

# Unit 6 Overview

## **Age of Revolutions:**

**Industrial Revolutions(Change in Production of goods)**

**Changes in Society(Capitalism vs Communism)**

**-Child Labor and women in factories**

**-Poor Conditions in factories**

**-New Inventions & Developments**

**Imperialism and the Justifications for it**

**The raw materials that fed the factories**

# Unit 6 Chapter 25 Honors

***Enclosure Movement***

***Crop Rotation & Seed Drill (Jethro Tull)***

***England led the way-Fast moving streams, resources, population***

***Speed of weaving increases for cloth (flying shuttle)***

***Know the inventors of this chapter***

***Richard Arkwright & Samuel Compton—Weaving***

***James Watt, Robert Fulton, & John McAdams(Steam Engine, Steamboat, Railroad-Time Zones)***

***Land, Labor, Capital(Factors of Production)***

***Rise of corporations. Investors put money into the business, workers worked long hours & low pay***

***Women worked in the work force? Why (Decline in Fertility Rate)***

***Philosophers on economics: Adam Smith (Laissez-faire) Thomas Malthus, Jeremy Bentham, Karl Marx, William Wilberforce, Henry Ford, Eli Whitney***

# Chapter 26

**Greater vote for the masses(restrictions taken away) still only men**

**Movement for women's vote**

**Zionist movement**

**Independence movement in Canada**

**Australia(prison colony)→ independence**

**U.S.→ growing population out west(Indian Removal Act)**

**Civil War→ over cotton & slavery(Britain stayed out)**

**Music halls/movies greater technology & free time**

**Discovery of germs & how to fight them**

**-Important People: Edison, Bell, Marconi, Ford, Wright Brothers,**

**Darwin**

# Chapter 27

## **Scramble for Africa(Berlin Conference)**

**-Machine Gun, Railroad, Telegraph, Steamships made colonization easier**

**Ottomans lose territory (Greece and Serbia gain independence)**

**Crimean War(Russia attempting to get warm water ports)**

**Britain—Greater influence in Mid East**

**-colonized India → for Cotton, man made famine, modernized India, nationalism formed**

**-After Sepoy Rebellion British control tightened**

**S.E. Asia → Britain & France colonized**

**U.S. → Philippines & Hawaii**

**-Spanish-American War**

# Chapter 28

## **European influence in China**

**-Opium War, Taiping Rebellion(led by the poor), Spheres of Influence, & Boxer Rebellion(anti foreigner)**

## **Japan-Was isolated until 1850s**

**-Meji Era(attempt to modernize)**

**-Adopted European ideas(Germans, British, U.S.)**

## **Russo-Japanese War(Japan annexed Korea)**

**-War set the tone for early 20<sup>th</sup> Century**

## **U.S.-Economic Imperialism in Latin America**

**-Political instability-Policeman(U.S.) Monroe Doctrine**

## **Spanish American War(American colonies)**

**Texas gains independence & Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo**