

Spring Final Review 2018

You will need To know more than a basic definition of each item, you will need to understand them, how they relate to each other, and how they relate to the "Big Picture" of History.

What were the causes of the Industrial Revolution?

- Cause 1: The Agricultural Revolution
- Cause 2: The Supply of Markets
- Cause 3: The Cottage Industry
- Cause 4: Capitalism & Entrepreneurs
- Cause 5: Population Boom
- Cause 6: Natural Resources

Why did the Industrial Revolution happen in Britain first?



Great Britain had a high availability of natural resources necessary to fuel an industrial revolution.

Coal and Iron were easy to get to and plentiful - The geography of the Isles allowed for easy transportation over waterways.

What was the enclosure movement? What were its effects?



Enclosure: legal process enclosing a number of small landholdings to create one larger farm, restricted to the owner. Allowed farmers to limit breeding & grazing.

What is Urbanization?



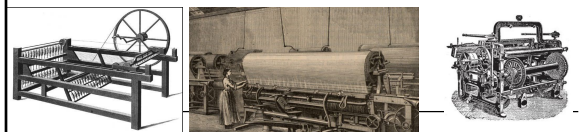
The population shift from rural to urban areas.

Why did this happen?

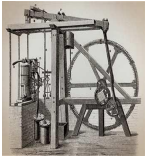
- Enclosure movement
- Population boom
- Creation of factories

What are the similarities between the flying shuttle, spinning jenny, and water-powered loom?

They all enabled textiles to be mass produced (with less skilled labor) for a cheaper price.



What did James Watt & Eli Whitney invent?



James Watt- Steam Engine

Eli Whitney - The Cotton Gin



Why did employers want to hire women and children during the Industrial Revolution?



Women were paid ½ or ⅓ of a man's salary

Child workers earned 10% of an adult wage, worked long hours in dangerous conditions, were often beaten

What were some of the positive effects of the Industrial Revolution? What were some negative effects?

Working Conditions & Wages	The factory system was a major change for European workers. Factory work became less skilled People worked for wages	Factory conditions were dirty, dangerous, and unhealthy. Workers worked long hours (12-16 hr day) workers were not paid well; women & children were paid less than men. Owners required workers "clock in" & limited their breaks to increase production
Child Labor	The Industrial Revolution changed the lives of many children: Rather than working for their parents on family farms, many children in the cities worked in factories, backyards, or mines	Living in cities was expensive so poor families needed their kids to work. Child workers earned 10% of an adult wage, worked long hours in dangerous conditions, were often beaten
Changing Role of Women	The Industrial Revolution changed the lives of many women: Rather than working with their husbands on family farms and taking care of children, poor women in cities worked in factories. Some women worked as domestic servants	Factory jobs for women required long hours away from their children and could leave women crippled, sick, or deformed Women were paid ½ or ⅓ of a man's salary
Conditions in the Coal Mines	The invention of the steam engine increased demand for coal: Coal production grew from 5 million tons in 1750 to 23 million tons in 1830	Men, women children were used in mines. Mines were unhealthy & dangerous: Lung disease, poison gas, drowning explosions cave-ins were common for workers
Urbanization	Improving sanitation and construction techniques allowed for more people to live in cities safely - however this took a while --	The increase in population and enclosure of farms forced people to move to cities Poor families lived in poorly constructed apartments built by factory owners called tenements in neighborhoods called slums Many families shared cramped apart. that lacked running water or sanitation. Hard factory jobs and disease led to short life expectancies for urban workers

Education	The availability of education increased. Night classes were sometimes offered for adults, because education wasn't available when they were children.	However only families that didn't need their children to earn a wage could send their children to school. Factory work days were so long and demanding that many people could not get an education because they needed to work.
Changing Class Structure	During the Industrial Revolution, the social class system changed as ownership of land stopped being the most important factor: At the top were the industrial capitalists who gained wealth by owning factories The middle class grew because of growth of engineers, managers, shopkeepers	The lower class grew because of the number of the urban poor who worked for low wages in factories
Industrial Production	Britain was the world's industrial leader Britain was first to industrialize Cotton was Britain's Greatest industry Railroads developed along with industry In 1825 there were 70 miles of tracks, by 1870 there were 15,000 miles of tracks	As industry increased, so did pollution. The factory system was demanding, and conditions in many factories were unsafe for workers.
Modern Buildings	Architecture was modernized due to industrial era. In cities row houses and tenements were built. The wealthy built houses away from industrial slums. The Crystal Palace was one of the greatest achievements during this time.	Many modern buildings laked safety feature like fire escapes, running water, and ventilation.
Modern Inventions	Great advancements took place in medicine and technology.	Many inventions were unsafe for operators, injuries were common and serious.

Who were Otto von Bismarck and Giuseppe Garibaldi? What did they do?



Otto von Bismarck was the German conservative responsible for the unification of Germany in 1871.

Giuseppe Garibaldi led the Italian nationalist group called the "Red Shirts".



Define: Conservatism

Political system that stressed obedience to political authority

Define: Liberalism

Limited government that protects the civil liberties of the people

Define: Marxism

Working class should overthrow the industrialists to form dictatorship to create a classless society

Define: Nationalism

Extreme love for your region, country, or culture. Causes countries to unite

Define: Social Darwinism

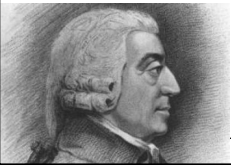
Radical (INCORRECT) interpretation of Charles Darwin's theories applied to humans, stated that social progress was based on the survival of the fittest vs. the weak. Used to justify why poor were poor & to support racist ideas.

Define: Socialism

characterized by social ownership and democratic control of the means of production

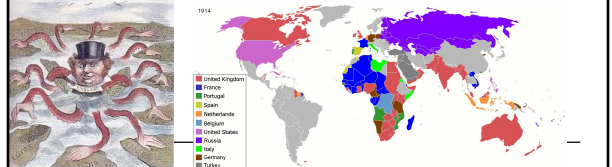
What does Laissez-Faire mean? Who's idea was it?

Adam Smith's book The Wealth of Nations, argued that the government should stay out of the way and let individuals make economic choices (laissez-faire)



What is Imperialism?

The seizure (takeover) of a country or territory by another country.



What were the causes of Imperialism?

Five Motives

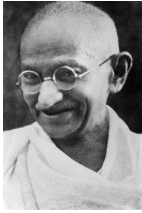
1. Economic: to make money
 2. Political: expand territorial powers
 3. Religious: spread Christianity
 4. Exploratory: adventure & research
 5. Ethnocentrism: the belief that your own culture is better than others
-

What was the British Raj?



The British government took over control of the Indian colonies in 1858, beginning a near century of Direct Rule. This Direct government was called the British Raj.

Who was Mahatma Gandhi and why is he important?



Gandhi was a nonviolent activist that led India to independence and inspired movements for civil rights and freedom across the world

What was the Indian National Congress and what did they want?

1885 – a large group of new Indian nationalists founded the Indian National Congress to pressure for more rights, self-rule & independence.



What were some characteristics of Japanese society before the Meiji restoration?



Strict social hierarchy
Isolationist: international trade strictly controlled
Traditional values based Confucianism

Why did Japan industrialize during the Meiji Restoration?

Japan decides that the best way to avoid being colonized is to become a modern, imperial, industrialized, nation itself.



Who was Commodore Matthew Perry and what did he do?



In 1854, Commodore Matthew Perry and four US warships arrived in previously isolated Japan. Perry forced Japan to open to foreign trade with the west. This ended Japanese isolation.

What are Spheres of Influence & where were they used?

An area in which another country has power to affect developments although it has no formal authority.



What were the Opium Wars? Results?



Two wars in China between the British and of the Qing dynasty.

CAUSE: Britain refused to stop their very profitable trade in Opium with China

EFFECTS: Treaty of Nanking (unequal treaty), Chinese are humiliated and defeated, British get the port of Hong Kong Opium trade continues, Extraterritorial rights for foreign citizens, & Growing Chinese resentment against the foreign "barbarians"



What was the Boxer Rebellion? Goals?



Peasant uprising that attempted to drive all foreigners from China. "Boxers" was a name that foreigners gave to a Chinese secret society known as the Yihequan ("Righteous and Harmonious Fists").



What was "the White Man's Burden" and who wrote it?



The White Man's Burden
or
Pears' Soap

Europeans thought they were more "civilized" than the nations of Africa, therefore they "needed" to "civilize" the people of Africa. This is often called "The White Man's Burden"

Excerpt from *The White Man's Burden*

Take up the White Man's Burden—
Send forth the best ye breed—
Go bind your sons to exile—
To serve your captives' need;
To wait in heavy harness,
On fluttered fold and wild—
Your new-caught, sullen peoples,
Half-devil and half-child.

—Rudyard Kipling, 1899

What was the Scramble for Africa? What was the Berlin Conference?



European Nations started a free-for-all land grab in Africa trying to get the most territory and resources for themselves. European nations start fighting over who owns what.

The European Nations met in Berlin, Germany to decide how to divide Africa into colonies and territories.

European powers could hold colonies only if they actually "possessed" them: Create treaties w/ African leaders, Flew European Flag, Establish & maintain order, Make use of the colony economically. If this criteria was not met, another European power could come and take over.

What were the MAIN causes of WWI?

- Militarism - policy of building up strong military forces to prepare for war.
- Alliances - Agreements between nations to aid and protect one another.
- Imperialism - The seizure (takeover) of a country or territory by another country.
- Nationalism - pride in or devotion to one's country.

Who was Franz Ferdinand? Why is he important to World War I?



Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand was killed in Bosnia by a Serbian nationalist who believed that Bosnia should belong to Serbia. Austria blamed Serbia for Ferdinand's death and declared war on Serbia. Germany pledged their support for Austria-Hungary.

What countries were in the Triple Alliance?

- Triple Alliance: Central Powers
 - Turkey, Austria-Hungary, Germany, Italy
- Triple Entente: Allies
 - France, Russia, USA, Great Britain (FRUG)



Why was the Balkan region referred to as the "Powder Keg" of Europe prior to World War I?

Nationalistic and imperialistic rivalries were increasing



What was the role of women during WWI?

Women's participation in the labor force increased dramatically - both in factories, farms, and the military.



Why was World War I called the first modern war?

World War I used many new industrial technologies and weapons during war.



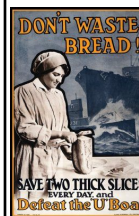
What was one of the most deadly weapons invented during WWI?

Poison Gases & The Machine Gun



What is total war? Was WWI a total war?

World War I was a total war - meaning all resources were dedicated to the war effort. The government took over factories, encouraged men to enlist, women to work, and even children to support the war effort.



What is No Man's Land?

Disputed ground between the front lines or trenches of two opposing armies.



What was the Schlieffen Plan?

The Schlieffen Plan was a German offense plan that called for swift movement through France. Once France was secure, German troops would move east and fight Russia.

What is Trench Warfare? Where was Trench Warfare mainly used?

a type of combat in which opposing troops fight from trenches facing each other.
On the Western Front both sides dug trenches with "no man's land" in between the front

Who were the Bolsheviks?

A small faction of the Marxist party called the Russian Social Democrats, responsible for the Russian Revolution.

Why did the other allies in WWI oppose the Bolsheviks during the Russian Revolution?

The Bolsheviks/Communists promised to end Russia's involvement in World War I.

What was the relationship between World War I and the Russian Revolution?

World War I created difficult conditions within Russia that helped trigger a revolution.

What was the The Zimmerman Telegram?



was a secret diplomatic communication issued from the German Foreign Office that proposed a military alliance between Germany and Mexico in the prior event of the United States entering World War I against Germany.

What was the Lusitania?



A British passenger ship that was sunk by a German u-boat as a response to the British Blockade of Germany.

How are they important to WWI?

They change the United States opinions on entering the war-

Senate Declares War April 4th 1917

House of Representatives Declares War April 6th 1917

Wilson's reason for War:

make the world "Safe for Democracy"

How did the US entry into WWI affect the course of the war?

It tipped the balance of power in favor of the Allied Powers - helping to lead to victory.

What was a primary goal of the British and French at the Versailles peace conference?



The leaders of France and Britain wanted to ensure their own security and prevent Germany from ever threatening the peace of Europe again. They wanted to make Germany pay for the war.

How did they Treaty of Versailles impact Germany?



- Humiliated & Weakened Germany.
- Germany could not pay the Allies what they were obligated to - which would create economic hardships and resentment among the German people and allow the Nazis to rise to power.
- Land is taken away from Germany & Germany loses her colonies.

What was the Armenian Genocide?



The Armenian Genocide, also known as the Armenian Holocaust, was the Ottoman government's systematic extermination of 1.5 million Armenians, mostly citizens within the Ottoman Empire and its successor state, the Republic of Turkey.

Be able to identify art from each of the following movements: Cubism, Surrealism, & Dada.

surrealist - release the creative potential of the unconscious mind

Dada - the true perception and criticism of the times we live in

Cubist - simple geometric shapes, interlocking planes, and collage



What was the Lost Generation?

Young people who came of age during World War I - especially soldiers.

What were the causes of the worldwide Depression?

Overproduction and failure of domestic economies; US Stock Market Crash

Define totalitarianism.

A system of government that is centralized and dictatorial and requires complete subservience to the state.

Define Fascism.

A political philosophy that glorifies the state above the individual by emphasizing the need for a strong central government led by a dictatorial ruler.

Know the major Dictators and the countries they controlled.



What led to the rise of Fascism?

severe economic and social problems that arose in Europe after World War I.

What is appeasement?

appeasement – giving up principles to please an aggressor, or giving into aggressive demands in order to maintain peace and avoid war.

What started World War II in Europe?

Hitler's invasion of Poland.



How did Japan try to solve the problem of its scarcity of natural resources? Why was there a shortage of resources?



Establishing a policy of imperialism.

Limited land and a growing population.

What was D-Day (Operation Overlord)? Why was it important?



The landing in France and the start of the Liberation of Europe. The Allies planned the largest invasion in the history of war on the beaches of Normandy, France. After a long battle, the Allied Powers took the beaches, allowing them to bring in more vehicles and soldiers.

Axis		USSR
Italy <ul style="list-style-type: none">Mussolini's Fascist Party believed in supreme power of the state.Cooperated with Germany from 1936 onward.	Germany <ul style="list-style-type: none">Hitler's Nazi Party believed in all-powerful state, territorial expansion, and ethnic purity.Invaded Poland in 1939, France in 1940, and the USSR in 1941.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Communists, led by hard dictator Joseph Stalin, created industrial power.Signed non-aggression pact with Germany in 1939.Received U.S. aid; eventually fought with Allies to defeat Germany.
Allies		
United States <ul style="list-style-type: none">Passed Neutrality Acts in 1935, 1937, and 1939.Gave lend-lease aid to Britain, China, and the USSR.Declared war on Japan in 1941.	Great Britain <ul style="list-style-type: none">Tried to appease Hitler by allowing territorial growth.Declared war on Germany in 1939.Resisted German attack in 1940.Received U.S. aid through lend-lease program and cash-and-carry provision.	France <ul style="list-style-type: none">Along with Great Britain, tried to appease Hitler.Declared war on Germany in 1939 after Poland was invaded.Occupied by Nazis in 1940.

What was Blitzkrieg?



coordinated military effort by tanks, motorized infantry, artillery and aircraft, to overwhelm local defenses.



What was Luftwaffe?



The German Air Force



What were the Nuremberg laws? Why were they important?



Laws that stripped Jews of their civil rights and property. To make identification easier, Jews over the age of six had to wear a bright yellow star of David on their clothing. Intended to make the Jews seem different and to make it harder for Jews to resist.

What was the The Holocaust?

the systematic murder of 11 million people across Europe, more than half of whom were Jews. It also included Slavic, Romani ("Gypsies"), black, leftists, gay, and/or disabled



What was Auschwitz?

One of the most well known Concentration Camps (Concentration camps were designed to systematize and maximize the mass murder of stigmatized groups.)



What event caused the United States to enter World War II?

The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.



Why did President Truman want to avoid an invasion of Japan?

Many believed that the Japanese would not surrender, but fight to the last man, costing many lives, both Japanese and American.

What led to the surrender of Japan in World War II?

Little Boy was dropped on Hiroshima and Fat Man was dropped on Nagasaki. Both were Atomic Bombs.



Who was involved in the Cold War?

The United States & The Soviet Union

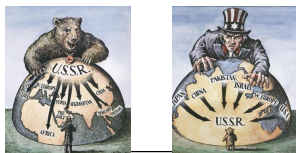


What were the main differences between them?

The Western Bloc: U.S.A. & NATO allies	The Eastern Bloc: Warsaw Pact allies & USSR
Economic System: Capitalism	Economic System: Communism
Political System: Democracy	Political System: Totalitarian
The United States wanted to <u>contain communism</u> so they pursued the policy of containment.	VS: The USSR wanted to <u>promote communism</u> and spread these ideas to other countries.
Containment was a strategy of keeping communism within its existing boundaries and preventing its further expansion. This policy meant the United States would support any nation facing an external or internal communist threat.	The promotion of communism was a strategy of expanding communism outside its existing boundaries. This policy meant the Soviet Union would support any nation facing external or internal aggression from the Western bloc.

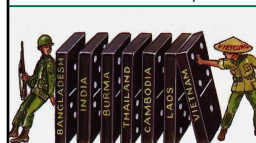
What was Containment?

Containment: stop the spread of communism, or contain it where it already exists.



What was the Domino Theory?

President Eisenhower developed the "Domino Theory" - if Vietnam fell to Communism, the U.S. believed all of Southeast Asia would fall like dominoes (China and North Korea already did)



What was the Iron Curtain?

The virtual barrier separating the Soviet bloc and the West prior to the decline of communism.



What was the Berlin Wall? Why was it built?

The Berlin Wall was built to stabilize the communist government by preventing young professionals from leaving East Berlin and going to West Berlin.



What was the Berlin Airlift? Why did the airlift start?



June 1948: Stalin decided to gain control of West Berlin, which was deep inside the Eastern Sector. He cuts road, rail and canal links, hoping to starve West Berlin into submission. West responded by airlifting supplies, called the Berlin Airlift.

Airlift plane supplies during the Berlin Airlift.



What is isolationism?

A Policy of staying out of, or not getting involved in the political affairs of other countries.

What was the Truman Doctrine?



America promised it would support free countries fighting communism.

The Truman Doctrine was significant because it showed that America, the most powerful democratic country, was prepared to resist the spread of communism throughout the world.

What was the Marshall Plan?



Sec. of State Marshall's plan to avoid depression & help countries rebuild after WWII - as long as the nations cooperated with American economic goals.

There were two motives for this:

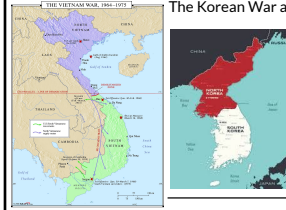
- Helping Europe to recover economically would provide markets for American goods, benefiting American industry.
- A prosperous Europe would be better able to resist the spread of communism.

What were the goals of the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan?

Rebuild Europe and make it stronger to prevent it from falling to Communism.

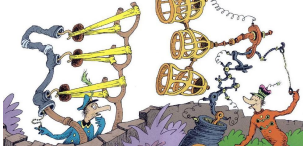
What were the two main "Hot" wars during the Cold War?

The Korean War and the Vietnam War



What was the Nuclear Arms Race? Why was it important?

A competition for supremacy in nuclear warfare between the United States and the Soviet Union.



What were the main similarities and differences between the United Nations and the League of Nations?

The United States joined the UN.



What was the situation in Korea after the Korean War?

The two Koreas signed an armistice (agreement to stop fighting) and the Korean peninsula remained divided between North and South Korea.



What were the motives of the United States to get involved in the war in Vietnam?

The Domino Theory
The Gulf of Tonkin Incident



How did people in the US respond to the US involvement in Vietnam? How did it impact the outcome of the war?

Many protested the war. This showed that public opinion can greatly influence the outcome of war.



What was the Cuban Missile Crisis?



Soviets started arming Cuba with missiles. U.S. was afraid the Soviet Union might use Cuba as a base to attack the U.S. and to spread Communism into Latin America.



What were the impacts of the Cuban Missile Crisis?



The United States and Soviet Union established a hotline to improve communication. The Soviets removed missiles, and the U.S. promised not to invade the island.



What was Glasnost?



(in the former Soviet Union) the policy or practice of more open consultative government and wider dissemination of information, initiated by leader Mikhail Gorbachev from 1985. It included allowing Soviet Citizens to watch western movies and listen to western music.

What was Perestroika?

the policy or practice of restructuring or reforming the economic and political system.

originally referred to increased automation and labor efficiency, but came to entail greater awareness of economic markets and the ending of central planning.



Which Soviet leader promoted both Glasnost and Perestroika?

Mikhail Gorbachev

