

UNIT 8 - ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENTS AND SOCIAL UNREST -- 1750 - 1848

READING SELECTIONS: Know the author, time period, and main content for each of the following readings. How does it (or not) reflect the time period?

- **Kagan, Western Heritage: Ch 16 Industrialization in England (p. 528-545); Ch 20 Romanticism (p. 689-701); Ch 21 Conservatism (p. 708-731); Ch 22: Economic Advance and Social Unrest (p. 744-775); Ch 24: Building of European Supremacy (p. 816-842)**
- “Great Expectations” p9-16 – Hand Out
- Ch 22 Robert L. Heilbroner, “The Making of Economic Society: England the First to Industrialize.” P. 91-92. Sherman
- Ch 22 “Testimony for the Factory Act of 1833: Working Conditions in England.” P. 82-83 Sherman
- Ch 22 Friedrich Engels, “The Condition of the Working Class in England.” P. 84-85 Sherman
- Ch 22 Samuel Smiles, “Self-Help: Middle-Class Attitudes.” P. 85-86 Sherman
- Ch 25 Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, “The Communist Manifesto.” P. 133-134. Sherman
- **Visuals** (Maps 22.1-22.3) “Industrialization and Demographic Change.” P 90-91;

TERMS:

Agricultural Revolution
Enclosure Movement
Jethro Tull
Charles Townsend
Consumption Revolution
Domestic System
Spinning Jenny
Thomas Newcomen
James Watt

Factory Act of 1833
Nationalism
Laissez-Faire
Thomas Malthus
David Ricardo
Practical Socialists
Utopian Socialists
Robert Owens
Saint-Simon

Louis Blanc
Communism
Karl Marx
Friedrich Engels
Bourgeoisie
Proletariat
Revolutions of 1848
Louis-Napoleon

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS:

1. Identify the factors that made Britain more suitable than elsewhere in Europe for the first Industrial Revolution.
2. What role did the revolutions in agriculture and commerce influence the first Industrial Revolution? Why did some resist the innovations associated with the agricultural revolution?
3. What inventions were particularly important in the development of industrialism? List some of the inventors and their achievements.
4. How did the Industrial Revolution change the way families lived and worked? How did the role and rights of women change in the new industrial era? Did their standard of living improve or diminish as a result of Industrialization?
5. What were the goals of the working class in the new industrial society, and how did they differ from middle-class goals? How did the middle-class view work and money?
6. How would you define socialism? What were the chief ideas of early socialists? How did the ideas of Karl Marx differ from those of earlier writers?
7. What are the main similarities and differences between capitalism, socialism and communism? What is the influence of each?

The Classical Academy

World History

UNIT 9 - NATIONALISM AND THE RACE FOR EMPIRE, 1850 - 1914 AD

READING SELECTIONS: Know the author, time period, and main content for each of the following readings. How does it (or not) reflect the time period?

- **Kagan, Western Heritage: Ch 23 (p. 782-812); Ch 24 (p. 842-49); Ch 25 (p.853-857); Ch 26 (887-901)**
- Alan Farmer, "How Was Italy Unified?" History Review. March 2006. P. 15-20. (Hand Out)
- Garibaldi, "Proclamation of 1860." (Hand Out)
- Ch 24 Otto von Bismarck, "Speeches on Pragmatism ..." P. 112 – 113. *
- "The People of Canton" 1842. (Hand Out)
- Selected quotes on Imperialism. (Hand Outs)
- **Visual:** Select Political Cartoons - Rhodes astride Africa, British Imperialism, etc.

TERMS:

Nationalism

Giuseppe Mazzini

King Victor Emmanuel II

Carbonari

Risorgimento

Camillo di Cavour

Giuseppe Garibaldi

Otto von Bismarck

Austro-Prussian War

Franco-Prussian War

Paris Commune

Third Republic

Victoria I

Imperialism

Suez Canal

Boer War

Sepoy Rebellion

"Open Door Policy"

Charles Darwin

Social Darwinism

Cecil Rhodes

Berlin Conference

Charles Dickens

Romanticism

Realism

Impressionism

Claude Monet

Edouard Manet

Edgar Degas

Second Industrial Revolution

Alexander Graham Bell

Louis Mande Daguerre

Harim Maxim

Louis Pasteur

Edward Jenner

Pierre and Marie Curie

Thomas Edison

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS:

1. What factors might contribute to a desire for national unification and the formation of the national state?
2. Why was it so difficult to unify Italy? What steps led to its unification?
3. How did Prussia replace Austria as the leading German state in Europe? How did the German unification affect the rest of Europe?
4. Why did Europeans look outside their own countries for raw materials and markets?
5. What reasons, other than industrialization, led Europeans to establish colonies and expand their empires into Africa and Asia?
6. How did nationalism and imperialism threaten world peace?
7. What were the major features of romanticism, realism, and impressionism? To what extent were these movements reflective of their times?
8. What were the chief characteristics of the Second Industrial Revolution? How did it change society?