Chapter 24	
NOTES	
Leeson 1	
Question	
Identifying Cause and Effect- As you read, use the organizer to show the effects of each innovation.	Steel-railways, ships, weapons; Electricity-lights, streetcars, subway; Internal-combustion engine- ocean liners, automobiles.
CT: How did the assembly line transform the car industry?	Car production was more efficient.
RPC: How were the effects of industrialization uneven across Europe?	Europe was divided into two economic zones: the industrialized core with a higher standard of living, and the less industrialized area.
CT: What does the poster convey about Marx's ideas?	Marx's idea that people in the working class, or proletariat, have much in common
RPC: What issue divided pure Marxist socialists from revisionists?	Pure Marxists believed that violent revolution was necessary, while revisionists worked within their own parties.
Lesson 2	
Summarizing- use the graphic organizer to track the changes in each social class discussed in the lesson.	New Elite: Industrialists, bankers, and merchants; Middle Class: New group of white-collar workers; Working Class: Rising wages, better living conditions
RPC: Present 3 reasons for the growth of European cities in order of importance. Explain your answer.	The most important reason for the growth of European cities was the opprtunity for work

RPC: Discuss the major social changes that occurred during the Second Industrial Revolution.	There were a new mobility. The middle class became diversified, with a new lower-middle class of white-collar workers.
CT: Why did British police prevent the Pankhursts from entering Buckingham Palace?	Suffragists, in particular, had a reputation for creating disturbances to gain publicity.
RPC: How did the working-class family change in the late 1800s?	Workers participated in the prosperity of the 2nd Industrial Revolution. Family size fell after greater economic security.
RPC: What were some reasons governments promoted public education?	Educated workers contributed to a nation's industrial prosperity. Creating better-educated voters, instilling patriotism, and creating new jobs also .

Lesson 3	
Identifying- As you read, use a table like the one below to list the different forms of European governments.	Great Britain-Prime Minister; France-Premier; Germany-Emperor; Austria-Hungary_Emperor; Russia-Czar
RPC: How did Italy's government in the 1870s compare to Great Britain's?	It was like Great Britain in that it was a united national state and allowed men to vote. It was unlike it in that it did not address
RPC: Did the government of Germany, Austria- Hungary, or Russia adhere to the principle of ministerial responsibility?	No, the ministers of Germany and Austria- Hungary answered to emperors, and Russia was controlled by Czar Nicholas II.
CT: What changes in Russia challenged the autocracy of the czar?	Industrialization brought poor working conditions; workers organized.
RPC: How did the U.S. Civil War affect African- Americans?	13th Amendment: abolished slavery; 14th and 15th Amendments: gave citizenship and suffrage to African-American males.
RPC: Describe the events in the Balkans up through 1914.	1908: Austria-Hungary annexes Bosnia and Herzegovina, which was opposed by Russia; 1912 and 1914: wars between Balkin state
Lesson 4	
Organizing- Use the following graphic organizer to name an artist and a characteristic of the art movement indicated.	Impressionism: Claude Monet, paint nature directly, captured interplay of light; Postimpressionism: Vincent van Gogh, color and feeling; Cubism:Pablo Picasso, geometric designs; abstract painting
RPC: Why did modern artists turn away from realism?	Impressionists wanted to convey the movement of light in the natural world. Van Gogh wanted to convey intense feeling. Kandinsky wanted to address the soul.

CT: How was the practice of science different at the turn of the 20th century than it is today?	Today's scientists are supported by government agencies, nonprofits, and pharmaceutical companies. They conduct extensive experiments and clinical trials.
RPC: According to Freud, what determines much of human behavior?	Much of human behavior is determined by the unconsciousthe experiences and feelings that a person has repressed.
RPC: How did the Dreyfus affair illustrate anti- Semitism in France?	A French military court tried Dreyfus, a Jewish captain in the French general staff, for treason despite evidence to the contrary.