

# Chapter 15/16 Vocabulary Test

# 1

- The large scale production of identical goods.



# 2

- During the Industrial Revolution, some workers organized into \_\_\_\_\_ and threatened to strike if they did not obtain higher wages and better conditions.



# 3

- Describes how people meet their needs.
- What should be produced?
- How should it be produced?
- Who should get it?

# 4

- First person to explain how the free enterprise system worked.
- explained how production benefits from the division of labor, in which workers specialize in particular steps of the production process.
- He also explained how the laws of supply and demand determine prices and production.



# 5

- A Scottish inventor who improved the Steam Engine by creating separate chambers for the steam to get hot and to cool down.
- His improvement allowed factory construction to be placed anywhere, since factories were no longer dependent on water to power their machines.

# 6

- the idea that government should stay out of the economy and allow private citizens to make their own economic choices.
- This idea was supported by Adam Smith.

# 7

- Also known as capitalism. An economic system in which individuals make their own economic decisions.
- People have the right to own their own property and can invest their money or time in private businesses to make profit.
- The law of supply and demand determines prices in this economic system.





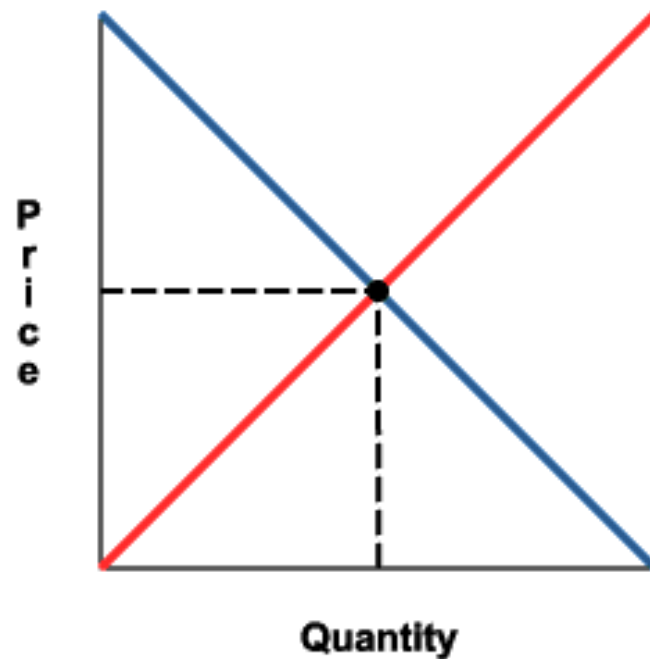
# 8

- Used a single wheel to control several spindles at a time.
- This replaced the single spindle on conventional spinning wheels.
- This allowed many threads to be spun at once.
- Larger quantities of threads could soon be made quickly and inexpensively.



# 9

- In a free enterprise system, this determines prices and what goods are produced.



# 10

- In pure \_\_\_\_\_, everything would be owned in common.
- There would be no private property.
- There would be no social classes.
- Cooperation would replace competition.



# 11

- brought about fundamental changes in the way goods are made. It introduced mass production and the use of new sources of energy to meet human needs. People started making goods in factories instead of at home, and they began to use steam power to run machinery. Science also became more closely linked to technology, resulting in a stream of constant innovations.



# 12

- James Watt improved this technology which helped power new machinery
- This invention propelled the Industrial Revolution in Great Britain and the world.



# 13

- First began in the 1800s as a political movement in response to the injustices of industry and the exploitation of workers.
- Many workers had to work long hours for low wages in unsafe conditions.
- reformers preached more state influence, equal rights, and an end to the inhumane treatment of workers.
- These reformers believed the best way to safeguard workers would be to pass laws to protect workers and even to have the government own some businesses for the workers' benefit.
- They formed their political parties across Europe.

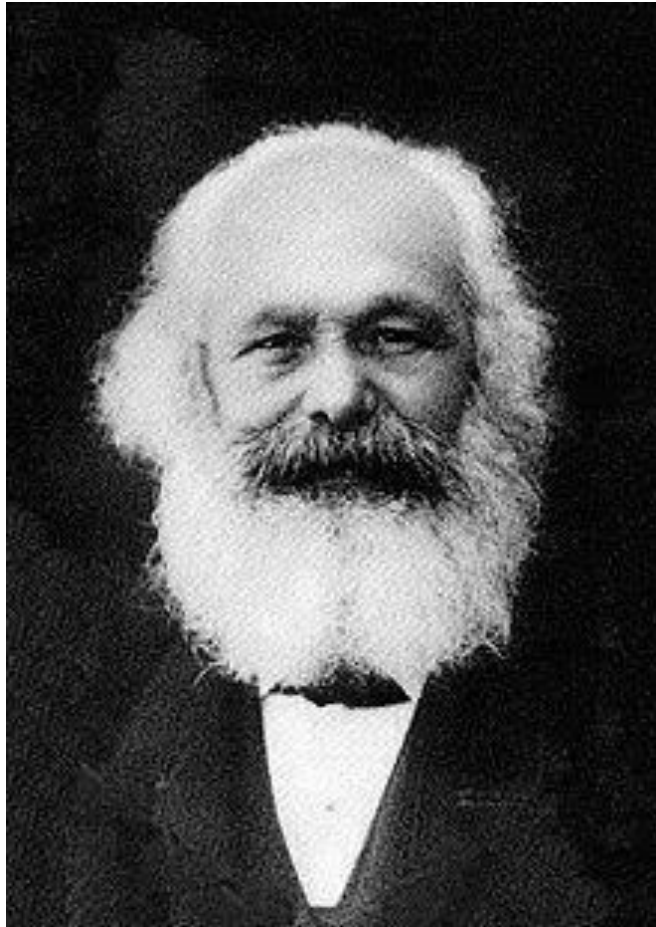
# 14

- With the shift of work to factories, large numbers of workers moved from their farms and homes in the countryside to cities.





# 15



- His ideas were reflected in The Communist Manifesto and became the basis of Communism.
- He believed that the conditions of workers would become so bad that they would eventually rise up and overthrow their capitalist rulers in a violent revolution.



# 16

- Occurred in 1857 when Indian soldiers tried to drive out the British from India.
- The rebellion quickly spread, but the British crushed the revolt using loyal Indian soldiers.
- The British government then took formal control of India.



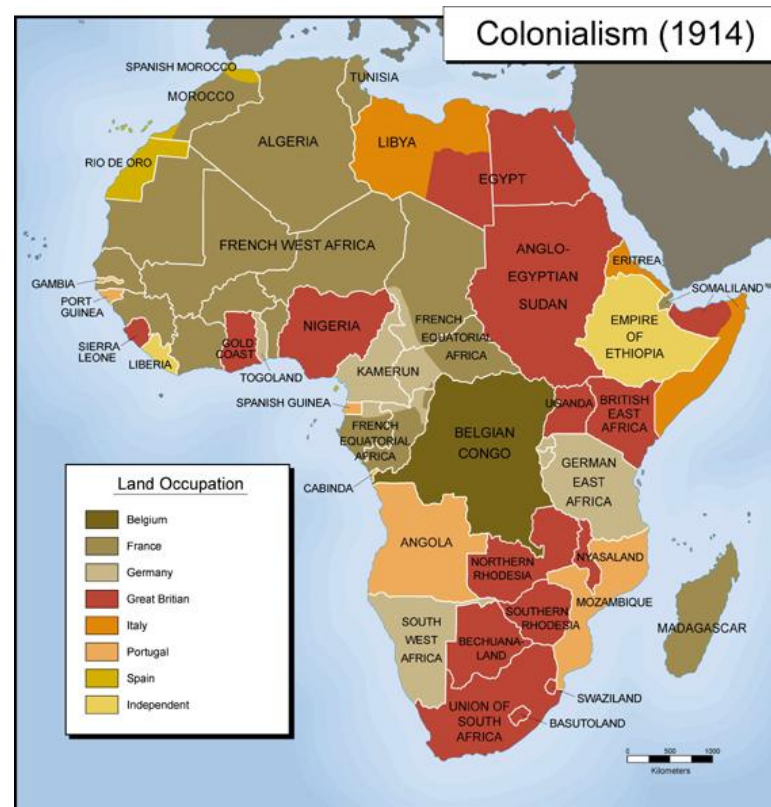
# 17

- A canal that connected the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.
- The United States applied advanced technologies to dig the canal, which took ten years to complete.



# 18

- From 1870-1890, during which most of Africa came under European control.



# 19

- In 1898, the battleship U.S.S. Maine was mysteriously blown up in the Havana harbor, killing 250 American sailors.
- The United States declared war and quickly defeated Spain.
- As a result of the war, America acquired its first colonies – Puerto Rico in the Caribbean and Guam and the Philippines in the Pacific.

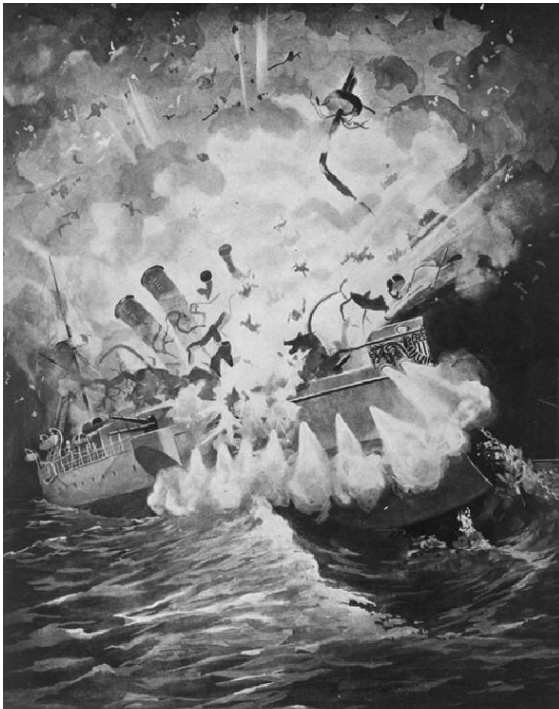


Photo # NH 61236 USS Maine explodes



# 20



- This canal, completed by French engineers in 1869, provided the shortest route from Europe to East Africa, India, and East Asia.
- It became the lifeline between Britain and its colony in India.



# 21

- (1839-1842) War between Great Britain and China that dealt with the selling of a resource in China. The government of China tried to stop the trade of this resource between China and Great Britain. The British reacted by declaring war. China was defeated and was forced to continue the sale of this resource.



# 22

- Refers to the political and economic control of one area or country by another.
- For example, the Europeans taking over Africa in the late 19th century.



# 23

- A Chinese group rebelled against the spread of foreign influence in China.
- Hundreds of foreigners living in Chinese cities were killed during riots.
- The United States played a key role in suppressing the rebellion.



Troops of the Eight nations alliance in 1900.  
Left to right: Britain, United States, Russia, British India,  
Germany, France, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Japan



# 24

- In 1884, a meeting between European leaders which divided up the remaining parts of Africa amongst the European countries.

