

Study Guide: Module 10: Industrialization and its Impact (1780-1850)

This test will cover everything we talked about in class, including notes, readings, handouts, papers, and homework, as well as past and present day examples of why we are studying this. If you are at all confused over what we have been discussing, get the notes from someone, come to me, or look back over the textbook.

Here are some of the main topics and people you will need to know for the test:

1. Industrial Revolution

A. origins

a) Britain

- 1) rich in coal and iron ore
- 2) geographic advantages
- 3) political advantages
- 4) economic advantages
 - a. free trade
 - b. Bank of England
- 5) labor advantages
- 6) urbanization
- 7) naval advantage

b) textile industry

- 1) putting-out system (cottage industry)
- 2) inventions
 - a. James Hargreaves – spinning jenny
 - b. Richard Arkwright – water frame
 - c. James Watt – steam engine

B. importance of coal

- a) needed to smelt iron ore
- b) coal mining
- c) George Stephenson – steam-powered locomotive
 - 1) railroads

C. factory system

- a) cotton manufacturing

D. industrialization and the continent

- a) Continental System
- b) tariff unions
- c) geographic and resource limitations
- d) serfdom
- e) British Corn Law

E. effects of industrialization

- a) population growth
- b) urbanization
- c) poor working conditions

d) child labor

- e) new social classes
 - 1) middle class
 - 2) working class

f) pollution

g) women in the workforce

h) proletarianization

- 1) wage laborers
- 2) capitalism

2. Reaction to industrialization

A. Luddites

B. socialism

a) utopian socialism

- 1) Saint-Simon
- 2) Robert Owen
 - a. “enlightened management”
- 3) Charles Fourier
- 4) Louis Blanc

b) Marxism

- 1) Karl Marx
- 2) Friedrich Engels
- 3) *Communist Manifesto*
 - a. Class struggle
 - b. Proletariat and bourgeoisie

C. anarchism

a) Pierre-Joseph Proudhon

D. economics

- a) Thomas Malthus
- b) Jeremy Bentham
 - 1) utilitarianism
- c) John Stuart Mill