

Name:

Period:

Date:

### Unit 8: Reforming the Industrial World

#### I. The Philosophers of Industrialization

##### A. Laissez-faire Economics

1. \_\_\_\_\_—economic policy of not interfering with businesses
2. Originates with Enlightenment \_\_\_\_\_ philosophers
3. \_\_\_\_\_—defender of free markets, author of *The Wealth of Nations*
4. Believes economic \_\_\_\_\_ guarantees economic \_\_\_\_\_
5. Economic natural laws—\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_

##### B. The Economists of Capitalism

1. Thomas Malthus and David Ricardo boost laissez-faire \_\_\_\_\_
2. Capitalism—system of \_\_\_\_\_ owned businesses seeking \_\_\_\_\_
3. Malthus thinks populations \_\_\_\_\_ than food supply
4. Wars and epidemics kill off extra people or misery and poverty result
5. Ricardo envisions a permanent, \_\_\_\_\_ providing cheap labor

##### C. The Rise of Socialism

1. Socialism—factors of production are owned and operated by the \_\_\_\_\_ for the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Socialists think government control can end \_\_\_\_\_, bring \_\_\_\_\_

##### D. Radical Socialism: Marxism

1. Proposed by \_\_\_\_\_ – German journalist
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Marx and Engels believe society is divided into \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Capitalism helps “haves,” the employers known as the \_\_\_\_\_  
Hurts “Have-nots,” The workers known as the \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. Marx, Engels predict the \_\_\_\_\_ will overthrow the \_\_\_\_\_
2. The Future According to Marx
  - a. Marx believed that capitalism will eventually \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Inequality would cause workers to revolt, seize \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

- c. \_\_\_\_\_—society where people own, share the means of production
- d. Marx's ideas later take root in \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and Cuba
- e. Time has shown that society is not controlled by \_\_\_\_\_.

## II. Labor Unions and Reform Laws

### A. Unionization

1. \_\_\_\_\_—associations formed by laborers to work for change
2. Unions negotiate for better \_\_\_\_\_, better working \_\_\_\_\_ with employers
3. Sometimes they \_\_\_\_\_—call a work stoppage—to pressure owners
4. \_\_\_\_\_ workers are first to form unions
5. Union goals were higher \_\_\_\_\_, shorter \_\_\_\_\_, improved \_\_\_\_\_

### B. Reform Laws

1. British, U.S. laws passed to stop worst abuses of industrialization
2. 1842 Mines Act in Britain stops women, children working underground
3. In 1847, workday for women, children limited to 10 hours in Britain
4. U.S. ends child labor, sets maximum hours in 1904

## The Reform Movement Spreads

### A. The Abolition of Slavery

1. In \_\_\_\_\_, reformers help end slavery in British empire
2. Slavery ends in the U.S. in \_\_\_\_\_; ends by \_\_\_\_\_ in the rest of the Americas

### B. The Fight for Women's Rights

1. Women pursue \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ as early as 1848
2. International Council for Women founded in \_\_\_\_\_; worldwide membership

### C. Reforms Spread to Many Areas of Life

1. Reformers establish free \_\_\_\_\_ in Europe in late 1800s
2. Public schools common in U.S. by the 1850s; \_\_\_\_\_ also sought