

Buddhism worksheet

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Economic, social, and Political changes Marlisa Brown HUM/114 October 4, 2012 Gene Smille University of Phoenix Material Economic, Social, and Political Change Worksheet Agricultural Revolution Respond to each of the following questions in 2 or 3 sentences: 1. What are the three most important factors that contributed to the agricultural revolution in Europe? Answer: The three important factors were the warmer temperature, the three-field system, and better farming equipment. 2. How did the agricultural revolution change European society? Provide an example.

Answer: The new found, more productive way of farming in Europe reduced the need of manual laboring workers, eliminating many jobs on farm lands creating coal mining jobs to help power the machines. Industrial Revolution Respond to each of the following questions in 2 or 3 sentences: 1. What are the three most important factors that contributed to the industrial revolution in Europe? Answer: The large population, capital, and the people with scientific knowledge, and entrepreneurial skills were among the social, and economic factors that helped make the industrial revolution. . Describe working conditions in factories and mines between 1800 and 1850. What was life like for a typical worker? Reference at least one primary source to support your response. Answer: Working in factories and mines were very dangerous because a lot of deadly accidents happened, like when coal was brought in buckets to the surface, and children helped in the mines they had to work in the dark because some families were too poor for candle light. Western Social Change Between 1815 and 1914

Write 2 or 3 sentences per concept about how each of the following changed in Western society between 1815 and 1914: 1. Romanticism: Napoleon was

the Emperor; Napoleon had large armies, which consisted of peasants and workers. Napoleon decided to give them a geographic lesson by crisscrossing the continent in Europe. 2. The role of women: Western society believed that the women role was to retire from work and take care of their family and husband at home.

Younger women had to work to help around the house of their parents, and then marry in their later years. 3. Science: In 1848, due to political failures of idealism, science had a new look on disillusioned Europeans. The scientific discovery was not great, but was a great find for technical applications. 4. Realism: Art and literature was a rejection of romantic idealism and subjectivity, political failures of the post-1848 era characterized a wide array of artistic and literary endeavors. Western Political Change Between 1815 and 1870

Write 2 or 3 sentences per concept about how each of the following changed in Western society between 1815 and 1914: 1. Liberalism: abolished the slave trade in the British Empire. Finally, in 1833, the slave trade was abolished and lots of money was paid back in Caribbean to the owners of the British plantation. 2. Conservatism: In 1819, started the Carlsbad decrees, which tried to eliminate national sentiments that came upon the Napoleonic period. The Germans approved decrees against free speech and civil liberties. 3.

Kulturrekampf: the Kulturkampf began in 1871, escalated sharply until 1878, and then gradually wound down until its end in 1887. 4. The Communist Manifesto: Communist Manifesto is a statement that is by Marxism. Communist Manifesto was mistaken of future development of capitalism. 5.

Realpolitik: Bismarck was the supreme practitioner of Realpolitik, this was during realistic politicians age. " Realpolitik meant that statesmen had to think in terms of military capability, technological dominance, and the acceptable use of force. "