

**APW: Unit IV: Modern World (1750 CE – 1900 CE)**  
**Chapter 29: THE MAKING OF INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY**

1. Survey

2. Read chapter and do “New to you” vocab (5-15 words you are unfamiliar with that are not strictly “historical” terms). 3. Take notes on the chapter that thoroughly answer the study guide questions. Be organized and make them “studyable”.

**DUE: THU 3/8**

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The previous chapter describes the dramatic political changes that followed the American and French revolutions. Equally profound were the social and economic changes that accompanied what has sometimes been called the industrial revolution. Beginning in Great Britain about 1750, the processes of manufacturing were transformed. Britain held the lead in industrialization, but eventually the following changes reached western Europe and North America:

- New sources of energy. The coal-fired steam engine replaced traditional sources of power such as wood, wind, and water. Nations with abundant coal—Britain, Germany, the United States—could benefit from the new technology. Railroads and steamships, fired by the steam engine, created important links between raw materials, industry, and market.
  - New labor-saving technologies. Phases in textile production once done by hand, such as spinning and weaving, were mechanized. Factories replaced cottage industry and became more efficient through the use of interchangeable parts and the assembly line.
  - Increased standard of living. The factory system was tremendously productive. Efficiencies of scale and improved transportation links meant cheaper consumer goods for everyone. The accumulation of great wealth provided the capital for further industrialization.
  - New patterns of work. The factory system transformed rural laborers into industrial workers with rigid timetables and strict discipline. Workers faced long hours of tedious and often dangerous work.
  - New social patterns. Industrialization separated work from home life and created separate spheres for men and women. Women, especially middle-class women, were expected to take care of home and children. Men were expected to work and provide for the family.
  - Urbanization. Industrial centers grew rapidly through the nineteenth century. Large cities struggled to provide such services as water delivery, sewage disposal, police and fire protection, and public education.
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**Historical Terms and Concepts to know**

**Who, What, Where, When, Why, and So What?**

1. Factory System
2. Adam Smith
3. Luddites
4. Capitalism
5. monopolies, trusts, cartels
6. Thomas Malthus
7. Utopian Socialists
8. Karl Marx
9. The Communist Manifesto
10. Cult of Domesticity
11. zaibatsu
12. golondrinas

**Study Guide Questions**

1. Discuss the foundations and key features of industrialization.
2. Explain the origins and features of the factory system.
3. Compare and contrast regions and states that experienced early industrialization.
4. Explain the development and features of industrial capitalism.
5. Explain the social and demographic impact of industrialization.
6. Explain the links between industrialization, urbanization, and global migration.
7. Identify the impact of industrialization on society in the nineteenth century.
8. Explain the origins and development of socialism.
9. Explain the global spread of industrialization and identify key affected regions.