**Key Term List 12**

1. Agrarian Revolution- a change in farming practices in Britain during the 1700s that increased the food that could be produced.
2. Enclosure Movement- laws passed in Britain in the 1700s that fenced off common lands. This forced peasants to move to towns and created larger, more efficient farms.
3. Urbanization- cities grow in size and many people move from rural areas to cities.
4. Industrial Revolution- a transition to a new way of producing things using machines. It led to increased efficiency (goods can be made more quickly and for a cheaper price)
5. Tenement- run-down apartment buildings where many factory workers live
6. Communism/Marxism-the belief that government should own the means of production to ensure equality.
7. *Bourgeoisie*-According to Marx, the owners of the means of production
8. Proletariat-the workers. Marx says they will rise up and overthrow the bourgeoisie to create a conflict-free society without social classes.
9. Ideology- a system of ideas, a belief in the way things are or should be.
10. Capitalism-an economic system where individuals own the businesses.
11. Overproduction-when a society produces more than it can consume. This happened in the Ind. Rev. because of new technology
12. Suffrage-the right to vote.
13. Imperialism-a time period in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries when stronger countries took over weaker countries to become more powerful.
14. Scientific racism-the use of pseudo-science to justify racist beliefs. It was common during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.
15. Social Darwinism- the use of Darwin’s idea of “the survival of the fittest” to justify the strong exploiting the weak.
16. “White Man’s Burden”-the belief, based on scientific racism, that people of European descent were more “civilized” than others” and had a responsibility to help other countries be more like Europe and the US.
17. Raw materials- a basic material needed to produce goods. For example, a raw material needed to create clothing is cotton.