

# William and Zach Foster

Mr. Miller World Studies Exam Review  
project



A painting of an industrial landscape. In the foreground, a stone bridge with three arches spans across a river. The water reflects the bridge and the sky. In the background, a dense industrial complex is visible, featuring numerous buildings, chimneys, and tall smokestacks emitting thick plumes of white smoke that fill the sky. The overall color palette is muted, with greys, browns, and a pale yellowish-green tint. The word "Industrialization" is overlaid in the center in a white, sans-serif font.

# Industrialization

# Industrialization

Small farmers of the agricultural revolution can be compared to the working class of the industrial revolution because during this time, the way people farmed changed in its entirety. Large landowners in Britain bought much of the land that had been owned by poorer farmers and most farmers became “tenant farmers”.



# Industrialization

The invention of the railroad during the industrial revolution made it much easier to transport and receive goods needed to keep industrializing.



# Industrialization

Technological advances had a big impact on the industrial revolution because many useful things were made. Such as the steam engine, the water frame, the power loom, and many more. All of these made industrial jobs much easier and faster which also made for faster production.



# Industrialization

There were a lot of effects from industrialization. Some good some bad.

## Positive

Production was faster

More income for businesses

More jobs available

## Negative

Crowded Cities

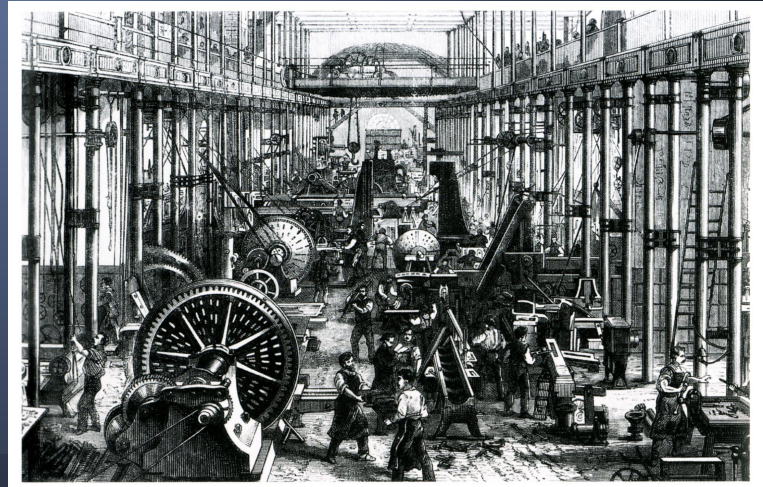
Poor housing

Lots of sickness and disease



# Industrialization

The impact of worldwide industrialization affected the relationships between industrialized nations and non-industrialized nations because all of the people in the non-industrialized nations move to the industrialized nations looking for work and non-industrialized nations became irrelevant.





# Industrialization

The Laissez-Faire economics influenced early industrials with ideas of a free market governed by natural laws, not government rules.



**The only fair  
is laissez-faire.**

# Industrialization

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.



A black and white historical photograph showing a line of World War I soldiers in a trench. The soldiers are wearing dark uniforms and conical campaign hats. They are positioned in a shallow trench with wooden planks on the sides. The background shows a hazy, overcast sky and a distant horizon. The text "World War I" is overlaid in the center of the image.

# World War I

# World War I

The event that sparked the Great War was the assassination of Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo



# World War I

The most probable link between militarism and imperialism is that as a country gains colonies , its military grows to protect them.



Like a cyclone, imperialism spins across the globe;  
militarism crushes peoples and sucks their blood  
like a vampire.

(Karl Liebknecht)

# World War I

Trench warfare was intended to protect soldiers from enemy gunfire but also left their heads as the only target. Also when these trenches got gassed they were unusable for a short time.



# World War I

The allies didn't agree to Wilson's vision of peace because they had suffered greatly in the war and wanted to punish Germany.



# World War I

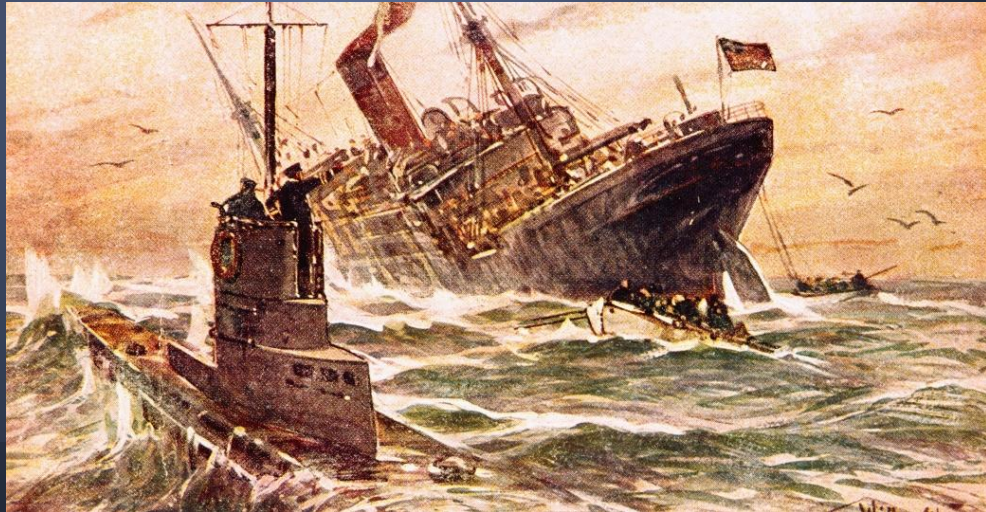
The significance of the First Battle of the Marne was that the Allies made Germany retreat.





# World War I

The policy of Unrestricted submarine warfare states that an enemy cannot sink another's ship for no reason unless they show persistent refusal to stop or active resistance to visit or search.



# World War I

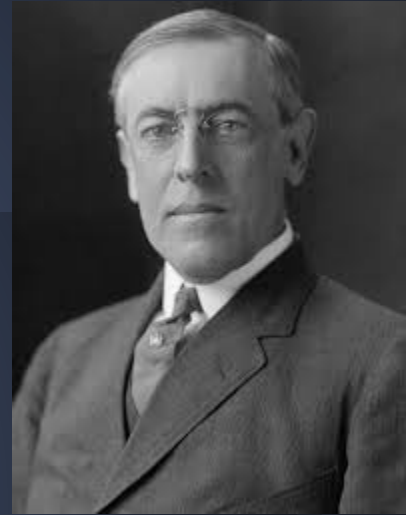
The Treaty of Versailles gave Germany all war guilt, made them pay reparations for the war, disarmament and territorial clauses were all put on Germany.



# World War I

Woodrow Wilson made 14 points to try and accomplish peace. Here they are.

- 1.) Put an end to secret treaties
- 2.) Freedom of sea
- 3.) Freedom of trade
- 4.) reduce national armies & navies
- 5.) Adjustment of colonial claims
- 6-13.) Suggestions for border changes / new nations
- 14.) A League of Nations should be set up to guarantee the political and territorial independence of all states.



# World War I

A war becomes a total war once all participating countries began devoting all of their resources to the war effort.

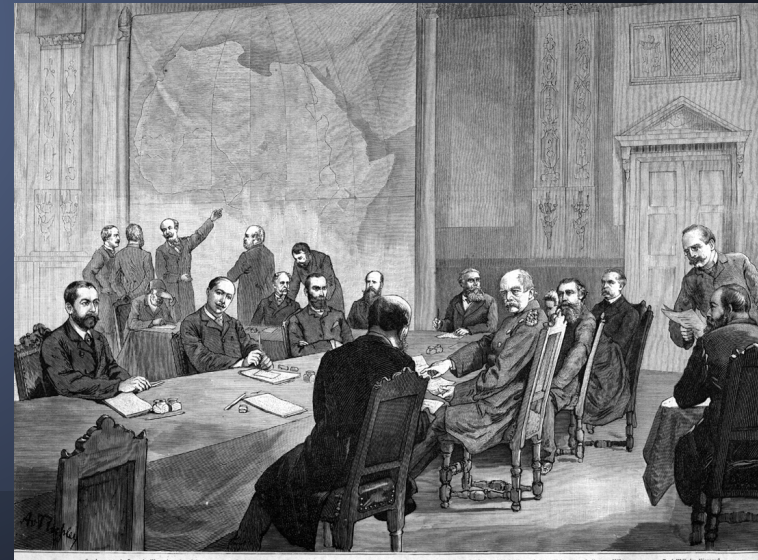




THE DEVILFISH IN EGYPTIAN WATERS.

# What was the main purpose of the Berlin conference of 1884-1885

The purpose of the Berlin conference was to split up Africa throughout european nations civilly and without violence.



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

As a result of Sepoy Mutiny in india, which some call the Indian Rebellion of 1857, the British government dissolved the British East India Company



# Why did Western nations desire to expand their lands in the pacific rim?

One of the main reasons they desired the lands so much was for the rich natural resources that the lands held.





How did indirect control management method compare to direct control in the Age of Imperialism

The indirect control method gave the people more independence and more freedom, while the direct control is more locked down and controlled, directly by the owners, or leaders of the foreign nation .



# 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.



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

As a result africa was divided amongst several european nations without violence or any means of war crimes. The foreign nations Imperialized the countries and took over control.



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.



A black and white portrait of a Black man with a beard and mustache, wearing a suit and tie. He is smiling and looking slightly to the left. The word "Apartheid" is overlaid in white text across the center of his face.

Apartheid

# Apartheid

Apartheid is an Afrikaans word, it means “Apartness” or “the state of being apart”



# Apartheid

Some laws were: trains buses, taxis, libraries, pools theaters, etc. were all segregated. Also, blacks had to carry ID cards and weren't allowed to arrest or employ whites.



# Apartheid

The government reacted to the increase by becoming more harsh and killing the South African Blacks.





# Apartheid

The international community imposed sport sanctions upon the people of South Africa. They intended to crush the morale of the general population of South Africa.



# World War II



# What was the allies plan for victory over the Nazis?

The allies plan to win the war with the Nazis was to fight the Germans on 2 different fronts.



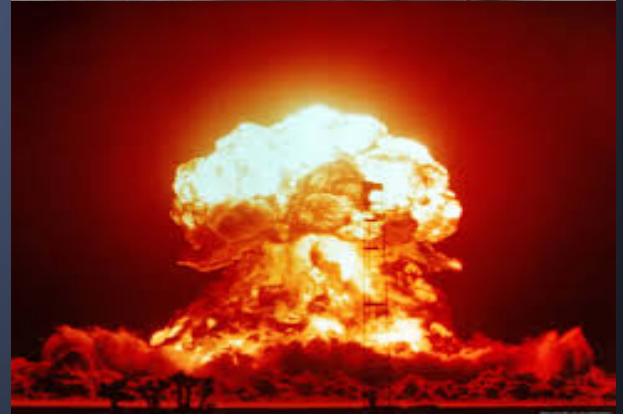
Why were thousands of u.s citizens put into internment camps during the war?

The reason so many people were put into the camps is because they were wrongly accused of Japanese descent.



# Why did Truman agree to use the atomic bomb?

He agreed to use the bomb because of the fact that he believed it was the quickest and fastest end to the war causing devastation to some of the most populated cities in Japan, murdering thousands of innocent civilians.



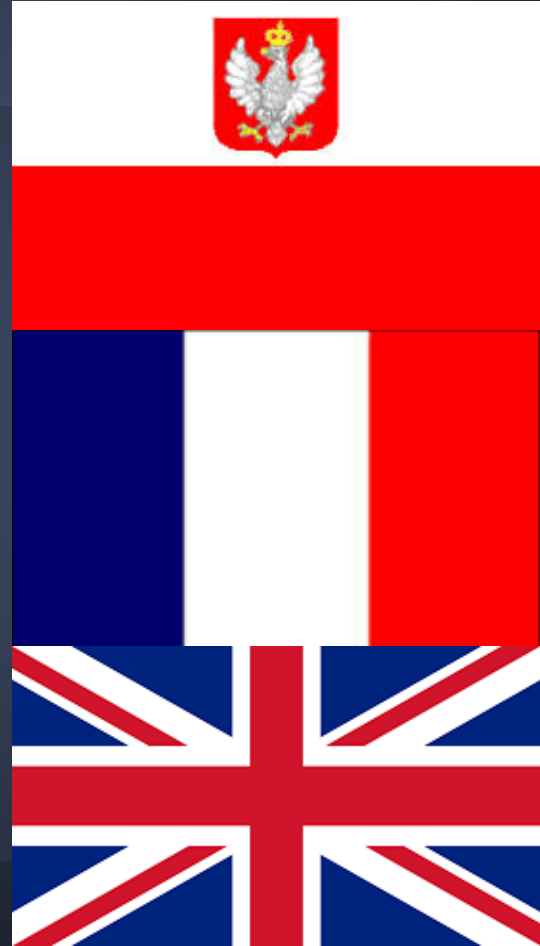
What were some reasons for the high number of displaced persons after the bomb?

Because they had tried to run away and flee, searching for other family members, and being put into internment camps.



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

They had to declare war on Germany due to a treaty with Poland, stating France and Great Britain would protect Poland if war or an invasion were to occur. So on September 1st 1939 when the Germans invaded Poland France and Great Britain had to declare war



# Which of the following were addressed by the Nuremberg Trials

Addressed at the Nuremberg Trials were the crimes committed before the war, the violation of peace treaties, as well as the mistreatment of prisoners in camps.







Genocide

# Genocide

Both were mainly aimed at jews but the holocaust talks about the genocide in general but the “final solution” was specifically Hitler killing the jews.



# Genocide

In Rwanda the Belgians thought that the Hutu were the superior group therefore giving them power to rule Rwanda.



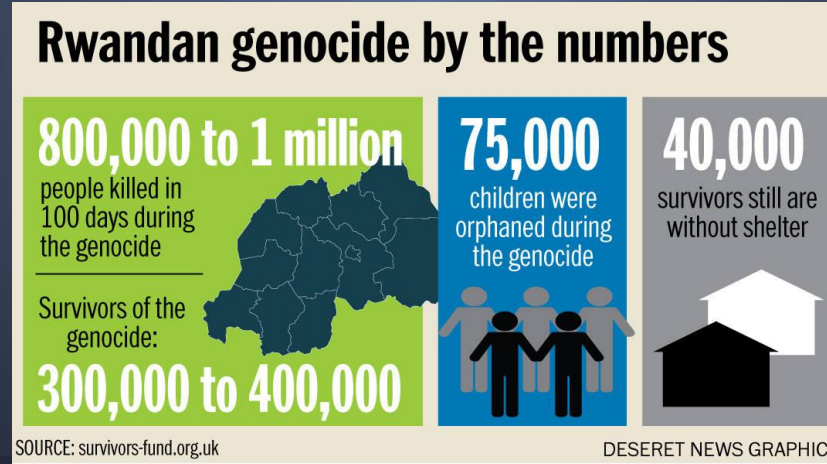
# Genocide

Some warning signs were the Hutu and Tutsi mistreating each other and also the letter that came in warning of the genocide which was ignored.



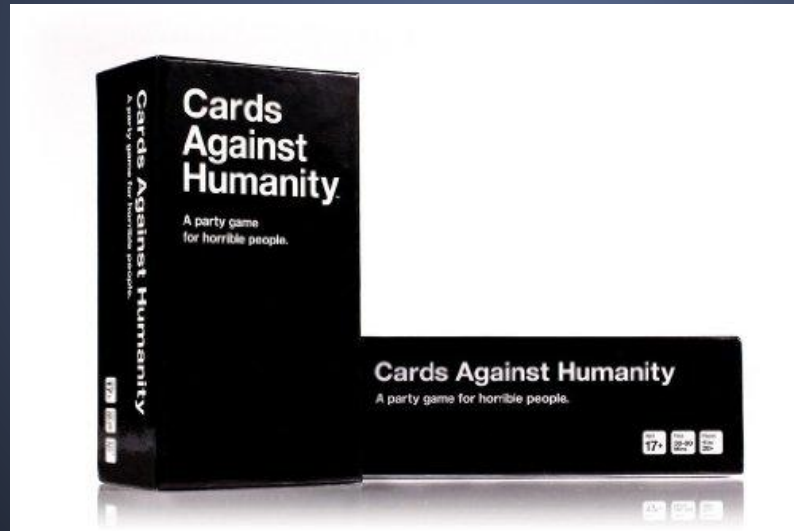
# Genocide

Some impacts on post-genocide Rwanda is that even to this day some children are still suffering because of the loss of parents and family members.



# Genocide

Rwanda dealt with the crimes against humanity by putting most on trial. Even today people are being tried.



# Genocide

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There are 8 stages of genocide. Here they are.

- 1.) Classification- To distinguish people by race, ethnicity, religion, or nationality.
- 2.) Symbolization- Naming people like “jews” or “gypsies” or to distinguish people by color or dress.
- 3.) Dehumanization- Denial of the humanity of others is the step that permits killing with impunity. Like in the Rwandan genocide when they referred to Tutsi as “cockroaches”
- 4.) Organization- The people organizing the genocide usually states/groups
- 5.) Polarization- Hate groups separate groups.
- 6.) Preparation- Preparation for genocide includes identification. Lists of victims are drawn up. Houses are marked. Maps are made.
- 7.) Extermination- Killing of whole groups begin because the killers no longer believe their victims are human.
- 8.) Denial- Perpetrators of the genocide dig up mass graves, burn the bodies, try to cover up all evidence and intimidate the witnesses. Also they will often blame the victim.