**Chapter 29 Reading Guide: Industrial Society**

**Directions**: On a separate sheet of paper write out your response for each question in complete sentences. The purpose of the questions listed below is to help you think about important concepts as you read. It is not necessary for you to write down lengthy responses for every answer. No matter the length of the response, make sure as always that you **DO YOUR OWN WORK!**

1. What ecological challenges faced Japan, China, and Great Britain in this time of industrialization?
2. How did geography support the coal industry in Great Britain? How did the prominence of coal deposits contribute to the industrial process in Great Britain?
3. What challenge did China face in its coal industry?
4. Name three technological developments that increased the production of textile goods and identify what they do.
5. Who invented the steam engine? Describe how the steam engine worked. In what industry was the steam engine most prominent?
6. What prompted the dramatic increase in iron production in Britain during the 18th century?
7. In 1956, what did Henry Bessemer do that simplified the process of steel production?
8. What did George Stephenson build in 1815? What contest did he win in 1829?
9. Between 1830 and 1870, British entrepreneurs laid \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ miles of railroads, which linked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ centers, coalfields, iron deposits, and port \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ throughout the land—and also carried some \_\_\_\_\_\_ million passengers as well as cargoes of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ goods.
10. To avoid guild restrictions on prices and wages, entrepreneurs in early modern Europe used the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system. During the 17th and early 18th centuries, new and larger units of production \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this system. Rising demand for certain products such as textiles and the growing use of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ power led to the formation of protoindustrial \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, where workers performed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tasks under one roof. Nevertheless, the largest preindustrial workforces consisted of unskilled laborers in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and slaves on plantations. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system replaced both the putting-out system and protoindustrial factories. By the mid 19th century, most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ production took place in factories.
11. What was the name of Adam Smith’s book that described the “rational organization of job functions”? What specific example did Smith provide in his book?
12. Name three negative outcomes of the factory system.
13. Who were the Luddites and what did they do? What eventually became of the Luddites? What do these interactions say about the social effects of the factory system?
14. For \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years, industrialization took place ONLY in Great Britain.”
15. Identify 2 ways other European entrepreneurs and North American business people acquired the British industrial techniques.
16. How did the French Revolution help set the stage for industrialization in western Europe?
17. What were some of the industries that developed in the United States?
18. Aside from the cotton gin, what did Eli Whitney contribute to the manufacturing process? What was its impact?
19. What did Henry Ford contribute?
20. What was a “corporation”? How did it work?
21. How did monopolies control industries? Name a monopoly of the late 19th century.
22. What was the Crystal Palace? What made it unique? What were some of the products that were exhibited there?
23. In what ways did industrialization improve the standard of living? Provide a couple of examples to illustrate.
24. What happened to population growth from 1800 to 1900? Provide a couple of examples to illustrate. What was unique about industrializing societies in terms of population growth?
25. What was most notable about the demographic transition of the early 19th century?
26. What two statistics can you cite that show the extent of urbanization in the world from 1800 to 1900?
27. Name three negative outcomes of environmental pollution produced by the new industrial world.
28. Describe the tenement conditions of the industrial cities. How did government authorities tend to the problems of the early industrial cities in the later 19th century?
29. What groups of people migrated to the Americas in the nineteenth century? What different reasons did these groups have for coming to America?
30. How did industrialization alter the traditional social structures? Be specific in describing this new structure. How did the family structure change in industrial society? How did industrialization impact gender roles?
31. How did England resolve the problems with child labor?
32. What were the goals of these socialists? Describe in several sentences the early utopian societies of Charles Fourier and Robert Owen.
33. Create a graphic that represents capitalist society according to Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. In your graphic, be sure to include the following terms: means of production, proletariat.
34. According to the Communist model, what did Marx and Engel believe would eventually happen in this description of a capitalist society?
35. What kinds of social reforms took place to ensure a more equitable society in this new industrial world?
36. How Did the Russian tsarist government promote industrialization? As a result of Finance Minister Count Sergei Witte, what industries became important in Russia?
37. What did Japan do to increase industrialization?
38. Which societies benefited from the specialization in the production and export of primary goods used in industrialization? Which societies were dependent on exporting products that required no industrialization? What were the negative outcomes? Explain.