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## Industrial Revolution Vocabulary Chart

| Term   | Definition & Significance / Example  |
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| <b>Industrial Revolution</b>                 | Transition from hand production to machine manufacturing, starting in Britain (late 1700s). Shifted economies, societies, and global trade patterns. |
| <b>Factory System</b>                        | Centralized production using machines and division of labor. Increased efficiency but often poor working conditions.                                 |
| <b>Cottage Industry (Putting-Out System)</b> | Pre-industrial home-based production. Replaced by factories, but remained in some rural economies.   |
| <b>Enclosure Movement</b>                    | Consolidation of farmland in Britain, pushing small farmers into urban wage labor. Sparked rural depopulation.                                       |
| <b>Capitalism</b>                            | Economic system based on private ownership, profit motive, and market competition. Dominant system during Industrial Revolution.                     |
| <b>Laissez-Faire</b>                         | Minimal government interference in economy; advocated by Adam Smith in <i>Wealth of Nations</i> .  |
| <b>Urbanization</b>                          | Growth of cities due to migration for industrial jobs. Led to overcrowding, pollution, and public health challenges.                                 |
| <b>Spinning Jenny</b>                        | Multi-spindle spinning machine invented by James Hargreaves (1764). Boosted textile production.  |
| <b>Water Frame</b>                           | Richard Arkwright's water-powered spinning machine. Allowed factory-scale textile manufacturing.   |
| <b>Steam Engine</b>                          | Perfectured by James Watt; powered machinery, locomotives, and ships, enabling industrial expansion.   |
| <b>Iron Industry</b>                         | Mass production of iron for railways, machines, and construction. Key to infrastructure growth.  |
| <b>Bessemer Process</b>                      | Henry Bessemer's method for inexpensive steel production (1850s). Enabled skyscrapers, bridges, and railways.  |

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| <b>Electricity</b>                | Widely used in late 19th century for lighting, machines, and communication (telegraph, telephone).                    |
| <b>Internal Combustion Engine</b> | Powered automobiles and airplanes; revolutionized transportation and warfare.   |
| <b>Mass Production</b>            | Large-scale manufacturing of standardized goods, aided by assembly lines (e.g., Ford's Model T).                      |
| <b>Proletariat</b>                | Industrial working class, often in harsh conditions. Central to Marxist theory of class struggle.                     |
| <b>Bourgeoisie</b>                | Middle-class capitalists and industrialists; benefited most economically from industrialization.                      |
| <b>Labor Unions</b>               | Worker organizations advocating for higher wages, shorter hours, and safer conditions.                                |
| <b>Luddites</b>                   | Skilled workers who destroyed machinery they believed threatened their jobs (1811–1816).                              |
| <b>Chartist Movement</b>          | British working-class political reform movement for universal male suffrage and secret ballots.                       |
| <b>Karl Marx</b>                  | Philosopher advocating class struggle and abolition of capitalism; co-wrote <i>The Communist Manifesto</i> (1848).    |
| <b>Friedrich Engels</b>           | Marx's collaborator; documented harsh industrial conditions in <i>The Condition of the Working Class in England</i> . |
| <b>Socialism</b>                  | Ideology advocating for collective ownership of production; arose partly in response to industrial inequality.        |
| <b>Utopian Socialism</b>          | Early socialist vision of cooperative, ideal communities (e.g., Robert Owen's New Lanark).                            |
| <b>Romanticism</b>                | Cultural movement reacting to industrialization, valuing nature, emotion, and individualism.                          |