

Capitalism and Socialism: Crash Course World History #33

- 1) Briefly outline the **characteristics** of the **cultural** and **economic system** known as **capitalism**.
- 2) Explain how people used the **theory** of **mercantile capitalism** to create **joint stock companies**, and go on to explain how this type of **capitalism** works in practice.
- 3) Point out how **industrial capitalism** is different from **mercantile capitalism** in both scale and practice.
- 4) Identify some of the **negative aspects** of the **economic** and **cultural system** known as **capitalism**.
- 5) Analyze and evaluate the **origins** of **industrial capitalism** in Great Britain.
- 6) Rationalize how the idea of creating a **positive feedback loop** with **lower food prices** have led to a **richer society** in **England** during the 16th century.
- 7) Explain how the **British** idea of **enclosure** ultimately led to an increase of **agricultural productivity** during the 16th century.
- 8) Show how **capitalism** is also a **cultural system**.
- 9) Outline the horrors of **capitalism** paying close attention to the **manufacturing sector** and its practices inside of **factories** during the 19th century.

- 10) Summarize the **political** and **economic theory** of **social organization** known as **socialism**.
- 11) How did the idea of **class struggle** come to define the **socialist ideas** presented inside of the **Communist Manifesto** (1847) written by author **Karl Marx** (1818-1883)?
- 12) Outline the **opposing theories** of **class struggle** between the **workers** and the **capitalists**.
- 13) Identify why **Karl Marx** (1818-1883) and his idea of **socialism** still matters even though the **economic theory of capitalism** seems to have won out in the 21st century.