World History Study Guide: The Industrial Revolution, Imperialism, WWI, & Russian Rev

1. What was the Industrial Revolution? (machine-made goods)

2. How were working conditions changed by the Industrial Revolution? (Dangerous, long hours, low pay/wages)

3. What is urbanization? (the growth of cities)

4. Why did urbanization occur during the Industrial Revolution? (people moved to cities for jobs)

5. How did urbanization affect cities? (Overpopulation, Pollution, etc)

6. Which business industrialized first? (textiles)

7. Why did the Industrial Revolution begin in England? (give 3 reasons) (they had the money, the resources, and the large population needed to industrialization)

8. How did the Industrial Revolution affect the environment? (Pollution)

9. What is capitalism? (Adam Smith, no gov’t in the economy, laissez-faire, free market)

10. What is socialism? (Karl Marx, gov’t controls the economy, command economy)

11. Who was Adam Smith and what book did he write? (father of capitalism; Wealth of Nations)

12. Describe the policy of laissez-faire. (no gov’t in economy; free market)

13. Who was the “father of socialism” and what book did he write? (Karl Marx; Communist Manifesto)

14. Who are the proletariat and the bourgeoisie according to Karl Marx? (proletariat – working class; bourgeoisie – business owners)

15. How did Karl Marx believe socialism would come about? (the proletariat would unite and overthrow the bourgeoisie)

16. According to Karl Marx, the means of production should be shared equally by all workers and controlled by the government for their benefit. Why is this?

17. How did the Industrial Revolution help cause the Age of Imperialism? (Europeans nations needed raw materials to make machine made goods and needed people to sell their goods to)

18. What happened at the Berlin Conference? (Europeans divided Africa without consulting the African people)
19. Which continent controlled 90% of the territory in Africa during the late nineteenth century? (Europe)

20. Why did European countries engage in Imperialism in the late 19th and early 20th centuries? (See #17)

21. Explain Social Darwinism and the White Man’s Burden. (Europeans felt that they were more evolved and better than Africans and Asians; Europeans felt it was their responsibility to “civilize the uncivilized” and to educate Africans and Asians)

22. What is imperialism? (Stronger countries conquering smaller countries to increase their strength and power; Building an empire; adding territory)

23. What were the long-term causes of WWI (Hint: MAIN)? Explain the meaning of each cause. (Militarism: building up of military; Alliances: Agreements between countries; Imperialism: the building of empires; Nationalism: pride for country) (Short–term cause was the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand)

24. Who assassinated Archduke Franz Ferdinand? (Gavrilo Princip; a Serbian nationalist)

25. Why did WWI break out between more nations than Austria-Hungary and Serbia? (Alliances; the war went from a war between two countries to a world war)

26. Why did Russia declare war on Austria-Hungary? (Russia was allied with Serbia and had to protect Serbia)

27. What nations made up the Central Powers (Triple Alliance)? (GABO: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Ottoman Empire)

28. What nations made up the Allied Powers (Triple Entente)? And why did they form the Triple Entente? (Serbia, Russia, France, Great Britain, U.S.; to protect each other if attacked)

29. Describe the Western Front. (Trench warfare; stalemate because neither side could defeat the other) (Battle of Verdun: 10 months of fighting in France that led to about 1 million casualties)

30. Describe the Schlieffen Plan. (German plan to quickly attack and defeat France. They were trying to avoid a two-front war)

31. Describe trench warfare. (New technology such as tanks, machine guns, and gas led to increased casualties and a stalemate)

32. What was the purpose of Germany’s policy of unrestricted submarine warfare? (to prevent the British from receiving supplies and to stop Britain from controlling the seas and oceans around Europe)

33. What was the Zimmerman note? (Germany’s plan to get Mexico to attack the U.S. to keep the U.S. out of the war in Europe)
34. Why did the U.S. enter WWI and how did the U.S. joining WWI impact the outcome of WWI? (Lusitania [unrestricted submarine warfare] and the Zimmerman Note; the U.S. would help end a stalemate and would help the Allies win WWI)

35. How was WWI ended on 11/11/18? (armistice: agree not to fight anymore)

36. What was the goal of Wilson’s 14 Points and the League of Nations? (To keep the peace; to prevent future war)

37. What were the key terms of the Treaty of Versailles? (War-guilt clause: Germany blamed for WWI; Reparations: Germany had to pay for WWI; Germany was forced to limit their military)

38. How was Germany affected by the Treaty of Versailles? (Germany was humiliated; Germany would go into an economic depression because they had to pay for WWI; Germany lost land/territory; may have led to WWII)

39. How did Russia’s involvement in WWI lead to the Russian Revolution and the rise of the Soviet Union? (Russia’s economy had weakened and the people wanted to get rid of Czar Nicholas II)

40. Who were the two sides that fought in the Russian Revolution (Hint: Red vs. White)? (Red Bolsheviks Communist; White Anti-Bolsheviks – Anti-Communist)

41. What are the major characteristics of totalitarian countries? (dynamic leader, one political party, complete control, secret police, etc)

42. Which Russian leader created the Soviet Union? (Vladimir Lenin)

43. What was the main goal of Stalin’s Five-Year Plans? (to industrialize the Soviet Union; to catch the Soviet Union up to the United States and the rest of Europe)