**Industrial Revolution Vocabulary**

**1. Industrial Revolution-** From the mid-18th to late 19th centuries, was a period during which predominantly agrarian, rural societies in Europe and America became industrial and urban

**2. Entrepreneur-** A person who has the ability and willingness to develop, organize, and manage a business venture along with any of its risks in order to make a profit

**3. Factory System-** Method of manufacturing using machinery, many identical/interchangeable parts, and the division of labor into many small repetitive tasks (i.e. assembly lines) making the production of goods more efficient

**4. British Enclosure Movement-** Push in the 18th and 19th centuries to take land that had formerly been owned in common by all members of a village, or at least available to the public for grazing animals and growing food, and change it to privately owned land, usually with walls, fences or hedges around it.

**5. Agricultural Revolution-** Unprecedented increase in agricultural production in Britain arising from increases in labor and land productivity between the mid-17th and late 19th centuries (example: crop rotation, seed drill).

**6. Richard Arkwright-** English inventor and a leading entrepreneur during the early Industrial Revolution who is credit as the driving force behind the development of the spinning frame; his achievement was to combine power, machinery, semi-skilled labor and the new raw material of cotton to create mass-produced yarn

**7. Textile-** Artifact made by weaving or felting or knitting or crocheting natural or synthetic fibers

**8. Cottage Industry/ Putting-Out System-** Small-scale manufacturing business often carried out of a home by family members using their own equipment rather than a factory

**9. Steam Engine-** A machine that turns the energy released by burning fuel into motion; Vastly improved by Scottish inventor and mechanical engineer James Watt in the 1760s and 1770s

**10. Electric Telegraph-** Device for rapid, long-distance transmission of information over an electric wire (the Morse system invented by Samuel Morse in 1838)

**11. Josiah Wedgwood-** English entrepreneur and leader in the industrialization of the manufacture of European pottery

**12. Tenement-** Run-down and often overcrowded apartment house, especially in a poor section of a large city

**13. Urbanization-** The process by which cities grow

**14. Labor Union-** An organization of workers formed to promote collective bargaining with employers over wages, hours, benefits, job security, and working conditions

**15. Laissez Faire Capitalism-** Philosophy in which the government refrains from interfering in economic affairs (“hands off” approach), allowing for private business to compete and operate in a free-market in which the price of goods is determined by supply and demand

**16. Utopian Socialism-** Philosophy advocating the moral persuasion of capitalists to surrender the means of production peacefully to the people; emerged as a reaction against the perceived excesses of capitalism

**17. Communism-** Philosophy derived from Karl Marx, advocating class war and leading to a society in which all property is publicly owned and each person works and is paid according to their abilities and needs

**18. Proletariat-** The class of industrial wage earners who posses neither capital bot the tools of production. They, therefore, must earn their living by selling their labor (working-class people) (defined by Karl Marx in his book)

**19. Bourgeoisie-** Capitalist class (in Marxist context) who owned most of society’s means of production; equivalent to the middle class

**20. *The Wealth of Nations*-** 1776 book written by Scottish economist and philosopher Adam Smith which promoted the ideas of a free market, capitalism, and laissez faire

**21. *The Communist Manifesto*-** 1848 pamphlet written by German philosophers Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels which presents an analytical approach to the class struggle and the conflicts of capitalism; these ideas ultimately served as a call for communist revolutions around the world

**22. Cult of Domesticity-** Value system that emerged during the Industrial Revolution in which middle- and upper-class women should focus on childcare, housekeeping, and religion and not politics, commerce, law, or paid work

**23. Social Darwinism-** The theory, now largely discredited, that people are subject to survival of the fittest in society; often used to justify imperialism, nationalism, and racism

**24. Meiji Era-** The first half of the [Empire of Japan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Empire_of_Japan), when the Japanese people moved from being an isolated [feudal society](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Feudalism) at risk of colonization by [Western](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_world) powers to the new paradigm of a modern, industrialized [nation state](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nation_state) and emergent [great power](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_power), influenced by [Western](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_world) scientific, technological, philosophical, political, legal, and aesthetic ideas

**25. Matthew C. Perry-** Commodore of the U.S. Navy who played a leading role in the [opening of Japan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bakumatsu) to the West with the [Treaty of Kanagawa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Convention_of_Kanagawa) in 1854

**26. Tanzimat Reforms-** Wide-raging series of educational, political, and economic reforms carried out between 1839 and 1876 in the Ottoman Empire in order to modernize, increase nationalism, compete against Western powers, and preserve their empire; only partially successful and did not halt the Ottoman decline

**27. Muhammad Ali-** Considered the founder of modern Egypt, he was ruler of Egypt from 1805 to 1848 and attempted to modernize Egypt by instituting dramatic reforms in the military, economic and cultural spheres