

Chapter 23 Notes	
NOTES	
Lesson 1	
Categorizing: As you read, use a table like the one below to name important inventors mentioned in this section and their inventions.	Hargreaves: spinning jenny; Watt: steam engine; Cort: puddling; Trevithick: steam locomotive; Fulton: paddle-wheel steamboat.
CT: In what way does this image depict factory work?	The workers are women and children, using large machines and handling heavy objects. There are small windows and no chairs.
RPC: Why might it be important to have fast, reliable transportation between Manchester and Liverpool?	Railroads would make it easier and faster to move textiles from the factories in Manchester to the port in Liverpool.
RPC: How did the effects of industrialization in the United States compare with those in Great Britain?	Industrialization led to urbanization. As factories grew, both expanded their transportation systems.
RPC: Why do you think the working conditions during the Industrial Revolution led some to argue for socialism?	Working conditions were dangerous. Reformers thought giving government control of the factories would improve conditions.
Lesson 2	
Comparing and Contrasting- Use your graphic organizer to compare and contrast the revolutions of 1830 and 1848.	Examples: 1830: Charles X, French liberals, Charles X overthrown; 1848: Louis-Philippe, French republicans, Second Republic established.
RPC: In what ways were liberalism and nationalism causes for the revolutions of the 1830s in Europe?	People wanted a government run by native powers and more rights.
CT: Describe the symbolic meaning of this painting.	Revolutionaries destroy government by monarchy.
CT: How does this image illustrate the chaos and level of participation in the 1848 revolts?	The packed streets show massive public support. The guardsmen show violence and chaos.
RPC: Why did the revolutions of 1848 fail?	Moderate and radical revolutionaries were divided over their goals, and nationalities fought one another.

Lesson 4	
Categorizing- Use a graphic organizer like this one to record places where revolts occurred and the leaders and the outcomes of these revolts.	Haiti: Saint Domingue, Toussaint-Louverture; Mexico: Hidalgo, overthrew Spanish rule; Venezuela: Bolivar, independence from Spain.
RPC: What do Hidalgo, Jose de San Martin, and Simon Bolivar have in common?	These men all led revolutions in Latin America. Each wanted their people to achieve independence.
RPC: Why did Latin American countries continue to experience economic dependence after achieving political independence?	Great Britain and the United States extracted raw materials from Latin America and imported manufactured goods.
Lesson 5	
Listing examples- Use a table like this one to list examples of literature from the romantic and realist movements.	Romanticism: William Wordsworth's poetry, Frankenstein, Edgar Allan Poe's short stories; Realism: Madame Bovary, Oliver twist, and David Copperfield
RPC: How did science and industrialization contribute to the development of romanticism's celebration of nature?	Romantics rejected science's approach to nature and feared industrialization would cut people off from the natural world.
CT: Why might Delacroix have chosen to depict a scene from a French battle from 1356?	Romantic painters often chose subjects from distant times rather than from contemporary life.
RPC: Why might the scientific developments described in this lesson lead to increased secularization?	Scientific theories provided alternative and compelling explanations of things that were previously explained only by religion.
CT: In what ways does this painting illustrate Courbet's rejection of romanticism?	The artist chose to paint dead birds being casually hauled away from their natural setting- an occurrence seen in real life.

RPC: Why might the work of realists, like Charles Dickens, have inspired social reform?	They wrote about the lower and middle classes and examined social issues. Dickens created sympathy for poor people.