**New Ideas of the Industrial Age pp. 330 – 333**

Who developed the *germ theory of disease*?

What kills the bacteria in food?

What does *pasteurization* mean?

What did Joseph Lister create?

Why did cities start building sewers and plumbing systems?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ challenged the idea of special creation. Based on his research as a naturalist on the voyage of the HMS \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, he developed a theory that all life forms, including human beings, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from earlier living forms.

Darwin’s idea of change through natural selection became known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

In the 1850’s and 1860’s Gregor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ discovered that there is a pattern to the way that certain traits are inherited. His work began the science of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

In 1803, British scientist John Dalton theorized that all matter is made up of tiny particles called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In 1869, Dmitri \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- organized these particles into a chart based on weight and charge called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

In 1898, Marie Curie discovered and named a type of energy emitting from certain elements that she called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The scientific theories of the 1800’s prompted scholars to study human society and behavior in a scientific way. An important new social science emerged called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the study of the human mind and behavior. Ivan \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ believed that human reactions were often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reactions to experiences and could be changed through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Sigmund Freud believed that the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mind drove people’s behaviors, how they think, and how they act. The idea that humans ultimately were not driven by reason but by innate biological desires gave weight to the emerging theory of social Darwinism.

Charles Darwin was a naturalist, but a number of 19th-century thinkers tried to apply his ideas to economics and politics. The leader in this movement was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, an English philosopher. Free \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ competition, spencer argued, was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in action. The best companies make profits, while inefficient ones go bankrupt. Spencer applied the same rules to individuals. Those who were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for survival enjoyed wealth and success, while the poor remained poor because they were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This idea became known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It also provided a rationalization for imperialism and colonialism.