Chapters 7 and 9: Industrial Revolution

Reading and Study Guide

Directions: Identify any words that appear in the parenthesis in your answers to the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. You may answer the questions in note form or paragraph form.

Chapter 7 section 1 and 2: Dawn of the Industrial Age and Britain Leads the Way

1. What advancements in agriculture in the 1700s led to population growth in Western Europe? (dikes, Lord Charles Townshend, Jethro Tull, enclosure)
2. What new technologies helped trigger the Industrial Revolution? (James Watt, Abraham Darby, smelt)
3. What conditions in Britain paved the way for the Industrial Revolution? (capital, enterprise, entrepreneurs)
4. What led to the advancement of the British textile industry? (putting-out system, Eli Whitney)
5. Why was the development of railroads important to Industrialization? (turnpikes, Liverpool to Manchester)

Chapter 7 Sections 3: Social impact of the Industrial Revolution

1. What led to the massive migration of people from farms to cities? (urbanization)
2. How did the Industrial Revolution change the living conditions for both the middle class and the working class? (bourgeoisie, tenements, labor unions, Luddites, Methodism, John Wesley)
3. How did the Industrial Revolution affect the lives of men, women, and children? (factory acts)
4. Why was the Industrial Revolution seen as both a blessing and a curse?

Chapter 7 Section 4: New Ways of Thinking

1. What were the views of laissez-faire economists at the turn of the 19th Century? (Thomas Malthus, laissez-faire, David Ricardo)
2. How did the views of the Utilitarians differ from the laissez-faire economists’? (Jeremy Bentham, Utilitarianism, John Stuart Mill)
3. How did the socialists want to solve economic problems? (socialism, means of production, Robert Owen, Utopians)
4. What was Karl Marx’s view of history and how have events challenged that view? (Karl Marx, “scientific socialism,” Friedrich Engels, communism, proletariat, social democracy)

Chapter 9 Section 1: Industrial Revolution Spreads

1. What factors led to the industrialization of other nations after Britain?
2. What impact did new technology have on industry? (Henry Bessemer, Alfred Nobel, Michael Faraday, dynamo, Thomas Edison, interchangeable parts, assembly line)
3. How did technological advances in transportation and communications affect the Industrial Revolution? (Nikolaus Otto, Henry Ford, internal combustion engine, Orville and Wilber Wright, Samuel F.B. Morse, Alexander Graham Bell, Nikola Tesla, Guglielmo Marconi)

4. How did the need for capital lead to new business organizations and method? (stock, corporations, monopolies, cartel, “captains of industry,” “robber barons”)

Chapter 9 Section 2 and 3: The Rise of the Cities and Changing Attitudes and Values

1. What advances in medicine contributed to the population explosion? (germ theory, Louis Pasteur, Robert Koch, anesthesia, Florence Nightingale, Joseph Lister)

2. How did city planners and workers try to improve living and working conditions? (Urban renewal, mutual-aid societies, standard of living)

3. How did middle-class values contribute to the women’s suffrage movement? (cult of domesticity, temperance movement, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, women’s suffrage, Sojourner Truth)

4. What was the purpose of public education in industrialized societies? (normal schools)

5. How did new scientific discoveries continue to challenge existing beliefs? (John Dalton, Neanderthal, Charles Darwin, natural selection, Social Darwinism, racism)

Chapter 9 Section 4: Arts in the Industrial Age


3. How did photography influence the development of painting? (Louis Daguerre impressionism, Claude Monet, postimpressionism, Vincent van Gogh)

Critical Thinking Questions:

1. How did the industrial revolution impact the standard of living for people and alter the existing social order?
   Think about: Agricultural revolution, enclosure movement, putting-out system, urbanization, labor unions, bourgeoisie, women’s suffrage movement, public education, standard of living

2. How did the utilitarians, socialists and Marxist react to industrialization and laissez-faire capitalism?
   Think about: Thomas Malthus, Laissez-faire capitalism, David Ricardo, Utilitarianism, Robert Owen, socialism, Karl Marx

3. How did social reformers help to improve people’s lives during the Industrial Revolution?
   Think About: labor unions, Luddites, Methodism, factory acts, Robert Owen, social democracy, urban renewal, mutual-aid societies, unions, social gospel movement

4. What existing beliefs did new scientific theories challenge?
   Think about: John Dalton, Charles Lyell, Neanderthal, fossils, Charles Darwin, Origin of the Species

5. In what ways were the new artistic styles of the 1800s a reaction to changes in society?
   Think about: romanticism, Lord Byron, realism, Charles Dickens, Gustave Courbet, impressionism, Claude Monet, postimpressionism, Vincent Van Gough