Robert W. Strayer  
*Ways of the World: A Brief Global History*  
Chapter 18, Revolutions of Industrialization, 1750-1914, Study Guide  
pp. 825-854  

**Industrial Revolution:**

1. Explain why the Industrial Revolution occurred in Europe first rather than elsewhere. pp. 828-829  
2. What does Peter Stearns say about the Industrial Revolution? p. 830  
3. What did the new societies of the Americas offer? p. 830  
4. What was distinctive about Britain that may help to explain its status as the breakthrough point of the Industrial Revolution?  
   List should be about 10 – 12 different things – pp 830 – 832  

**The First Industrial Society**  
5. How did the Industrial Revolution transform the British aristocracy? pp. 833-834  
6. How did Britain’s middle class change the roles of women? Book lists 6 ways pp. 834-835  
7. Over time, which class suffered most and benefited least from the transformations of the Industrial Revolution? p. 835  
8. How was the environment in which most urban workers lived? p. 836  
9. How did industrial factories offer a work environment different from the artisan’s shops or the tenant’s farm? p. 836  
11. What did Marx believe about capitalist societies and capitalism in general? p. 837)  
12. What did Marx look forward to? p. 539  
14. What were some reasons that Marxist socialism did not take root in the U.S.? Book lists 6 reasons p. 843
Variations on a Theme: Comparing Industrialization in the US. and Russia

15. What were the differences between industrialization in the U.S. and that in Russia? pp. 841-846

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<th>United States</th>
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16. When did Peter the Great rule Russia and what changes did he bring to Russia? Book lists 4 changes p. 844

17. Until 1897, a thirteen-hour workday was common. What other factors contributed to the making of a revolutionary situation in Russia? Book lists 4. p. 845

18. Explain the tsar’s limited political reforms. Book lists 3 pp. 845-846

19. What were the raw materials being exported from Latin America after 1860? P 848
   - Chile
   - Bolivia
   - Peru
   - Amazon rain forest
   - Mexico
   - Central America
   - Argentina
   - Ecuador
   - Brazil and Guatemala
   - Cuba

20. In return, what did Latin Americans import? P 849
The Industrial Revolution and Latin America in the 19th century

21. What was the impact of the export boom on the various social segments of Latin American society pp. 850-851

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<td>Lower Class</td>
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22. What was the result of the Mexican Revolution of 1917? 5 things pp. 851-852

23. Was Latin America able to participate in the global economy through an industrial revolution of its own? Why or Why not? p. 852

24. How does Strayer explain “dependent development” as a new form of colonialism? Give 4 examples. This is what’s also called neocolonialism p. 852-853

25. **Big Picture Question**: In your synthesis of the chapter, what were the positive and negative effects of the Industrial Revolution?

   Explain the significance of each of the following: Remember (1) Define (2) Contextualize, place it in a time and place and (3) Analyze, how does it fit into the bigger picture of the industrial revolution, think of the term helping you explain how, why or the impact of industrialization.

   1. Bourgeoisie—p. 539
   2. Proletariat p 539
   3. Duma: p. 845
   4. Bolsheviks p. 846
   5. Lenin p. 846
   6. Caudillo: p. 847
   7. Haciendas p. 848
1. Among the reasons that Europe industrialized first was that
   (A) it enjoyed an obvious economic advantage over all other regions by 1750.
   (B) it possessed a unique capacity for technological innovation.
   (C) European rulers fostered unusually close alliances with their merchant classes.
   (D) Europe’s societies had, unlike China, Japan, and other Asian societies, developed highly commercialized, market-based economies.

2. Which of the following best characterizes past explanations for Europe’s Industrial Revolution?
   (A) Europeans were just lucky to industrialize first.
   (B) Europeans stole innovations from other societies.
   (C) Unique features of European society, economy, or history gave it a head-start in industrializing.
   (D) More adequate rainfall encouraged economic and industrial development.

3. Which of the following explanations for why Britain was the first European country to industrialize is true?
   (A) The Scientific Revolution took a distinctive form in Great Britain in ways that fostered technological innovation.
   (B) British monarchs had absolute power and thus were able to freely promote industrialization.
   (C) A scarcity of workers in Britain led to technological innovations that increased efficiency.
   (D) Lack of coal deposits forced British industrialists to develop wind-based energy sources.

4. Which of the following statements accurately describes the experience of women in nineteenth-century Britain?
   (A) Middle-class women usually continued to work outside the home after marriage.
   (B) In the late nineteenth century, many working-class women began to enter the teaching, clerical, and nursing professions.
   (C) Working-class women usually left outside paid employment after they were married.
   (D) Though middle-class women never worked outside the home, they earned money within the home by doing laundry or sewing clothes.

5. Why was the British working-class movement less overtly revolutionary than its Russian counterpart?
   (A) British monarchs had absolute power and thus were better able to control the laboring classes than were the less powerful Russian tsars.
   (B) The wages and living standards of working-class families in Britain rose without revolution.
   (C) The relatively small middle class in Britain as compared to Russia changed the dynamic of social relations between rich and poor.
   (D) The declining wages of working-class families in Britain led to despair, not revolution.

6. Which of the following was a reason for the failure of Marxist socialism to take root in the United States?
   (A) A lack of labor unions in the United States
   (B) The relatively small number of white-collar workers in the United States
   (C) The alliance of the American Federation of Labor with the Democratic Party
   (D) The typically higher average standard of living enjoyed by American workers

7. Industrialization in Russia differed from British industrialization in which of the following ways?
   (A) Industrialization was more state-directed in Russia than in Britain.
   (B) Industrialization in Russia took place without rapid urbanization.
   (C) Russian factories tended to be much smaller than factories in Britain and other Western European countries.
   (D) Russian industrialization occurred earlier than in Britain.
8. In which country did industrialization lead to violent social revolution?
(A) Britain
(B) Russia
(C) The United States
(D) Germany

9. How did contact with other civilizations contribute to Europe’s Industrial Revolution?
(A) It awakened a desire to keep all foreign influence out of Europe.
(B) It encouraged Europeans to radically reform their culture.
(C) It enabled Europe to draw disproportionately on the world’s resources.
(D) It did not contribute at all; Europeans did not need anything from other civilizations to industrialize.

10. Latin America diverged from Europe during the nineteenth century in which of the following ways?
(A) Only a very limited market for manufactured goods developed in Latin America.
(B) Latin America experienced little population growth.
(C) No “middle class” emerged in Latin America.
(D) Urbanization proceeded very slowly in Latin America.