**Unit 4.3 Test Review**

**Economic Systems, Industrial Revolution & Imperialism**

**Define Capitalism:** an economic system where individuals own businesses and the government is limited in its control. This system encourages competition

**Define Socialism:** an economic system where the government owns major industries and the people are heavily taxed for government programs. Individuals may still own smaller businesses

**Define Marxism:** an economic theory based on Karl Marx that everyone shares and works to improve the state (country). Thought Communism would get rid of social classes and create equality

**Define Communism:** an economic system where the government owns all businesses and property. Profits and resources are equally shared among the people

**Who was Adam Smith?** Famous economist that claimed Capitalism is the best form of economy because you keep what you earn

**What is laissez faire economics? –**the idea that the government does not interfere with business

**Why did the Industrial Revolution start in Great Britain?** –wealthy people to invest -Rivers made water power machinery easier -more population to work in factories –good geography and year of crops

**How did the Industrial Revolution change society?** It advanced transportation, communication, encouraged Capitalism, and overall made business more efficient. This allowed for more inventions and technology to make work quicker. Allowed families to have more money and enjoy more leisure time. Created new laws to protect workers and gave women more work opportunities. Created large cities. More modern wars

**What were working conditions like in factories?** – dirty, dangerous, low wages, unfair wages (women/children), child labor, long hours, abuse

**How did Labor Unions help working conditions during the Industrial Revolution?** –it paved the way for more fair wages (minimum wages), more fair working hours, end of child labor, better safety precautions

**Why did Europeans imperialize countries like Africa and Asia?** –more resources -spread Christianity and European culture (White Man’s burden) -

**What were the negative effects of imperialism?** –slave labor – resources taken from native land -poverty -natives felt inferior to Europeans -lack of education -less time for native to cultivate their own land

**How do we still see the effects of imperialism today?** –fighting among tribes/people -borders changed by Europeans -European culture still strong in these lands -mix of races within lands -African imperialized countries still focused on cash crops for export (unable to become world power)

**How did Japan react to imperialism and industrialization?** Originally isolated from the world, butwhen Commodre Matthew Perry came to trade on the shores of Tokyo Japan was scared if they didn’t trade with Europeans they would be taken over. SO Japan allowed European trade and industrialized. Became a world power**.**

**How did China react to imperialism and industrialization?** -China refused to trade with Europeans and were upset when Europeans illegally traded Opium to their citizens…causing Opium Wars. China’s refusal to trade or industrialize caused them to decline (even though they had been a world power for hundreds of years)

**How did India react to imperialism and industrialization?** India was unsuccessful at keeping the British out. The British forced their culture and forced industrialization upon India. British felt it was their duty (burden) to civilize the Indians.

**“The Sun never sets on the British Empire”…… what does this mean?**

**How did the Agricultural Revolution change farming and society?** -It allowed more efficient crop production with the use of new machinery. This allowed farmers to sell more and allowed more food to feed the growing population. Crop rotation allowed crops to be grown year-round. Some smaller farmers couldn’t compete and moved to the city to work in factories. Increased crops (like cotton) to make factories produce more. Food became more affordable