Industrial Revolution & Imperialism Test Study Guide

Fill in the Blank - Use your notes and the people at your table to find answers to the following sentences.

1. A major effect of the Industrial Revolution was societies moved from more rural/farm jobs to __________ urban/factory ___________ jobs.

2. Great Britain/England was the major force in the Scramble for ___Africa_____ because they got a large portion of the continent.

3. When a stronger nation attempts to dominate a weaker nation it is called ___imperialism_____.

4. Natural _____resources________ are needed to produce new products. This led European countries to use imperialism to get materials they needed.

5. King Leopold of ___Belgium______ claimed his primary motive for establishing the Congo as a colony was to abolish the slave trade and promote Christianity, but his real motive was to monopolize the market in rubber.

6. The _____assembly line____ allowed items such as the Model T Ford automobile to be quickly mass produced.

7. If an item is in high demand, and there aren’t many of them being produced, the price will go __________ up/increase________, which is why rare diamonds and other jewels are expensive.

8. Cities building faster and the movement of people into cities to live and work is called _______urbanization__________.

9. The purpose of the 1884 ___Berlin___ Conference was to divide the continent of ___Africa___ for colonization.

10. The person who introduced the ideas of communism and wrote the Communist Manifesto was named __________ Karl Marx __________.

11. The philosopher who described the ideas of capitalism and a free market system was named __________ Adam Smith __________.

12. The Industrial Revolution began in the country ___England/Great Britain___ in Europe, but was also in the United States.

13. _____steam_____ power became a major power source for factories using a new engine that ran on _____coal______, a major natural resources in England.

Short Answer

1. Were African nations or leaders invited to the Berlin conference? What was the effect of this?  
   No African nations or leaders were invited to the Berlin conference. This led to different African nations or tribes being pushed into rival territory, resulting in violence/war.

2. How does the phrase “White Man’s Burden” connect to imperialism?  
   White Man’s Burden was the European justification for the taking of African land. They claimed their mission was to “civilize” the area with new inventions and industry, when their true motive was to claim land and natural resources for their own wealth.

3. How does Ethiopian resistance show that “White Man’s Burden” was false?  
   Ethiopians (and their King Menelik) modernized on their own by building roads, trains, post offices, schools, telephone lines, etc. They did not need Europeans to do this for them.
4. What were the benefits of increased transportation during the Industrial Revolution? (ex: trains, cars, etc.)
   People could travel farther than ever before and ship items faster to increase business.

5. What were at least two negative effects of the Industrial Revolution?
   The amount of pollution/waste increased and children/laborers were exploited by working in dangerous conditions for low pay/wages.

6. What was life in factories like for workers? Why would factory owners pay workers (adults and children) low wages?
   Life in factories was dangerous and loud. Workers had long hours for low pay. This led to worker striking for more rights.

7. List one positive and negative aspect of capitalism.
   ● Capitalism enables people to complete, create ideal products, and have freedom
   ● Capitalism creates wealth inequality (rich get richer and the poor get poorer)

8. List one positive and one negative aspect of communism.
   ● Communism enables workers to have fair pay to try to eliminate poverty.
   ● Communism stifles freedom and can lead to dictatorships due to heavy government control

9. Why did communism become a prominent idea during/due to the Industrial Revolution?
   Workers were not satisfied with their wages and unfair conditions, so communism seemed like a good alternative.

10. Why were Europeans able to take over so many other countries during Imperialism?
    Europeans had new inventions like steamboats and machine guns that enables them to travel into Africa and conquer land.

11. Name and describe two new sources of power/energy during the Industrial Revolution.
    ● Steam power - due to the invention of the steam engine, factories and transportation like locomotives & steamboats could run off coal.
    ● Electricity - telephones, lightbulbs, etc. were created to run machines and new forms of communication.

12. Name and describe two new sources of transportation during the Industrial Revolution.
    ● Steamboats - boats that ran off burning coal and running steam engines
    ● Trains - locomotives that ran off burning coal and steam engines
    ● Cars - combustion engines created towards the end of the Industrial Revolution enables faster travel than by horse.

13. Name and describe two new sources of communication during the Industrial Revolution.
    ● Telegraph - sending messages via telegraph was faster than sending letters by horse.
    ● Telephone - speaking via telephone became possible during the end of the revolution.

14. Explain three reasons Europeans wanted to take land around the world, including Africa.
    Star, circle, or highlight the main reason Europeans took over land in Africa.
    ● Europeans wanted natural resources for their factories & to gain wealth.** (main answer)
    ● Europeans wanted to prove their country was the strongest due to nationalism.
    ● Europeans wanted to spread Christianity to new lands and cultures.

15. Explain the phrase “the sun never sets on the British Empire” connecting to imperialism.
    The British Empire had land on every continent, so the sun was always touching land they owned in the late 1800s and early 1900s.