

Ch. 25 sec. 4: The Philosophers and Reformers of Industrialization

Person	Significance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Book: <i>The Wealth of Nations</i> 1776 - Economic liberty guaranteed economic progress - _____: businesses set conditions without interference - _____: factors of production are privately owned
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Book: <i>An Essay on the Principle of Population</i> 1798 - population increases more rapidly than _____ - _____ & _____ kill off poor and miserable
David Ricardo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Book: _____ 1817 - Always will have a permanent _____ - When population increases, wages _____
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - _____ = judge everything on basis of utility or usefulness - Gov't should promote greatest good (not interfere)
John Stuart Mill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Questioned unregulated _____ - Pushed for: worker's / women's rights, cooperatives, reforms in legal & prison systems, education
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improved working conditions for his factory workers -- Founded New Harmony, Ind. (Utopia)
Charles Fourier & Henri de Saint-Simon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - pushed for socialism =
Karl Marx & Friedrich Engels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Book: _____ - Haves vs. Have-nots (Bourgeoisie vs. Proletariat) - _____ = complete socialism... no private property
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - British abolitionist - Britain abolishes _____ in 1833
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ran settlement houses providing services for poor residents
Horace Mann	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - pushed for free _____ for all children