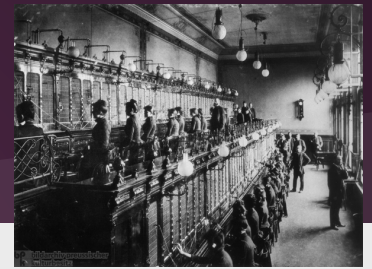




Exam Review Project

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Industrialization



- Both small farmers and the working class benefitted more jobs, money and goods from both revolutions. But also, people that worked in factories, got paid minimal money and small farmers got paid whatever they sold.
- Because of the technological advances, the Industrial Revolution produced more machines/factories; meaning more goods and supplies.
- A benefit is that it could transport goods, fast and efficiently. The railroad could transport people as well.
- A positive aspect is that it opened up a lot of jobs and opportunities for people. Also it increased trade and production of goods.
- The impact is the people of the non-industrialized nations became irrelevant due to the people of the industrialized nations coming to their land, looking for work.

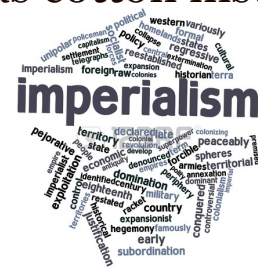
Industrialization

- The economics influenced early industrials with ideas of a free market governed by natural laws, not government rules
- They are alike, both systems of production are used based on public ownership of the means of production and centralized planning.



Imperialism

- Indirect Control management method was when local officials ruled and their was limited self rule but direct control was when foreign officials brought into rule and their was absolutely no self rule
- India was considered the 'Jewel in the Crown' for the British Empire due to India's resources and location. Britain exploited India's natural assets.
- As a result of the Berlin Conference, Europeans divided Africa into colonie without consulting African leaders
- There was inadequate food supplies in Africa during European colonization because Europeans insisted of growing cash crops, such as cotton instead of food crops.



Imperialism

- The main purpose of the The Berlin Conference of 1884-1885 was to hold a meeting between European nations to create rules on how to divide Africa among them for colonization peacefully without causing any problems or any anger.
- The sepoy Mutiny in India was when the Indians rebelled against the British. The British end up winning and took direct command of India.
- Western nations desired to expand their lands in the Pacific Rim because of the natural resources and strategic lands



World War 1

- The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Sophia in Sarajevo ignited the Great War
- The most probable link between imperialism and militarism is that as a country gains colonies, its military grows to protect them.
- Trench Warfare was intended to protect soldiers from enemy fire on front lines
- Allies (Britain and France) responded to Wilson's vision of peace by showing little sign of agreeing to the plan, they were concerned with strengthening their own security. They also wanted to strip Germany of its war-making power.



World War 1

- The significance in the allied victory at the First Battle of the Marne is that it resulted in Germany having to fight on two fronts
- The policy of unrestricted warfare referred to Germany's policy to sink any ship in Britain's water without warning
- The Treaty of Versailles affected postwar Germany by leaving a legacy of bitterness in the hearts and minds of the German people
- Woodrow's fourteen points were originally created to keep world peace, but later on they were used as the basis for peace negotiations at the end of the war
- A war becomes a Total War once the participating countries begin devoting all of their resources to the war effort



World War 2



- The Allie's plan was to fight Germany on two fronts to weaken it.
- They were put in camps in order to interrogate whether or not they were helping out the Germans, they knew about Pearl Harbor before hand, or they were Japanese descendents.
- He agreed because he felt that if he sent troops over instead, many soldiers would probably die. Also, he knew if he did, it would end the war.
- Reasons for displaced people, was that cities had been bombed, people went missing under the debris, and also people traveled looking for new work.
- The Nazi's invasion of Poland prompted Britian and France to declare war
- The Nuremberg trials addressed crimes committed before the war, such as the Holocaust

Genocide

- The Holocaust and Hitler's "Final Solution" were related because The Holocaust is a term for the genocide that resulted from the plan called The Final Solution
- In Rwanda, the group the Belgians thought were superior was the Tutsis, which gave them the power to rule in Rwanda
- Some warning signs that the genocide in Rwanda was going to take place were the Hutus dehumanizing the Tutsis by calling them cockroaches and the grudge the Hutus still had against the Tutsis for taking control and being "superior"
- After the Genocide in Rwanda, even 10 years later, there are still tens of thousands people that lost or simply can't find their mothers, fathers, and other family members. Also, some villages have not yet been repaired and the victim of the brutality are still impacted.
- After the genocide, the ICTR was established



Apartheid

- Apartheid is an Afrikaan word. It means “apartness” or “the state of being apart”
- Some laws were: trains, buses, taxis, libraries, pools, theaters, etc were all segregated. Also, Blacks had to carry ID cards and the weren’t allowed to arrest or employ whites.
- The government reacted to the increase by becoming more harsh and killing the Black South Africans
- The International community imposed sport sanctions upon the people of South Africa. They intended to crush the morale of the general population of the South Africa.

