800s.**

36. The same impulse toward reform, along with the ideals of the _____, also helped to end _____ and promote new rights for _____ and children.

37. _____ led the fight for abolition in the British Empire. Britain finally abolished slavery in its empire in _____.

38. The enslavement of African people finally ended in the United States when ...

39. Not until _____ did _____'s huge enslaved population win freedom.

40. Women factory workers usually made only _____ as much money as men did.

41. _____ and _____ ranked high on the reformers' lists.