

Exam review

By: Brittany Miller

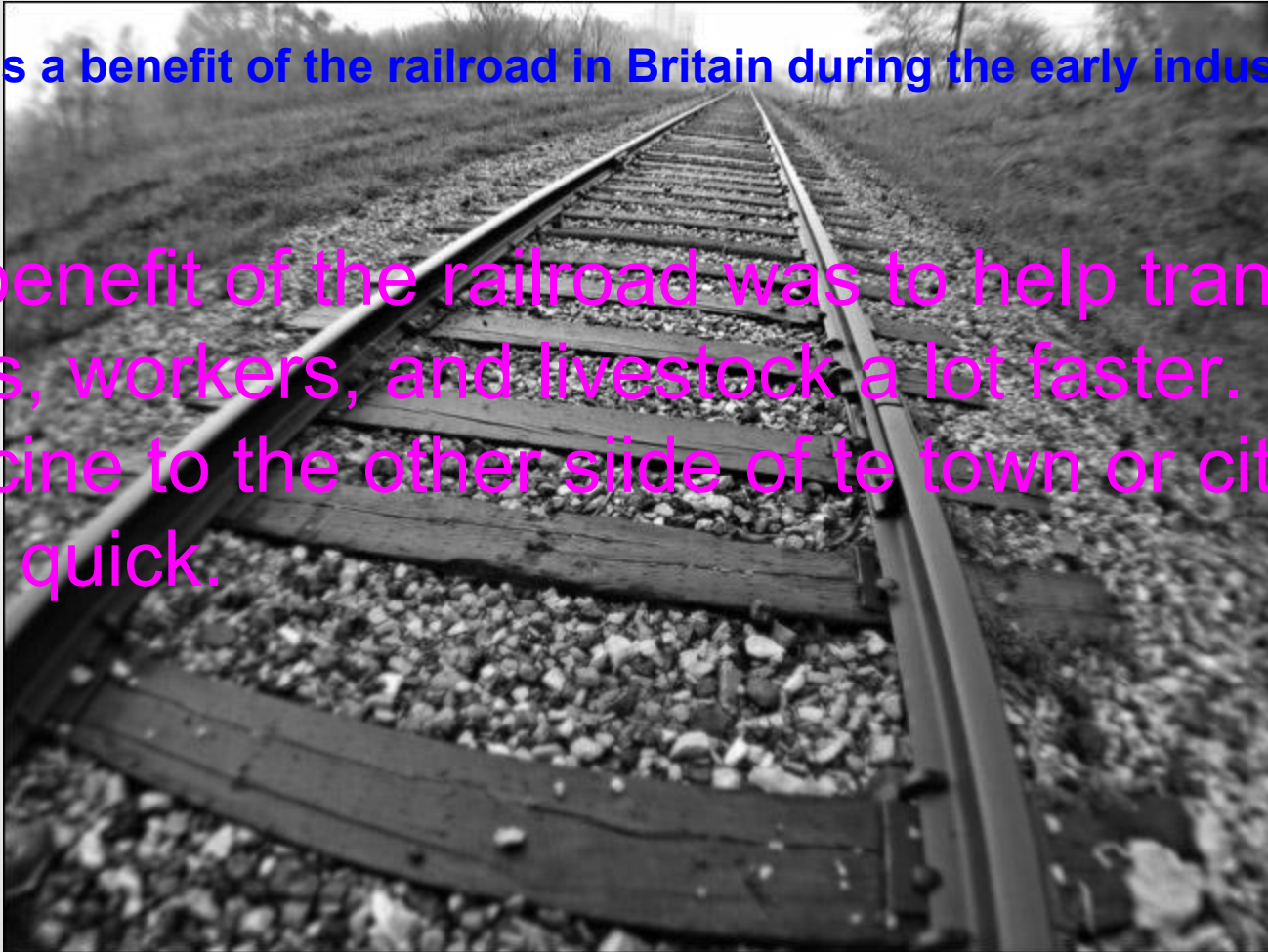
How might small farmers of the agricultural revolution be compared to the working class of the industrial revolution?

The farmers would be compared to the working class of the industrial revolution because they have a job unlike half of the social class.



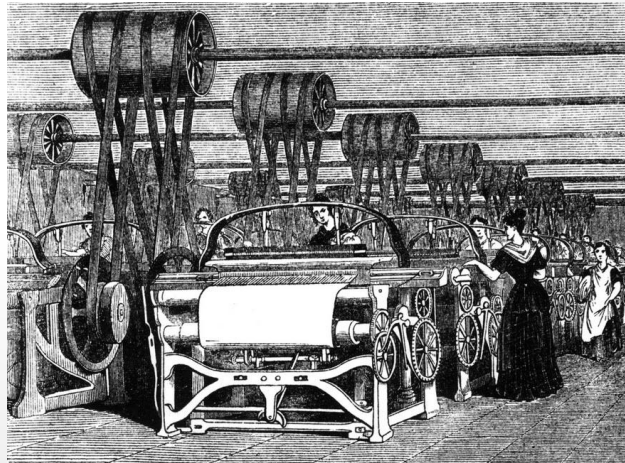
What was a benefit of the railroad in Britain during the early industrial age?

The benefit of the railroad was to help transport goods, workers, and livestock a lot faster. Get medicine to the other side of the town or city really quick.



what impact did technology advances have on Industrial Revolution?

"On the technology front, the biggest advancements were in steam power. New fuels such as coal and petroleum, were incorporated into new steam engines. This revolutionized many industries including textiles and manufacturing. Also, a new communication medium was invented called the telegraph. This made communicating across the ocean much faster.



What was the main purpose of the Berlin conference?



European nations such as Great Britain, France, and Germany began looking to Africa for natural resources for their growing industrial sectors as well as a potential market for the goods these factories produced. As a result, these governments sought to safeguard their commercial interests in Africa and began sending scouts to the continent to secure treaties from indigenous peoples or their supposed representatives.

Railroads without engines were used in European coal mines as early as the mid-1500s. Men and animal pushed wagons loaded with ore along wooden tracks. Later, they used iron tracks and steam powered engines which were introduced in the late 1700s. In Wales in 1804, Richard Trevithick developed the first successful railroad steam locomotive. In 1810, George Stephenson also began studying steam engines. In 1825, the Stockton and Darling railway near Newcastle, England, became the first common company to use steam locomotives. In 1829, George Stephenson's "Rocket" won first prize in a contest that took place at Rainhill because Stephenson was the most experienced engineer at the time and his trains were far more advanced than the competitors.



What was a benefit of the railroad in Britain during the early Industrial age?

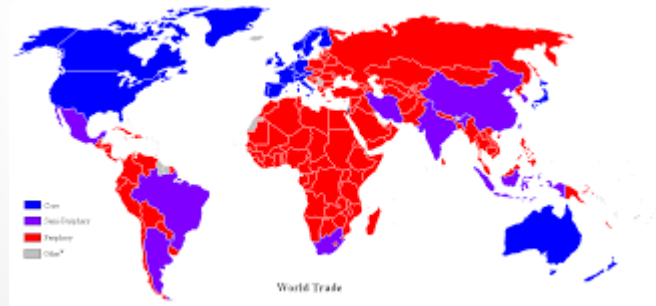
What were some positive(social/economic) aspects of industrialization?

As economies develop places become specialized in certain forms of production whether it is in the primary, secondary, or other sectors of the economy. Underlying this specialization is the concept of comparative advantage. This is the competitive edge (in the form of lower production costs, cheaper raw materials, etc.) enjoyed by one location over another. Assuming an established demand for a commodity like bananas, places with favorable growing conditions and inexpensive labor will become specialized in the production of the fruit. By the same logic Silicon Valley can specialize in technology innovation partly because its pool of highly skilled labor, creative entrepreneurs, and supply of investment capital give it a comparative advantage over a regions with similar human resources. As a result of such comparative advantages some locations begin to specialize in one economic activity and exchange goods with other regions.



How did the impact of worldwide industrialization effect the relationships between industrialized nations and non-industrialization nations?

Industrialization brought us many technological advancements. A few of those were being able to utilize a faster, safer, and easier way of transportation. Many of the factory workers, used to making everything by hand, were able to work at ease with the help of machines during the industrial revolution.



How did the philosophy of laissez-faire economics influence early industrialists?

With ideas of a free market governed by natural laws, not government rules. With ideas of an economy supported by tariffs on foreign goods. With ideas that the elite had a responsibility to give to charities



What is the relationship between socialism and communism?

Socialism and communism are alike in that both are systems of production for use based on public ownership of the **means of production** and centralized planning. Socialism grows directly out of **capitalism** it is the first form of the new society.



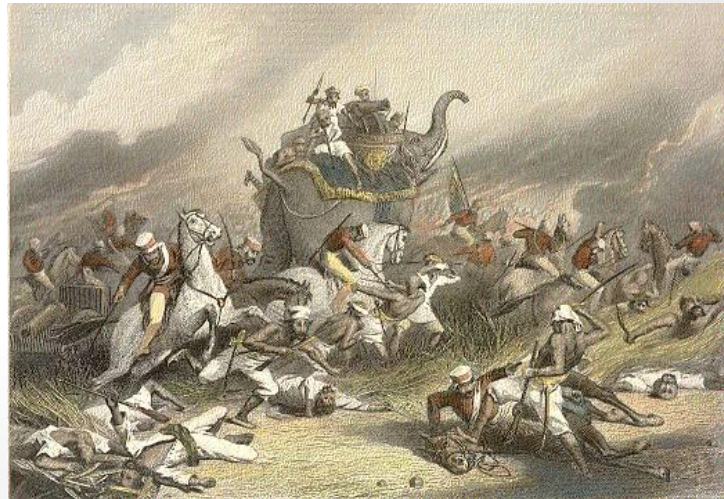
What is the difference between Socialism and Communism?

Communism - "from each according to his ability, to each according to his need." It is a "dream" that has never been implemented – the idea of a classless society that produces an abundance of goods that are given freely.

Socialism – "from each according to his ability, to each according to his deed." What has been implemented in Russia, China and other communist countries. It is seen as a "stage" in the progression from capitalism to communism.

What happened as a result of the Sepoy Mutiny in India?

Rights for Indians increased under British rule. The East India Company was allowed to have soldiers. The British government took direct command of India. Indians gained independence from British.

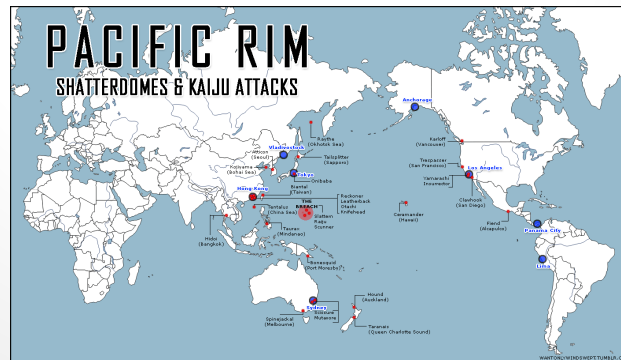


Why did Western nations desire to expand their lands in the Pacific Rim?

Europe had already conquered Africa and South America.

The Pacific Rim lands were considered "the jewel in the crown". Their natural resources and strategic location.

Western nations had lost their foothold in Africa.



How did indirect control management method compare to direct control during the age of imperialism?

The Berlin Conference of 1884-85 was a European conference

Although black South Africans participated in it, the Boer War was largely a European war

Europeans argued and fought amongst themselves over the lands of Africa

the European countries paid little or no attention to historical political divisions or to the many ethnic

and language groupings in Africa. Uppermost in the minds of Europeans was the ability to control

Africa's land, its people, and its resources



Why was India called the “jewel in the crown” by the British empire?

India was the the 'jewel in the crown' of the British Empire because it was the most populous and valuable colony. India was abundant with valuable natural resources like gems, cotton, tea, etc. Also due to its high population Britain made a lot of money through taxation. It is estimated that on average Britain made £12m per year from India alone.

Another reason for India's jewel status that it also gave the British access to other parts of Asia. This access opened further trade with nations like China and would ultimately lewasad to the acquisition of places like Singapore and Burma.



What happened as a result of the Berlin conference of 1884-1885?

France and Britain agreed to rule their colonies jointly



What was the main cause of inadequate food supplies in Africa during European colonization?

Farms were owned by the Europeans who grew crops for export rather than domestic consumption. And who often forced many local tenant farmers to stop growing edible crops and start growing inedible crops like indigo or cotton.



What event in Sarajevo ignited the Great war?

The assisination of the Archduke and his wife.



What is the most probable link between militarism and imperialism?

As a country gains colonies , its military growth to protect them



What was trench warfare intended to accomplish?

Weapons became more advanced than their tactical employment, and defense became stronger than offense. Artillery and machine guns dominated the landscape, and the only modicum of safety was found in a trench. It should also be noted that trenches have been used throughout history, but because of these disparities trench warfare was a unique feature of World War 1. !



How did the allies respond to Wilson's vision for peace?

The allies agreed but they also wanted to punish Germany for starting the war:
war guilt clause.



What was significant in the Allied victory at the First Battle of the Marne?

The Battle of Marne was fought from 5 September to 12 September 1914. It was one of the first major battles of WW I in which reconnaissance planes played a decisive role, by discovering weak points in the German lines and allowing the allies to take advantage of them.



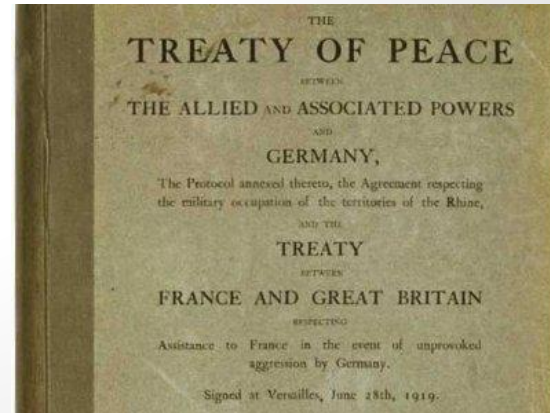
What did the Policy of unrestricted submarine warfare refer to during World War I?

Germany said it had the right to sink any ship that they felt was helping the allies during WWI. They did this because the United States, although official neutral, was helping the Allies by manufacturing much of their war materials like ships and tanks. Germany eventually sunk a few U.S. ships and ships with U.S. passengers on them, which led to the U.S. entering the war against Germany.

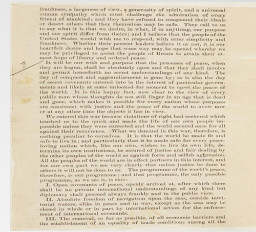


How did the Treaty of Versailles affect post-World War I Germany?

The Paris Peace Conference opened on January 12, 1919. Leaders of 32 states representing about 75% of the world's population, attended. However, the five major powers, the United States, Britain, France, Italy, and Japan dominated negotiations. Important figures in these negotiations included Georges Clemenceau [France], David Lloyd George [Britain], Vittorio Orlando [Italy], and Woodrow Wilson [United States].



What were Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points?



1. No more secret agreements ("Open covenants openly arrived at"). 2. Free navigation of all seas. 3. An end to all economic barriers between countries. 4. Countries to reduce weapon numbers. 5. All decisions regarding the colonies should be impartial. 6. The German Army is to be removed from Russia. Russia should be left to develop her own political set-up. 7. Belgium should be independent like before the war. 8. France should be fully liberated and allowed to recover Alsace-Lorraine. 9. All Italians are to be allowed to live in Italy. Italy's borders are to be "along clearly recognisable lines of nationality." 10. Self-determination should be allowed for all those living in Austria-Hungary. 11. Self-determination and guarantees of independence should be allowed for the Balkan states. 12. The Turkish people should be governed by the Turkish government. Non-Turks in the old Turkish Empire should govern themselves. 13. An independent Poland should be created which should have access to the sea. 14. A League of Nations should be set up to guarantee the political and territorial independence of all states.

What does a war become once the participating countries began devoting all of their resources to the war effort?

A Total War



What was the allies plan for victory over the Nazis?

Allies fight Germany on 2 fronts to weaken it

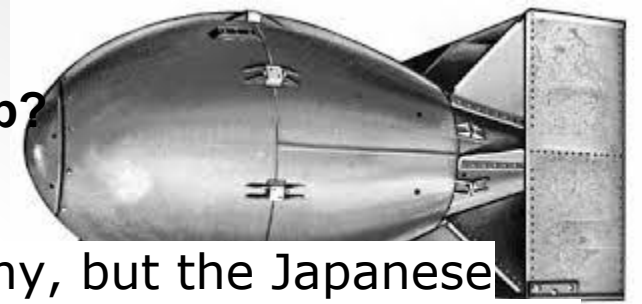


What were thousands of U.S. citizens put in internment camps during the war?

They were of Japanese descent and falsely labeled as enemies.



Why did Truman agree to use the atomic bomb?



By this time, the Allies had defeated Germany, but the Japanese fought on. Both sides had suffered great casualties in the fighting in the Pacific since 1941. The Allies were gradually defeating the Japanese in a series of battles, advancing slowly from island to island. They were also beginning to discover the atrocities that Japanese soldiers had committed against prisoners of war and civilians in occupied territories.

The Japanese leaders declared they would fight to the end rather than surrender unconditionally. The atomic bomb, with its awesome power, offered the USA a way to bring the war against Japan to a speedy conclusion, saving the lives of many Allied servicemen.

What were some reasons for the high number of displaced persons after the World War II?

Then the composition of the DP camps changed. At the end of 1946, two-thirds of the estimated 250,000 DPs refugees had not personally had immediate experience of the Holocaust. Most of the survivors from western Europe had returned to their country, so the DPs were mainly Jews from eastern Europe including Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, and Poland. Many were from the Soviet Union, including large numbers of families and children. Most wanted to emigrate to Palestine. By the beginning of 1947, 250,000 Eastern European Jews had flooded the DP camps.



What prompted Great Britain and France to declare war on Germany at the start of World War II?

Germany invaded Poland which Britain and France had promised to defend through the Anglo-French guarantee of Poland. They issued an ultimatum when he did meaning if Hitler did not pull out war was inevitable. Hitler ignored.

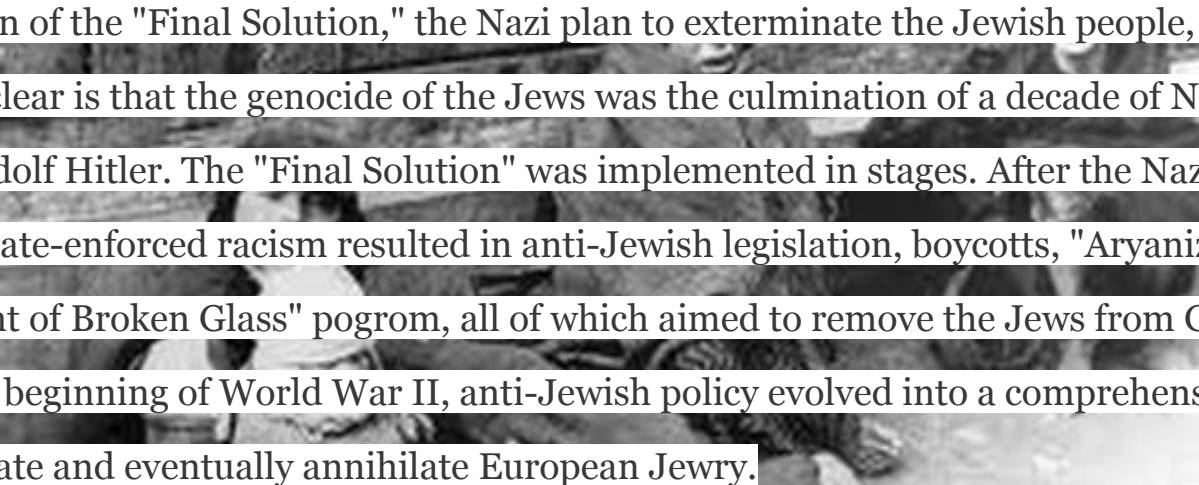


What was addressed at the Nuremburg Trials?

It addressed crimes committed before the war officially began, the undertaking of war in violation of international treaties, traditional violations of the laws of war, including the killing or mistreatment of prisoners of war and the use of outlawed weapons and the crimes committed against Jews, ethnic minorities, physically and mentally disabled persons, civilians in occupied countries, and others.



How were the Holocaust and Hitler's "Final Solution" related?



The origin of the "Final Solution," the Nazi plan to exterminate the Jewish people, remains uncertain. What is clear is that the genocide of the Jews was the culmination of a decade of Nazi policy, under the rule of Adolf Hitler. The "Final Solution" was implemented in stages. After the Nazi party rise to power, state-enforced racism resulted in anti-Jewish legislation, boycotts, "Aryanization," and finally the "Night of Broken Glass" pogrom, all of which aimed to remove the Jews from German society. After the beginning of World War II, anti-Jewish policy evolved into a comprehensive plan to concentrate and eventually annihilate European Jewry.

Which group in Rwanda did the Belgians think was the superior group thus giving them power to rule in Rwanda?

The Hutu.



What were some warning signs that genocide was going to take place in Rwanda in the 1990's?

There were plenty of "early warnings" of the Rwandan genocide, but they were systematically ignored. The best book on the Rwandan genocide, Linda Melvern's superb *A People Betrayed: The Role of the West in Rwanda's Genocide*, sets them forth in detail. To list just a few, in the spring of 1992, the Belgian ambassador in Kigali, Johan Swinner warned his government that the Akazu, a secret group of Hutu Power advocates organized around President Habyarimana's wife, "is planning the extermination of the Tutsi of Rwanda to resolve once and for all, in their own way, the ethnic problem. In October 1992, Professor Filip Reyntjens organized a press conference in the Belgian Senate in which he described how Hutu Power death squads were operating and named their leaders, including Colonel Theoneste Bagasora, who later coordinated the genocide. In March 1993, four human rights groups led by Human Rights Watch and the International Federation of Human Rights issued a report on mass killings in Rwanda. Although the word "genocide" was excised from the final report, the press release announcing it.

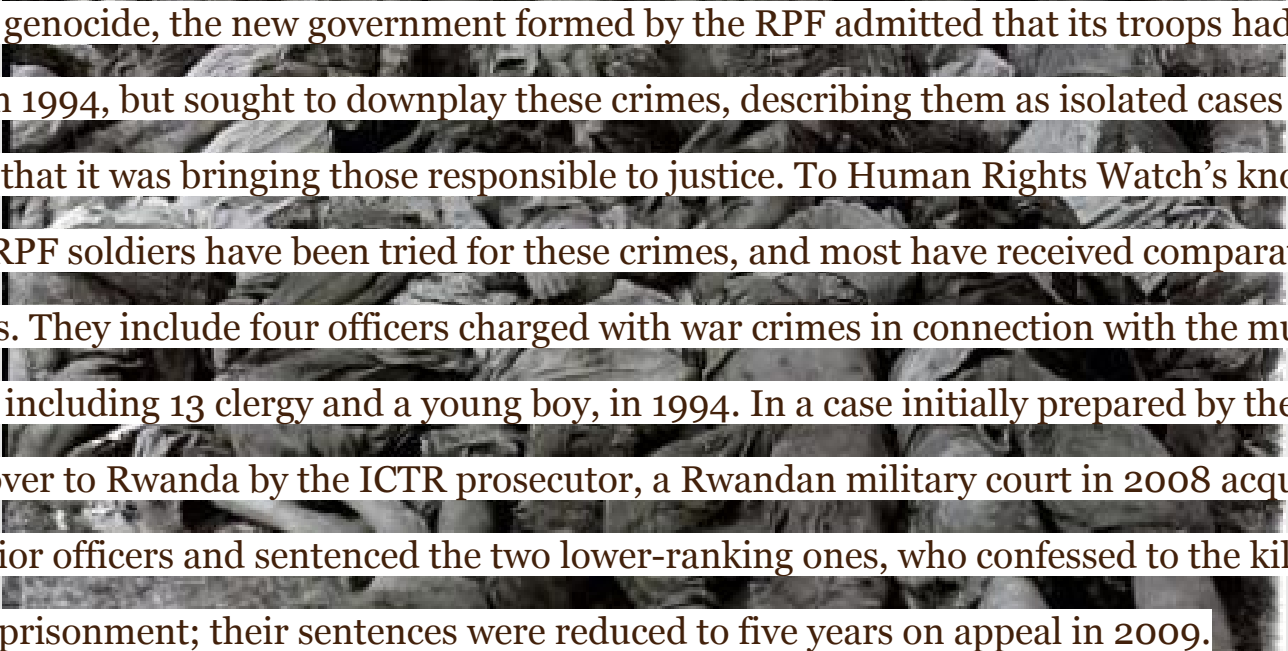




What were some of the impacts on Post-Genocide Rwanda?

“The children of Rwanda witnessed unspeakable violence,” Bellamy said. “Tens of thousands lost their mothers and fathers. Thousands were victims of horrific brutality and rape. Many were forced to commit atrocities. The impact of the tragedy simply cannot be overstated.”

How did Rwanda deal with the crime against humanity after the genocide?



After the genocide, the new government formed by the RPF admitted that its troops had carried out killings in 1994, but sought to downplay these crimes, describing them as isolated cases of revenge and claiming that it was bringing those responsible to justice. To Human Rights Watch's knowledge, fewer than 40 RPF soldiers have been tried for these crimes, and most have received comparatively lenient sentences. They include four officers charged with war crimes in connection with the murder of 15 civilians, including 13 clergy and a young boy, in 1994. In a case initially prepared by the ICTR then handed over to Rwanda by the ICTR prosecutor, a Rwandan military court in 2008 acquitted the two most senior officers and sentenced the two lower-ranking ones, who confessed to the killings, to eight years' imprisonment; their sentences were reduced to five years on appeal in 2009.

Eight Stages of Genocide

Identify and describe the stages of genocide.

CLASSIFICATION: All cultures have categories to distinguish people into “us and them” by ethnicity, race, religion, or nationality:

SYMBOLIZATION: We give names or other symbols to the classifications. We name people “Jews” or “Gypsies”, or distinguish them by colors or dress; and apply the symbols to members of groups.

DEHUMANIZATION: One group denies the humanity of the other group. Members of it are equated with animals, vermin, insects or diseases. Dehumanization overcomes the normal human revulsion against murder.

ORGANIZATION: Genocide is always organized, usually by the state, often using militias to provide deniability

POLARIZATION: Extremists drive the groups apart. Hate groups broadcast polarizing propaganda

PREPARATION: Victims are identified and separated out because of their ethnic or religious identity. Death lists are drawn up. Members of victim groups are forced to wear identifying symbols.

EXTERMINATION begins, and quickly becomes the mass killing legally called “genocide.” It is “extermination” to the killers because they do not believe their victims to be fully human.

DENIAL is the eighth stage that always follows a genocide. It is among the surest indicators of further genocidal massacres. The perpetrators of genocide dig up the mass graves, burn the bodies, try to cover up the evidence and intimidate the witnesses. They deny that they committed any crimes, and often blame what happened on the victims

Where does the word “apartheid” come and mean?



A former social system in South Africa in which black people and people from other racial groups did not have the same political and economic rights as white people and were forced to live separately from white people

In the Afrikaans language, which is based on Dutch, the word "apartheid" means "separateness." This was the slogan of the Afrikaner National Party that won the South African general election in 1948. Apartheid officially divided South Africa along racial lines, giving Afrikaners -- who were the minority -- unlimited access to land and wealth. The African National Congress, led by the late Nelson Mandela, vigorously opposed the apartheid system that lasted until 1991, when Mandela was released from prison.

What were some of the apartheid laws of South Africa?

Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act, Act No 55 of 1949

Population Registration Act, Act No 30 of 1950

Group Areas Act, Act No 41 of 1950

Suppression of Communism Act, Act No 44 of 1950



From 1970-1980 the South African government saw an increase in anti-apartheid protests and acts of sabotage. How did the government react?

In 1948, the National Party (NP), representing Afrikaners, won the national election on a platform of racism and segregation under the slogan of 'apartheid'. Apartheid built upon earlier laws, but made segregation more rigid and enforced it more aggressively. All Government action and response was decided according to the policy of apartheid. In turn, apartheid failed to respond effectively and adequately to concerns that had led to intermittent labour and civic unrest that erupted in the aftermath of World War II. Consequently, throughout the 1950s unrest in African, Coloured and Indian communities escalated, becoming more frequent and determined. Labour unrest too was in evidence during this period.



What type of sanctions did the International Community and African nations impose upon South Africa during the apartheid during the 1960's?

South Africa under Apartheid was subjected to a variety of international boycotts, including on sporting contacts. There was some debate about whether the aim of the boycott was to end segregation in sport, or to end apartheid altogether.

