

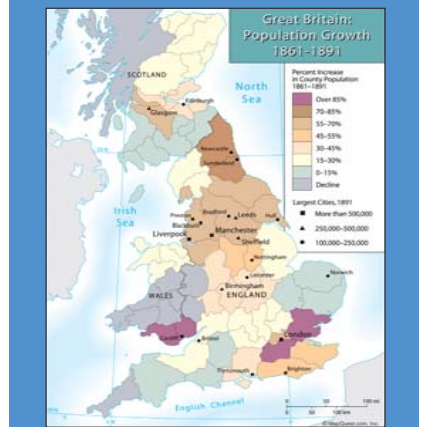
In a nutshell, the "Industrial Revolution" refers to the larger process of change from human to mechanical labor as the basis for wealth. It doesn't refer to the change from farming to manufacturing; agriculture has always been part of an industrial society. Instead, the term denotes the change from an economy in which people's (and animals') muscles did most of the work of making things to one where machines driven by power did most of that work.

In Great Britain, most of the Industrial Revolution took place over two or three generations, starting in about 1750. The development of the steam engine acted as the driving force behind the Revolution because it enabled investors to create machinery that greatly enhanced manufacturing and mining. Beginning in the 1760s, the Scottish engineer James Watt (1736-1819) refined the steam engine significantly.

England was ripe for industrial development in the eighteenth century because it had a large labor supply, because its land had large deposits of coal, and because it had colonies to which it could sell its machine-manufactured goods. It also had access, in part because of its geographic separation from continental Europe. By 1810, England was "the workshop of the world," supplying textiles to both Europe and America.

From a global standpoint, the Industrial Revolution led to social revolutions as well because it created a working class that identified itself as such and was recognized by political leaders. The growth of industrial capitalism, and later of union movements and of socialism, can be linked to the Industrial Revolution.

**Critical-Thinking Question:**  
What role does the map suggest canals and railroads played in supporting industry in Great Britain?

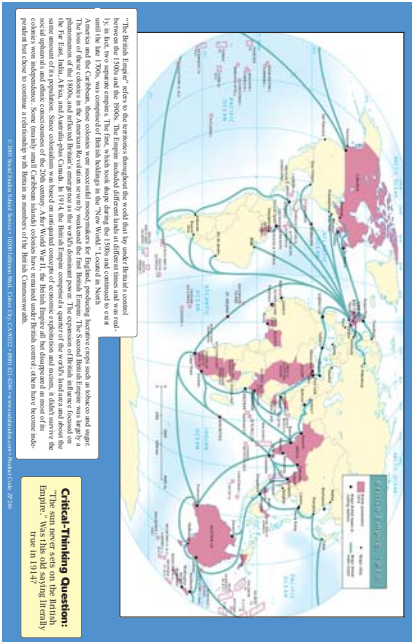


Between 1801 and 1891, the overall population of Great Britain increased by around 50 percent, from roughly 20 million to 30 million people. During this time, Great Britain underwent significant social, economic, and cultural changes. In many ways, it became the first "modern" society, and in the words of Professor Gerhard Rempel, London became "the first example of the world city."

During the three decades before 1860, the focus of English life had shifted irrevocably from the country estate to the industrial urban center. A middle class had arisen, with its own values and practices and rules to play in the social order. Slavery was abolished during this time, and the vote was extended to the middle class by the Reform Laws. In the 1840s, Britain put the trade issue to rest; the country later signed a trade agreement with France in 1860. A budding union movement also began.

From 1860 to 1890, most of these trends accelerated. Trade increased, and by 1880, London's port took in eight million tons of goods a year. Mass transit in the form of railways gave rise to the middle and working classes. The British Empire grew, and many Britons migrated to India and other far-flung colonial possessions. At the same time, people from all over the world settled in Britain, especially in London, and contributed significantly to Britain's rise in population. At the same time, advances in science and technology led efforts to resolve conflicts in many of the 1880s altered daily life dramatically for Britain's burgeoning population.

**Critical-Thinking Question:**  
Does the map tell us what part of Great Britain was most densely populated? Explain the reasons for your answer.



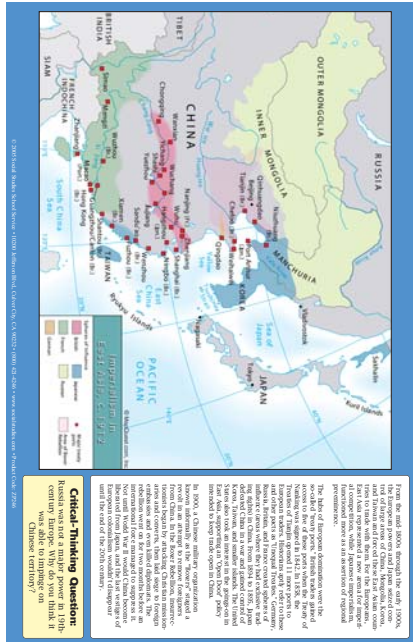
"The British Empire" refers to the territories dominated directly and indirectly by the United Kingdom. It is a term that applies to the period from the late 16th century to the early 20th century. The British Empire was the largest empire in history, covering more than a quarter of the world's land area and a third of the world's population at its peak. It was a result of British colonial expansion and the Industrial Revolution. The British Empire was a global network of territories, including Canada, the United States, the Caribbean, Central America, Mexico, the West Indies, the Americas, the Pacific, the Indian Ocean, and parts of Africa and Asia. Major cities and trade routes are also indicated.

**Critical-Thinking Question:**  
The map shows the British Empire in 1914. What role did the British Empire play in the Industrial Revolution?



In 1807, Germany did not exist as a nation. It was a collection of many small states, each with its own ruler. Some were ruled by kings, some by princes, and some by bishops. The states were often at war with each other, and they were often ruled by foreign powers. The process of German unification began in 1807, when Napoleon defeated Prussia. This led to the creation of the German Confederation in 1815. The German Confederation was a loose association of 39 states, each with its own ruler. The process of German unification continued through the 19th century, with Prussia leading the way. In 1871, Germany was unified as a nation.

**Critical-Thinking Question:**  
What role did the German Empire play in the Industrial Revolution?



From the mid-1800s through the early 1900s, many of the largest empires of the world were created. The process of imperialism was driven by a number of factors, including the desire for raw materials, the need for new markets, and the desire for power. The process of imperialism was driven by a number of factors, including the desire for raw materials, the need for new markets, and the desire for power. The process of imperialism was driven by a number of factors, including the desire for raw materials, the need for new markets, and the desire for power.

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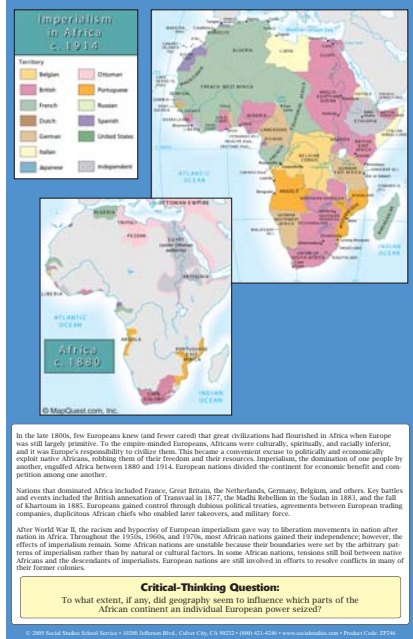
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In the late 1800s, few Europeans knew (and fewer cared) that great civilizations had flourished in Africa when Europe was still largely primitive. To the empire-minded Europeans, Africans were culturally, spiritually, and racially inferior, and it was Europe's responsibility to civilize them. This became a convenient excuse to politically and economically exploit native Africans, robbing them of their freedom and their resources. Imperialism, the domination of one people by another, manifested Africa between 1800 and 1914. European nations divided the continent for economic benefit and competition among one another.

Nations that dominated Africa included France, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Germany, Belgium, and others. Key battles and events included the British annexation of Transvaal in 1877, the Scramble for Africa in the Sudan in 1883, and the fall of Khartoum in 1898. Europeans gained control through dubious political treaties, agreements between European trading companies, European African chiefs who established labor takeovers, and military force.

After World War II, the racism and hypocrisy of European imperialism gave way to liberation movements in nation after nation in Africa. Throughout the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s, most African nations gained their independence, however the effects of imperialism remain. Some African nations are unstable because their boundaries were set by the arbitrary patterns of imperialism rather than by natural or cultural factors. In some African nations, political and social tensions still boil between native Africans and the descendants of imperialists. European nations are still involved in efforts to resolve conflicts in many of their former colonies.

### Mandate System c. 1926

The mandate system, developed by the League of Nations, was an attempt to create a stage between colonial status and independence for nations judged "not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world." The League's governing document expressed the hope that those nations would benefit from supervision by "advanced nations." The areas affected were regions that were won by allied powers from Germany and Ottoman Turkey during World War I. Britain, France, Belgium, South Africa, Japan, and Australia all were given mandate over territory they had earlier occupied.

Britain received much of the Mediterranean Middle East, along with the task of balancing Arab interests with the demands of Zionists seeking to establish a Jewish state. Britain also controlled territory in East and West Africa. France had some of the Middle East as well, plus areas in West Africa adjacent to British territory.

Belgium had a strategic sliver of the Congo region of Africa. South Africa retained control of Southwest Africa. Australia kept the northeastern part of New Guinea, which it had seized from Germany during the war. Japan had mandate over various Pacific Islands.

The effectiveness of the mandate system (which essentially legitimized wartime plunder) remains debatable because 15 years after the time captured by the map, the "advanced nations" were embroiled in the "strenuous conditions" imposed by World War II. All past geopolitical planning was rendered moot.

**Critical-Thinking Question:**  
The map shows South Africa, itself a mandate power, in the pink color assigned to British mandate areas. What do you think this indicates?

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### Imperialism in South and Southeast Asia c. 1914

"Take up the White Man's burden—  
Send forth the best ye breed—  
Go bid your sons to exile—  
To serve your captives' need."  
—Rudyard Kipling (1892-1935)

Many of British writer Rudyard Kipling's poems, including "The White Man's Burden," have historical interest, because they capture perfectly the arrogance and racist assumptions of British imperialism in South Asia.

The British occupied India from 1757 (when Robert Clive gained control for the British East India Company) to 1947, when India (and Pakistan, which had come under British sway in the 1840s) finally gained independence. Burma was annexed by British India in 1885; under Japanese control during World War II, it achieved independence in 1948. British commercial interests dominated Afghanistan from 1907 to 1919.

Many other nations have made imperialist moves in Asia. France conquered different parts of Indochina between 1858 and 1893, setting up a sphere of influence to compete with Britain's. The Netherlands ruled the East Indies (today mostly Indonesia) from 1799 until the Japanese ran out the Dutch during World War II. The United States helped liberate the Philippines from Spain during the Spanish-American War of 1898, but American forces then stayed as occupiers themselves until independence was achieved in 1935. Germany controlled the northeastern part of New Guinea from 1884, as well as Palau (from 1898) and other Pacific Islands.

**Critical-Thinking Question:**  
Judging from the map, which island seemed most likely to experience conflict? Why?

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### Napoleonic Empire, 1804–1815

Napoleon Bonaparte first made a name for himself in the French military by driving British forces out of Toulon in 1793. He and his troops then defeated the Austrians and Sardinians in Italy in 1796, and invaded Egypt in 1798. In 1799, Napoleon seized control of the French government. From 1800-1802, he made internal reforms in France and also set out to conquer new territory. He defeated the Austrians at Marengo and concluded a separate peace with Britain. In 1803, however, the British declared war on France; the next year, Napoleon declared himself emperor of France.

In 1804, Britain, Austria, Russia, and Sweden formed the Third Coalition to battle Napoleon. British naval forces won at Trafalgar in 1805, but Napoleon prevailed against the Austrians and Russians at Austerlitz. Prussia joined the forces against France but suffered defeat at Jena in 1806. Meanwhile, France had occupied Portugal; Spain's opponents sought to liberate it, sparking the Peninsular War of 1807-1814. In 1809, Napoleon orchestrated a masterful victory over Austria at Wagram; after this battle, the coalition allied against him effectively collapsed.

In 1812, Napoleon invaded Russia; it was a costly blunder, and a combination of both the tsar's forces and the harsh conditions of Russia's "General Winter" defeated the French forces. A later defeat at the battle of Leipzig pushed Napoleon into retreat. He was forced into exile at Elba when allied forces entered Paris in March of 1814. Napoleon briefly regained power in 1815, but his military ambitions ended with defeat by the British at Waterloo that year.

**Critical-Thinking Question:**  
Judging from the map, what military decision may have begun the sequence of events that led to Napoleon's downfall?

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### Italian Unification, 1858–1870

In 1815, the Congress of Vienna reestablished the Italian city-states as political entities, under the control of five Napoleonic monarchies. As a practical matter, Austria controlled Lombardy and Venetia and dominated smaller Italian kingdoms. Austrian and Prussian designs on Italy were the only independent Italian state in the mid-19th century. Sardinia-Piedmont was the only independent Italian state in the mid-19th century. Sardinia-Piedmont was the only independent Italian state in the mid-19th century. Sardinia-Piedmont was the only independent Italian state in the mid-19th century.

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In 1861, Italy (in alliance with Prussia against Austria) gained Venetia after the Seven Weeks War. In 1870, the Italian king won an independent, unified nation was complete. The region and the Venetian delta from papal authorities. Modern Italy was an independent, unified nation was complete.

**Critical-Thinking Question:**  
What does "to France, 1860" mean under the cities of Savoy and Nice on the map? Why do you think this happened?

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