**Unit 5 Study Guide Test Review**

1. The Sepoy Rebellion was in India and the Boxer Rebellion was in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. The name of a popular poem, by Rudyard Kipling, that showed the negative attitude that Europeans had against non-westerners?

3. Define Imperialism?

4. Why did Europeans want colonies?

5. Name the meeting where European nations carved up Africa into colonies, and which no Africans were present?

6. The unification of Italy and Germany is a great example of what concept?

7. Define nationalism?

8. The Industrial Revolution changed the way people lived, but it also led to many reforms. Name some areas that were reformed and impacted by the Industrial Revolution?

9. The type of economic system where the government actively plans out the economy and use of resources?

10. This man contributed the idea of communism, where instead of a few people being rich, the masses would see prosperity?

11. Why were factory owners NOT concerned with treating their child employees well?

12. The theory that western nations needed to civilize and bring their culture to the inferior people of Africa and Asia is called?

13. What happened to the populations of England and the United States before and during the Industrial Revolution?

14. Factories and mines were so dangerous and unhealthy that it led to groups fighting for reform by striking. What were these newly formed groups called?

15. Societies in countries changed during the Industrial Revolution, with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ class growing, and a new \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ class emerging?

16. Why would factory owners want to hire women and children instead of men?

17. Name three improvements that the Industrial Revolution brought around?

18. The Industrial Revolution gave people more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

19. Many British farmers were unable to compete with the newly created larger farms, and had to move to the city, after this movement?

20. The time period where new inventions changed the way people lived all across Europe is called what?

21. Urbanization is when people moved from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

22. Why did the Industrial Revolution start in England?

23. Why was the invention of the steam engine important?

24. Which industry was the first to be transformed by the Industrial Revolution?

**Honor’s Section**

25. What are two reasons that countries that industrialized needed to colonize other areas?

26. Before the Opium Wars and the Boxer Rebellion, what was the attitude of the Chinese towards foreign trade?

27. What group of people were not consulted and included at the Berlin Conference?

28. What effect did imperialism, nationalism, and the Industrial Revolution have on the people of Africa and Asia?

**Essay Questions**

1. Choose one region of the world (Africa, India, China) and explain how imperialism impacted the native population?

2. Explain at least three reasons the Industrial Revolution began in England? What were TWO positive and TWO negative impacts of the Industrial Revolution?

**Unit 5 Study Guide Answers**

1. China

2. White Man’s Burden

3. conquering other lands, make them into colonies, and controlling their economies

4. natural resources, market to sell goods, increased power, spread religion and ideology

5. Berlin Conference

6. nationalism

7. pride in your country because of common customs, language, and history

8. women’s rights, abolition of slavery , public education, child labor

9. socialism

10. Karl Marx

11. they had plenty of other people that needed jobs

12. Social Darwinism

13. they grew rapidly

14. labor unions

15. lower, middle

16. they could pay them far less than a male adult

17. improved technology, more choices of products to purchase, lower prices for the consumer

18. options

19. enclosure

20. Industrial Revolution

21. country, city

22. natural resources, capital to start businesses, markets to sell products

23. allowed factories to be put anywhere, started a transportation revolution

24. textile

25. needed raw materials and new economic markets

26. they were isolated and didn’t want to trade with foreign barbarians

27. any representatives of Africa

28. the people were exploited and their country was robbed of natural resources

**Essay**

1. England had a lot of natural resources like coal, they had a lot of banks that could provide capital to entrepreneurs, and they had existing markets to both sell goods to and get raw materials from. Small changes and inventions made the area develop, especially the enclosure act which moved farmers into the city. The invention of the factory, the steam engine, the railroad, and usage of coal all impacted how people lived.

Two positives – new technologies made life easier, more products to choose from, cheaper prices for everyone

Two negatives - destruction of family system, children going to work, pollution, cramped cities, lower wages, loss of family farms

2. natives lost control of their country, the colonizers forced them to grow certain crops at low prices, they were paid very little, many cases they were physically brutalized, they were exposed to religious training and taught western ways, they had little or no say in the government, their freedoms were lost