

Chapter 5 Sections 3-4 People, Places, and Terms

1. The movement of people to cities is known as _____.
2. What British city became the center of the textile industry? _____
3. What new class emerged during the Industrial Revolution and owned and operated the factories, mines and railroads? _____
4. The industrial working class lived in multistory buildings divided into apartments known as _____.
5. _____ were workers' organizations which initiated worker reforms such as increases in pay and better working conditions.
6. These people worked 12 to 16 hours a day, for low pay, and under unsafe conditions. _____
7. Child labor laws called the _____ were passed in the early 1800s to protect children working in the factories and mines.
8. In the early 1800s, middle-class business leaders embraced this economic theory that the government should not interfere in business activities. _____
9. _____ wrote "The Wealth of Nations", which stated that a free market, without government interference, would help everyone.
10. The British economist _____ believed poor families should have fewer children to preserve the food supply.
11. _____ wrote the "Iron Law of Wages" and believed that as wages increased families had more children.
12. The idea that the goal of society should be "the greatest happiness for the greatest number" of its citizens is known as _____.
13. _____ was a British philosopher and economist who advocated utilitarianism, supported individual freedom, and saw a need for limited government involvement in the economy.
14. _____ was a British economist who wanted the government to step in to improve the hard lives of the working class.
15. Farms, factories, railways, and other large businesses that produce and distribute goods are known as the _____.
16. _____ is the name of the economic system in which individuals own the means of production.
17. _____ is the name of the economic system in which the people as a whole rather than private individuals own and operate the means of production.
18. What British social reformer set up a Utopian society in New Lanark, Scotland, to improve the lives of the working class? _____
19. This form of socialism stated that class struggle was inevitable and would lead to the creation of a classless society in which, all wealth & property would be owned by the community as a whole. _____
20. _____ was a German philosopher who wrote "The Communist Manifesto" in 1848, advocating communism.
21. The _____ was what Marx called the working class group of "have-nots".
22. A political ideology in which there is a gradual transition from capitalism to socialism is known as _____.