

Describe the dominant economic system in the Western world since the collapse of feudalism.	Capitalism is the dominant economic system in the Western world since the collapse of feudalism, characterized by privately owned means of production.
How did the Industrial Revolution influence capitalism?	The Industrial Revolution significantly influenced capitalism by transforming economies in Western Europe and the United States, leading to increased production and the establishment of new socio-economic classes.
Define the Factory system and its purpose.	The Factory system was created to replace the domestic system, allowing for mass production in centralized locations rather than individual homes.
What new sources of energy replaced traditional power sources during the Industrial Revolution?	Coal and steam replaced wind and water powers as new sources of energy during the Industrial Revolution.
Explain the socio-economic classes that emerged due to industrialization.	Industrialization promoted the development of new socio-economic classes, particularly the proletariat (working class) and the bourgeoisie (middle/owner class).
How did the transatlantic economy contribute to the rise of modern industrial capitalism?	The transatlantic economy, particularly through the slave trade and plantation riches, provided significant capital that funded Europe's industrialization.
Describe the role of colonies in the development of capitalism in Europe.	Colonies played a crucial role in the development of capitalism in Europe by providing resources and wealth through plantations of sugar, cotton, and tobacco.
What was the impact of the slave trade on European economies during the early modern period?	The slave trade significantly impacted European economies by generating wealth that contributed to the funding of industrialization.
Identify the countries that became industrialized after England during the Industrial Revolution.	After England, Belgium, France, and the German states were the European countries that became industrialized.
Define 'capital' in the context of the economic system discussed.	In this context, 'capital' refers to the wealth generated from transatlantic commerce and plantation riches that was used to fund industrialization.

Describe the role of the slave trade in British port towns.	The slave trade delivered tremendous riches to British port towns such as Liverpool.
How did textile mills contribute to the rise of Manchester?	Textile mills played a key part in the rise of the city of Manchester.
Define the term 'capitalists' in the context of a capitalist economy.	Capitalists, or bourgeoisie, are a small group of wealthy individuals who own the means of production in a capitalist system.
Explain the relationship between the proletariat and wages in a capitalist economy.	The proletariat receive wages for their labor in a capitalist economy.
How is the creation of products and services determined in a capitalist economy?	The creation of products and services in a capitalist economy is based on demand and supply, or free commerce and competition.
Describe the government's role in a capitalist economy.	In a capitalist economy, the government imposes fewer restrictions and interferes less.
Contrast a capitalist economy with a socialist economy.	A capitalist economy differs from a socialist economy's central planning structure, known as a command economy, where the government controls production, distribution, and prices.
What is a command economy?	A command economy is one in which the government is in charge of the economy, controlling the volume of production, distribution, and prices.
How did industrialization in Germany and Italy relate to nationalism?	In Germany and Italy, industrialization was linked to mass militarization and nationalism, which ultimately led to World War I.
Describe the motivations behind the colonial ambitions of Germany and Italy.	Germany and Italy felt the need to build up colonial empires to compete with longstanding colonial powers like Great Britain and France.

What are the learning outcomes of the lesson on nationalism?	Students will appreciate the positive role nationalist movements played in nation building and describe the factors that contributed to 19th century nationalist movements.
Describe the impact of the Renaissance on national identity.	The Renaissance contributed to national identity by developing national languages and literature, fostering a sense of national self-consciousness among people.
How did the Protestant Revolution influence nationalism in Europe?	The Protestant Revolution disrupted the religious unity of Europe and diminished the pope's supremacy, which contributed to the rise of nationalist sentiments.
Define nationalism in the context of identity.	Nationalism is a feeling of belonging and loyalty that leads individuals to identify with their nation, fostering pride and support for their country and government.
What were the objectives of the Treaty of Vienna in 1815?	The Treaty of Vienna aimed to reverse the changes brought about by the Napoleonic Wars and restore the monarchies in Europe.
Explain the term 'reaction' in the context of the post-Napoleonic era.	The term 'reaction' refers to the period after the Napoleonic era when conservatives sought to return to old orders and resist the changes brought about by revolutionary movements.
How did trade and colonies contribute to the growth of nationalism?	Trade and colonies brought wealth to nations, which helped build strong states and fostered a sense of national pride and identity.
What role did revolutionaries play in the context of nationalism after the Napoleonic era?	Revolutionaries spread ideas of nationalism and opposed conservatism, advocating for change and the recognition of national identities.
Discuss the relationship between nationalism and loyalty to one's government.	Nationalism involves a sense of loyalty to one's nation, which often translates into support for the government and its activities.