**The Dawn of the Industrial Age, 1750-1914**

APWH

Best

Chapter 23

Stearns Text pp. 526-548

**Key Terms:**

population revolution

proto-industrialization

American Revolution

French Revolution

Enlightenment

Declaration of Rights of Man

John Locke

Louis XVI

Estates General

National Assembly

Jean Jacques Rousseau

Maximilien Robespierre

guillotine

Napoleon Bonaparte

Congress of Vienna

liberalism

conservatism

radicalism

socialism

nationalism

Reform Bill of 1832

Industrial Revolution

Agrarian Revolution

Enclosure Acts

Reform Bill of 1832

Louis Pasteur

Camillo Cavour

Otto von Bismarck

American Civil War

Karl Marx

revisionism

feminist movement

mass leisure culture

Charles Darwin

Albert Einstein

Sigmund Freud

romanticism

Triple Entente

Triple Alliance

Balkan Nationalism

**Reading Sections**

* Section 23.1 Intro and The Age of Revolution pp. 526-534
* Sections 23.2 The Consolidation of the Industrial Order,

 pp. 534-539

* Section 23.3 Cultural Transformations, pp. 539-546
* Section 23.4 Diplomatic Tensions and WWI, pp. 546-548
* Thinking Historically, "Two Revolutions,” pg. 543

**Chapter Questions**

1. What was the role of the Enlightenment in the American and French Revolutions?
2. What were the causes and effects of both the American and French Revolutions (short and long term)
3. What new political ideologies and movements emerged in the aftermath of the French Revolution and the Congress of Vienna?
4. Why did the Industrial Revolution begin in Britain?
5. What role did technology play in the origins of industrialization?
6. What were the long and short term causes and effects of the Industrial Revolution ?
7. What were the social effects of the I.R.? Consider social classes, gender roles, urbanization, lifestyles, etc.
8. How did the functions and responsibilities of government change in the West during and after industrialization?
9. What were the scientific and artistic impacts of both revolution and industrialization?

**Chapter Overview**

Western society was dominated by two themes: political upheaval, and the spread of Western institutions and values to settler colonies. By 1914, monarchies had been overthrown and parliamentary democracy expanded. More individuals voted. European settler colonies became important international players in an altered world balance of power. Western society experienced dramatic cultural changes. The transformation can be subdivided: from the late 18th century, a growing crisis cause a host of changes; experimentation with change occurred between 1775 and 1850; and from 1850 to 1914 a more mature stage was reached.