

Chapter 23

Lesson Reviews

Question

Answer

Lesson 1

3. What was the significance of the Agricultural Revolution in Great Britain?

Better farming practices led to an increase in available food. The population grew and many people moved to towns, creating a workforce for factories.

4. Why did the Industrial Revolution start in Great Britain?

The enclosure movement laws created labor, and Great Britain had capital to invest.

5. What factors fed the spread of industrialization in Europe and North America?

The migration of people from farms to the cities and the development of rail and steamboat transport.

6. What was the social impact of industrialization in Europe?

Crowded living conditions in the cities and brutal working conditions in factories led to calls for reform. The Factory Act of 1833 protected working children.

Lesson 2	
1. Define the term universal male suffrage and give examples of when it affected the revolutions of 1848.	It is the right of all adult men to vote. France achieved it, while the Frankfurt Assembly failed.
3. How did liberalism and nationalism present a challenge to conservatism in Europe during the 1830s and 1840s?	Because of the growing forces of nationalism and liberalism in Europe in 1830, natives of conquered countries began to band together.
4. What were the results of the revolutionary uprisings that occurred throughout Europe in 1848?	The revolution of 1848 in France was successful. The revolutions in Hungary, Italy, and Germany were unsuccessful.

Lesson 4	
1. Give examples of 3 cash crops that were grown in Latin America and explain why they were cash crops.	Bananas, sugar, and coffee are examples of cash crops. They are grown to be sold rather than for personal use.
3. How were nationalist revolts in Latin America influenced by the French and American Revolutions?	Both France and the United States had overthrown monarchy, just as the creole leaders wished to do. They were also influenced by the ideals of the American Revolution.
4. What difficulties did newly independent Latin American countries face?	They lacked experience in self-rule, so caudillos took over. Because land remained the basis of wealth and power, the masses suffered from poverty.
5. How did economic dependence on foreign investment influence Latin America through the mid-1800s?	Great Britain dominated the economy. Latin America primarily exported raw materials and imported finished goods.

Lesson 5	
1. How did the concepts of natural selection and secularization demonstrate a changing worldview?	Scientific discoveries focused people's attention on observable data. Secularization and natural selection were a result of this new worldview.
3. How did the ideas of romanticism differ from those of the Enlightenment?	The Enlightenment stressed reason as a means of discovering the truth, whereas romantics emphasized feelings and emotions as sources of knowledge.
4. How did advances in science influence life during the Industrial Revolution?	Students' responses may include medical or technological advances. All responses should note the secularization that followed from the scientific discoveries.
5. What factors contributed to the movement known as realism?	Students' paragraphs should demonstrate an understanding of the key elements of the style they chose and their ability to use it.

