

**Social Interactions and Organization**

The process by which societies group their members and the norms that govern the interactions between these groups and between individuals influence political, economic, and cultural institutions and organization.

Learning Objective	Historical Developments	Study Guide Notes
Explain the causes and effects of calls for changes in industrial societies from 1750 to 1900.	In response to the social and economic changes brought about by industrial capitalism, some governments, organizations, and individuals promoted various types of political, social, educational, and urban reforms.	
	In industrialized states, many workers organized themselves, often in labor unions, to improve working conditions, limit hours, and gain higher wages. Workers' movements and political parties emerged in different areas, promoting alternative visions of society.	
	Discontent with established power structures encouraged the development of various ideologies, including those	

	espoused by Karl Marx, and the ideas of socialism and communism.	
	In response to the expansion of industrializing states, some governments in Asia and Africa, including the Ottoman Empire and Qing China, sought to reform and modernize their economies and militaries. Reform efforts were often resisted by some members of government or established elite groups.	

**Respond to the Learning Objective:**