

Lesson 103: Industrial Revolution/Imperialism Terms World History

1. **Industrial Revolution** – movement in the 1800s that began in England; Machines replaced hand work
2. **Enclosure** – farmers in England in the 18th century began "enclosing their farms" to experiment with crops and animals
3. **Crop Rotation** – rotating crops to better land; resulted in larger harvest in the 1800s
4. **Entrepreneur** – person who begins a business
5. **Cotton Gin** – invented by Eli Whitney; made slavery an institution in American Southeast
6. **Union** – group of workers in the same industry that unite to push for higher pay and better working conditions
7. **Factory Act of 1833** – first law to protect child workers in England
8. **Mines Act of 1842** – piece of legislation passed in Great Britain in 1842 which was a response to the dangerous working conditions revealed in a Royal Commission report, set up by Sir Robert Peel
9. **Laissez-faire government** – belief that the government should not interfere in private business practices
10. **Water Frame** – patented by Richard Arkwright; spinning frame that could produce stronger threads for yarns; the first powered, automatic, continuous textile machine; enabled move away from home manufacturing towards factory production of textiles
11. **Spinning Jenny** – invented c 1764 by James Hargreaves; reduced amount of work needed to produce yarn; worker could produce eight or more spools at once
12. **John Kay** – patented a flying shuttle that increased the speed of the weaving process (1733)
13. **Eli Whitney** – inventor of the Cotton Gin and interchangeable parts
14. **James Watt** – made improvements to the steam engine
15. **George Stephenson** – English civil engineer and mechanical engineer, built first public railway line to use steam locomotives; Father of Railways
16. **Samuel Slater** – early American industrialist known as "Father of American Industrial Revolution" or "Father of American Factory System"

Lesson 103: Terms (cont.)

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17. **Bourgeoisie** – upper middle class consisting of professionals and industrialists
18. **Boxer Rebellion** – Chinese revolt against western influence and presence; finally put down but not until the deaths of many Europeans within China
19. **Colonization** – act or process of establishing a colony or colonies
20. **Communism** – political and economic policy that supports no private property with all assets to be owned by the people as a group
21. **Suffrage** – the right to vote
22. **Realism** – movement which promotes looking at the world as it really exists
23. **Dual Monarchy** – government of Austria-Hungary where the emperor was recognized as the leader of both states yet each state had a separate parliament
24. **Corporation** – company which is owned by a number of individuals, all who have purchased stock
25. **Emigration** – to leave a country in order to reside in another
26. **Immigration** – enter a new country in order to set up residence
27. **Imperialism** – movement to dominate non-industrialized regions of the world in order to gain raw resources and have a ready market for manufacturing goods
28. **Kaiser** – emperor of Germany
29. **Muslim League** – political organization of India and Pakistan, founded in 1906 as the All-India Muslim League by Aga Khan III
30. **Opium War** – wars fought between China and Britain over the British trade in opium
31. **Proletariat** – urban working poor
32. **Protectorate** – relation of a strong state toward a weaker state or territory that it protects and partly controls
33. **Roosevelt Corollary** – declaration made by President Theodore Roosevelt in December 1904 authorizing the U.S. intervention of neighboring American countries in order to counter threats posed to U.S. security and interests

Lesson 103: Terms (cont.)

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34. **Russo-Japanese War** – war between Russia and Japan over control of Chinese territories
 35. **Second Reich** – second unification of Germany, after firsts Reich, which was the Holy Roman Empire (1871-1918)
 36. **Seven Weeks War** – war between Prussia & Austria, Bavaria, Hanover, Saxony, and allied German states; resulted in Prussian Victory, also called Austro-Prussian War
 37. **Socialism** – political and economic philosophy which supports the sharing of wealth
 38. **Spanish-American War** – 1898, between U.S. and Spain; resulted in Spain ceding Puerto Rico, the Philippine Islands, and Guam to the U.S. and abandoning claims to Cuba
 39. **Sphere of Influence** – territorial area over which political or economic influence is wielded by one nation
 40. **Stock** – represents part ownership in a corporation
 41. **Suez Canal** – man-made waterway which was built to join the Red Sea with the Mediterranean
 42. **Third Republic** – French government 1870-1940, marked by social stability, industrialization, and establishment of a professional civil service
 43. **Meiji Restoration** – post Tokugawa Shounate period in which the power of the Shogun was taken away in favor of the Emperor
 44. **Taiping Rebellion** – most destructive civil war during the Qing dynasty; failed due to internal disagreement
 45. **Romanticism** – literary movement which stressed following your emotions and heart to determine your actions
 46. **The Eastern Question** – uncertainty of the fact of the failing Ottoman Empire
 47. **Manifest Destiny** – idea that it is the natural right of the U. S. to stretch from the Atlantic to the Pacific
 48. **Social Darwinism** – philosophy which supported an industrialized nation's right to dominate and abuse if desired another nation which is weaker
 49. **Nationalism** – love and glorification of one's state

Lesson 103: Terms (cont.)

World History

50. **Unification of Germany** – process in the late 19th century in which the 36 German states were unified under Prussian leadership
51. **Open Door Policy** – demand of the U.S. that China and Japan open their doors to the U.S. for trade
52. **Crimean War** – war in which France and Britain fought the Russians over the Russian encroachment into the Ottoman Empire
53. **Sino-Japanese War** – war between China and Japan over Korea
54. **Unificatino of Italy** – process in the late 19th century in which Piedmont-Sardinia's chancellor Count Camillo Cavour manipulated and militarily dominated the Italian city-states resulting in one united Italian state
55. **Karl Marx** – father of communism
56. **Bismarck** – Chancellor of Prussia who through the process of war and diplomatic policy united the German states of the Confederation into one united Germany
57. **Napoleon III** – emperor of the 2nd French Empire who was forced to abdicate as a result of the Franco-Prussian War
58. **Kipling** – famous English writer, 1865-1936, born in India, wrote the Jungle Book
59. **Boers** – Dutch colonists or descendants of Dutch colonists
60. **Zulu** – member of the Bantu people of southeast Africa, primarily inhabiting northeast Natal province in South Africa
61. **Matthew Perry** – U.S. Commodore who persuaded the Chinese and Japanese governments to open their doors to U.S. trade
62. **Theodore Roosevelt** – President of the United States, adopted the Roosevelt Corollary
63. **Liliuokalani** – Queen of the Hawaiian Islands, when she was deposed by those who sought annexation to the U.S. (1838-1917)
64. **Morse** – American artist, later invented the Morse code (1791-1872)
65. **Fulton** – built and sailed steam-engine powered Clermont, and another dozen similar steamships (1765-1815)
66. **Robert Owen** – wrote A New View of Society, established several utopian communities, Welsh manufacturer, set up innovative social and industrial welfare programs, including housing and schools for young children

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- 67. **Robert Dale Owen** – U.S. social reformer, Representative in the U.S. House of Representatives, introduced a bill establishing the Smithsonian Institution, U.S. minister to Italy
- 68. **Friedrich Engels** – socialist who worked with Karl Marx on his history of communism
- 69. **Charles Darwin** – English botanist who developed the Theory of Evolution
- 70. **Wilhelm I** – first emperor of a United Germany
- 71. **Sun-yat-Sen** – father of Chinese Nationalism