



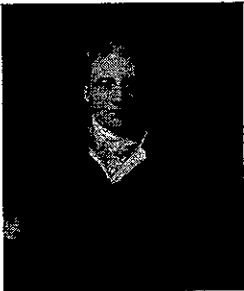
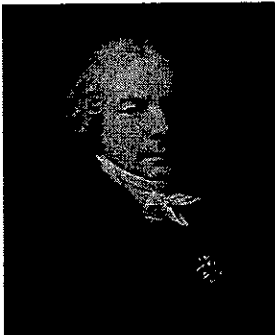
# Global History and Geography Regents Review

- Congress of Vienna
- Industrial Revolution



# Congress of Vienna (1815)

After Napoleon's defeat, European diplomats met at the Congress of Vienna in 1815 to devise a peace settlement. As a result of the meeting in Vienna, European leaders agreed to restore order and stability to Europe.

Key Participants	Aim
 <p data-bbox="186 716 688 743">Prince Clemens von Metternich of Austria</p>	<p data-bbox="810 331 1466 394">Wanted to restore Europe to the way it was before the French Revolution.</p>
 <p data-bbox="284 1077 594 1104">Czar Alexander I of Russia</p>	<p data-bbox="810 751 1455 814">Wanted to create an alliance of Christian monarchs to suppress future revolutions.</p>
 <p data-bbox="272 1400 607 1428">Lord Castlereagh of England</p>	<p data-bbox="810 1113 1450 1176">Wanted to prevent France from rebuilding its military forces.</p>
 <p data-bbox="267 1803 618 1831">Maurice Talleyrand of France</p>	<p data-bbox="810 1434 1479 1497">Wanted to obtain equal footing for France with the rest of the nations.</p>

Despite their different goals, the leaders at the Congress of Vienna accomplished a great deal. Much of what the leaders did at the Congress of Vienna occurred for two reasons. First, they wanted to establish a balance of power, or a distribution of military and economic power that prevents any one nation from becoming too strong. They also wanted to restore power to monarchs. The Congress of Vienna was the first of many reactions in Europe against the revolutionary ideas of the 1700s and 1800s. It was also a victory for conservatives. Conservatism was a set of beliefs held by those who wanted to preserve traditional ways.

### THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA

GOAL	ACTION
To prevent France from going to war again	Countries around France were strengthened. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Belgium and Luxembourg were added to Holland to create the kingdom of the Netherlands.</li> <li>➤ Prussia was given lands along the Rhine River.</li> <li>➤ Austria took control of Italy.</li> </ul>
To return Europe to the way it was in 1792, before Napoleon	Power was given back to the monarchs of Europe.
To protect the new system and maintain peace	An organization called the Concert of Europe was created to maintain peace.

## Regents Review Questions on the Congress of Vienna

1. The primary concept of the balance of power in Europe during the 19th century was to:
  - a. Eliminate war as a foreign policy
  - b. Prevent domination by any one country
  - c. Create equal land and sea forces
  - d. Divide Europe under two equal powers
  
2. The Congress of Vienna tried to:
  - a. Continue the work of Napoleon
  - b. Restore aristocratic rulers to their thrones
  - c. Enable people to attain “liberty, equality, and fraternity”
  - d. Support the establishment of a representative government

Answer Key: 1. b 2. b
-----------------------------

## Industrial Revolution

In 1750, most people still lived in small villages and made their own clothing and tools. In the century that followed, dramatic changes took place in the ways people lived and worked.

The Agricultural Revolution represented a change in methods of farming. Jethro Tull invented the seed drill which planted seeds in rows. The Enclosure Movement replaced many small strip farms with larger fields making farming more efficient. The technological changes that transpired during the Agrarian Revolution led to population growth. With a better diet, women had healthier and stronger babies. During the 1700s, Europe's population increased from 120 million to about 190 million.

The Industrial Revolution was the period, beginning around 1750, in which the means of production of goods shifted from hand tools to complex machines and from human and animal power to steam power.

Why did the Industrial Revolution start in Great Britain?

Britain has plenty of coal and iron needed for industrialization. As an island, Britain had many natural harbors for trade. Rivers served both as means of transportation and as sources of power for factories. (GEOGRAPHY)

Growth in population, resulting from the Agrarian Revolution, led to more available workers. As a result of the enclosure movement, fewer farm laborers were needed. Many people moved to the cities, where they could work in factories (urbanization). (POPULATION GROWTH)

The British overseas empire had made the economy strong. As a result, the middle class had the money to invest in mines, railroads, and factories. (CAPITAL FOR INVESTMENT)

Before the Industrial Revolution, families spun cotton into thread and then wove cloth at home. By the 1700s, new machines were too large and expensive to be operated at home. Spinners and weavers began to work in long sheds that were owned by manufacturers. These sheds, which brought workers and machines together, became the first factories. The factory system promoted mass production, meaning that goods were produced in large quantities at low costs.

The Industrial Revolution brought about many economic and social changes. During the Industrial Revolution the theory of laissez-faire was followed. According to this theory businesses should operate with little or no government interference. Adam Smith promoted laissez faire in his book The Wealth of Nations.

As a result of urbanization, people lived in crowded buildings. Without a sewage system, garbage rotted in the streets and disease spread. Factory hours were long. Men, women, and children worked 12-16 hours a day. Machines were dangerous and work was boring.

The growth of industry led to improvements in transportation. Roads and canals were built and improved. The steam engine was invented and railroads grew. Steam engines powered ships and machines.

Liberalism was a belief in individual rights to liberty, equality, and property. According to liberals, the main purpose of government was to protect individual liberty.

Conservatism was a set of beliefs held by classes who had been in power previously - monarchs, nobles, and church leaders. Conservatives wanted social and political structures to return to what they had been before the revolutionary movements. Conservative thinker

Thomas Malthus published his "Essay on the Principle of Population" in 1798. He concluded the poor would continue to suffer as long as the population kept increasing. He urged families to have fewer children.

Communism concentrates less on the interests and rights of individuals and more on the interests of society. Socialists blamed industrial capitalism for creating such a wide gap between rich and poor. In 1848, Karl Marx + Friedrich Engels explained their ideas in

The Communist Manifesto. They proclaimed history was a

class struggle between wealthy capitalists and the

proletariat (working class). They believed the proletariat would rise up and overthrow the capitalist system thus creating a classless, communist society.

In the early 1830s, British lawmaker Michael Sadler persuaded Parliament to investigate the horrible conditions faced by child laborers. The Factory Act prohibited children under 9 years old from being employed in textile mills and limited the working hours of children under 18.

In 1845 a disease destroyed the potato crop in Ireland. The Irish were dependent on the potato. Within 4 years, 1 million Irish had died of starvation or disease. Millions of others moved to the United States or Canada.

## Regents Review Questions on the Industrial Revolution

Base your answers to questions 1 and 2 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

### The Agricultural Revolution in Britain

. . . For a century and a half, from 1688 to 1832, the British government was substantially in the hands of [well-to-do] landowners—the “squirearchy” or “gentlemen of England.” The result was a thorough transformation of farming, an Agricultural Revolution without which the Industrial Revolution could not have occurred.

Many landowners, seeking to increase their money incomes, began experimenting with improved methods of cultivation and stock raising. They made more use of fertilizers (mainly animal manure); they introduced new implements (such as the drill seeder and horse-hoe); they brought in new crops, such as turnips, and a more scientific system of crop rotation; they attempted to breed larger sheep and fatter cattle. An improving landlord, to introduce such changes successfully, needed full control over his land. He saw a mere barrier to progress in the old village system of open fields, common lands, and semicollective methods of cultivation. Improvement also required an investment of capital, which was impossible so long as the soil was tilled by numerous poor and custom-bound small farmers. . . .

Source: R. R. Palmer, et al., *A History of the Modern World*, 9th edition, McGraw-Hill from the NYS Global History and Geography Regents Exam, January 2010.

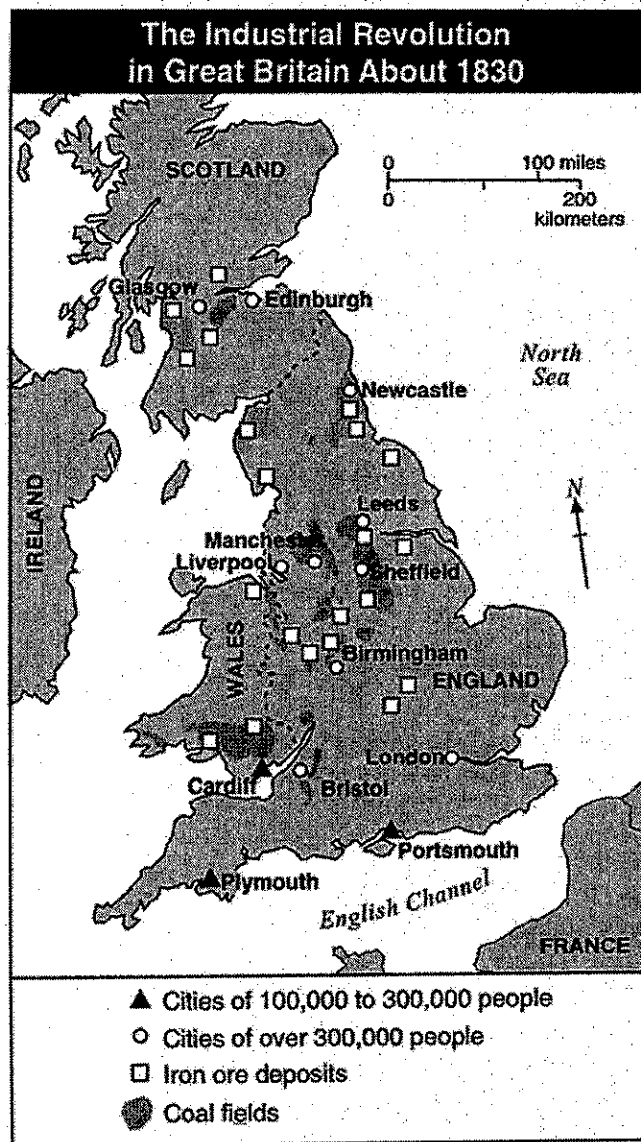
1. Identify one change in the methods of food production that occurred during the Agricultural Revolution in Britain, according to the authors of *A History of the Modern World*.

1. New technology to increase efficiency
2. Use of the open field system
3. Even distribution of farmland to small farmers
4. Breeding more smaller sheep

2. Identify one effect of the actions taken by wealthy landowners described in the passage.

1. Decrease in the amount of food produced on farms in England
2. Enclosure Acts and consolidation of small farms into large ones owned by a few farmers
3. Wealthy landowners lost the money they invested in farming innovations
4. Small farmers gained power in Parliament

Base your answer to questions 3, 4, and 5 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Beers, World History: Patterns of Civilization, 1983 (adapted) from the NYS Global History and Geography Regents Exam, June 2005.

3. Which conclusion is best supported by the information on the map?
- (1) England's natural resources led to the growth of industrial cities.
  - (2) In 1830, England had an unfavorable balance of trade.
  - (3) Great Britain's prosperity unified the people.
  - (4) People emigrated from Great Britain because of pollution.
4. Identify one cause of the historical development depicted in the map.
- (1) Socialist organizations promised land and a good wage to those who moved to industrial cities.
  - (2) The British government paid people to move to cities.
  - (3) Agricultural innovations made it easier for farmers to hire more people.
  - (4) Coal powered steam engines powered factories that employed many people in England.
5. Identify one effect of the historical development depicted in the map.
- (1) The Glorious Revolution
  - (2) Overcrowded and polluted cities
  - (3) Higher employment for farmers
  - (4) England invaded France

Base your answers to questions 6 and 7 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

The Wealth of Nations carries the important message of laissez faire, which means that the government should intervene as little as possible in economic affairs and leave the market to its own devices. It advocates the liberation of economic production from all limiting regulation in order to benefit the people . . .

Source: Introduction to a re-publication of Adam Smith's The Wealth of Nations likely written by Martin Perry in 2013 from the NYS Global History and Geography Regents Exam, January 2013.

6. According to Martin Perry, what role did Adam Smith believe the government should play in the economy?
1. The government should regulate businesses to make sure they use safe practices.
  2. The government should restrict which businesses are allowed to open.
  3. The government should make very few laws that affect businesses.
  4. The government should play a role in helping businesses make as much money as possible.
7. Which of the following effects did Adam Smith's ideas have in England in the 18th and 19th centuries?
1. Workers unionized for better pay.
  2. Governments passed laws to prevent child labor.
  3. Theorists predicted that the population would outgrow the nation's food supply.
  4. Industrial leaders gained in wealth and power.

Base your answers to questions 8, 9, and 10 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

"It was a town of red brick, or of brick that would have been red if the smoke and ashes had allowed it; but as matters stood it was a town of unnatural red and black like the painted face of a savage. It was a town of machinery and tall chimneys, out of which interminable serpents of smoke trailed themselves for ever and ever, and never got uncoiled. It had a black canal in it, and a river that ran purple with illsmelling dye. . . ."

— Charles Dickens, *Hard Times*

8. The author of this passage is describing conditions caused by the
- (1) Commercial Revolution
  - (2) French Revolution
  - (3) Industrial Revolution
  - (4) Scientific Revolution
9. Which innovation most directly contributed to the conditions described in the passage?
- (1) Printing press
  - (2) Crop rotation
  - (3) Seed drill
  - (4) Steam engine
10. Which problem is the subject of this passage?
- (1) economic inequality
  - (2) urban pollution
  - (3) lack of child labor laws
  - (4) poor transportation systems



Base your answers to questions 11 and 12 on the quotation below and on your knowledge of social studies.

***"I don't know how old I am. . . . I began to work when I was about 9. I first worked for a man who used to hit me with a belt. . . . I used to sleep in the pits that had no more coal in them; I used to eat whatever I could get; I ate for a long time the candles that I found in the pits. . . ."***

— E. Royston Pike, 1896, adapted from *Hard Times*, Human Documents of the Industrial Revolution from the NYS Global History and Geography Regents Exam, June 2002.

11. What was one thing that happened in response to the conditions described in this passage?

- (1) Marx wrote *The Communist Manifesto*
- (2) Garibaldi organized the Red Shirts
- (3) Charles Darwin developed *The Origin of the Species*
- (4) Atatürk joined the Young Turks

12. Identify the best use of this document for a historian.

- (1) To determine why mine owners employed children.
- (2) To study the long term effects of working in mines on child labors
- (3) To find out how much money mine owners saved by hiring children rather than adults
- (4) To understand the conditions child laborers experienced

---

Base your answers to questions 13 and 14 on the 19th century song lyrics below and on your knowledge of social studies.

***. . . What has poor Ireland done, mother, —  
What has poor Ireland done,  
That the world looks on, and sees us starve,  
Perishing one by one?  
Do the men of England care not, mother, —  
The great men and the high, —  
For the suffering sons of Erin's isle,  
Whether they live or die? . . .***

— A. M. Edmond, "Give Me Three Grains of Corn, Mother"

13. Which event is most closely associated with the conditions described in these lyrics?

- (1) civil war
- (2) famine
- (3) Glorious Revolution
- (4) independence from Great Britain

14. What was an immediate result of the historical development referenced in this poem?

- (1) expansion of the Green Revolution to Ireland
- (2) acceptance of British rule by the Irish
- (3) migration of many Irish to other countries
- (4) creation of a mixed economy in Ireland

Answer Key:

1. 1  
2. 2  
3. 1  
4. 4  
5. 2  
6. 3  
7. 4  
8. 3  
9. 4  
10. 2  
11. 1  
12. 4  
13. 2  
14. 3