**Industrialization**

**Enclosure** - refers to the consolidation of land, usually for the stated purpose of making it more productive. The British **Enclosure** Acts removed the prior rights of local people to rural land they had often used for generations

**Jethro Tull** - an agricultural pioneer and the **inventor** of the seed drill, the horse drawn hoe, and an improved plough, all major developments in the 18th century agricultural revolution.

**Thomas Newcomen** -

British inventor who created the first practical steam engine for pumping water in 1712

**James Watt** - a Scottish inventor and mechanical engineer, renowned for his in steam engine technology, which converted steam back to water

**Alfred Nobel –**

Swedish chemist, engineer, innovator, and armaments manufacturer. He was the inventor of dynamite

**Capital** - wealth in the form of money or other assets owned by a person or organization or available or contributed for a particular purpose such as starting a company or investing.

**means of production**-

the raw materials and **means** of labor (tools, machines, etc), capital, employed in the **production** process of goods and services.

**Entrepreneur** –

a person who organizes and operates a business or businesses, taking on greater than normal financial risks in order to do so.

**Factory** - a building or group of buildings where goods are manufactured or assembled chiefly by machine.

**Bessemer process** -

the first inexpensive industrial process for the mass-production of steel from molten pig iron prior to the open hearth furnace. The key principle is removal of impurities from the iron by oxidation with air being blown through the molten iron.

**Dynamo** - an electrical generator that produces direct current with the use of a commutator. The Dynamo's impact on the Industrial Revolution was the belief that human kind could be powered by machines.

**interchangeable parts** -

parts (components) that are, for practical purposes, identical. They are made to specifications that ensure that they are so nearly identical that they will fit into any assembly of the same type.

**assembly line** –

a manufacturing process in which parts (usually interchangeable parts) are added as the semi-finished assembly moves from workstation to workstation where the parts are added in sequence until the final assembly is produced. This allows products to be made by unskilled workers.

**Turnpikes** - resulted from an increasing need to transport goods produced during the beginning of the Industrial Revolution. Turnpike trusts were set up by local businessmen, traders and other investors.

**Urbanization –**

a population shift from rural to urban areas, "the gradual increase in the proportion of people living in urban areas", and the ways in which each society adapts to the change.

**Tenement** - a run-down and often overcrowded apartment house, especially in a poor section of a large city.

**labor unions** –

an organized association of workers, often in a trade or profession, formed to protect and further their rights and interests.

**free enterprise system (capitalism)** –

an economic system where few restrictions are placed on business activities and ownership. In this system, governments generally have minimal ownership of enterprises in the market place. This system aims for limited restrictions on trade and minimal government intervention

**"invisible hand" theory- Adam Smith** -

changes in demand for resources automatically result in price adjustments without the need for regulation.

**laissez-faire** -

that government intervention in the marketplace is unnecessary

**stock** - the capital raised by a business or corporation through the issue and subscription of shares

**corporation** -  an independent legal entity owned by shareholders.

**Monopoly***-* the exclusive possession or control of the supply or trade in a commodity or service with a goal to restrict competition.

**socialism** –

a theory or system of social organization advocates the vesting of the ownership and control of the means of production and distribution, of capital, land, etc., in the community as a whole.

**Karl Marx -** German philosopher and revolutionary socialist who published The Communist Manifesto and Das Kapital, anti-capitalist works that form the basis of Marxism/ communism.

**Communism** –

a way of organizing a society in which the government owns the things that are used to make and transport products (such as land, oil, factories, ships, etc.) and there is no privately owned property

**proletariat -** workers or working-class people, regarded collectively

**Imperialism**

**Imperialism** - a policy of extending a country's power and influence through diplomacy or military force

**“The White Man’s burden”-**

White man’s responsibility to Christianize the uneducated.

**Direct rule-** System in which central government controls the states or provinces

**Indirect rule**- control parts of their [colonial empires](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Colonial_empire), particularly in [Africa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Colonisation_of_Africa) and Asia, through pre-existing local power structures. (protectorates)

**Annex**- to incorporate (territory) into the domain of a city, country, or state

**Protectorate**- a state that is controlled and protected by another.

**Sphere of influence**-

a country or area in which another country has power to affect developments although it has no formal authority.

**Missionaries**- a person sent on a religious mission, especially one sent to promote Christianity in a foreign country.

**Natural Selection**-

the process whereby organisms better adapted to their environment tend to survive and produce more offspring.

**Social Darwinism**-

the theory that individuals, groups, and peoples are subject to the same Darwinian laws of natural selection as plants and animals

**Racism**- prejudice, discrimination, or antagonism directed against someone of a different race based on the belief that one's own race is superior.

**Genocide**- the deliberate killing of a large group of people, especially those of a particular ethnic group or nation.

**Concessions**- a thing that is granted, especially in response to demands; a thing conceded.

**Viceroy**- a ruler exercising authority in a colony on behalf of a sovereign.

**Trade surplus**- the amount by which the value of a country's exports exceeds the cost of its imports.

**Trade deficit**- the amount by which the cost of a country's imports exceeds the value of its exports.