

Name: _____
December 20, 2011

Industrial Revolution Quiz
Global Studies II

Part I: Vocabulary (20 points):

_____ 1. Domestic System

_____ 2. Adam Smith

_____ 3. Factory System

_____ 4. Command Economy

_____ 5. Laissez-Faire

_____ 6. Proletariat

_____ 7. Urbanization

_____ 8 Bourgeois

_____ 9. Capitalism

_____ 10. Karl Marx

A. Economic system where factors of production are privately owned

B. People move from the country to the city

C. Goods produced by people in their homes.

D. Wrote the Communist Manifesto.

E. Economic system where the government controls all aspects of the economy.

F. Large number of workers and machines producing goods in one place.

G. Policy that government should keep its "hands off" the economy.

H. Marx's term for factory workers.

I. Marx's term for capitalists/factory owners.

J. Wrote the book "Wealth of Nations" describing the policy of Laissez Faire

Part II: Multiple Choice (30 points):

1. _____ The invention of spinning and weaving machinery increased the number of workers in the textile industry in Europe because
 - a. the early textile machines could not produce goods as efficiently as hand labor
 - b. laws prohibited women and children from working with machinery
 - c. the demand for goods increased as goods became cheaper to produce
 - d. the unions required that more workers be hired to maintain the machines

2. _____ Which situation in Great Britain was a major reason why the Industrial Revolution began there?
 - a. an ample supply of human and natural resources
 - b. increasing power of the laboring class
 - c. high quality of public education
 - d. eagerness of the nobility to become factory owners

3. _____ An important social aspect of the early part of the Industrial Revolution in England was the
 - a. urbanization of factory workers
 - b. elimination of the class system
 - c. development of government-funded housing and medical care programs
 - d. acceptance of dissenting religious groups

4. _____ The economic theory of laissez-faire capitalism proposes that
 - a. command economies should provide the greatest opportunity for national growth
 - b. the nobility should have strict control over business and industry
 - c. the practices of mercantilism should be expanded
 - d. governments should not interfere with business

5. _____ In Western European nations, many of the evils associated with the factory system have been corrected by
 - a. communist revolutions
 - b. the use of child labor
 - c. decreased automation
 - d. government regulation

6. _____ In the 1880s, a major cause of European imperialism was the
- desire to establish democratic governments throughout the world
 - emergence of Marxism as an economic system
 - desire for cheap raw materials and expanded markets
 - religious conflict between European nations
7. _____ Socialist writers in 19th century Europe were chiefly concerned with
- spreading European culture
 - defending European imperialism
 - reducing crime and racial discrimination
 - solving problems resulting from the Industrial Revolution
8. _____ Which statement is supported by the ideas of Karl Marx?
- Private ownership of businesses helps workers.
 - Industrialization benefits the wealthy and exploits the poor.
 - Countries should benefit from the wealth of their colonies.
 - Industrial capitalism allows workers and employers to work together for a common purpose.

". . . They [the Communists] openly declare that their ends can be attained [achieved] only by the forcible overthrow of all existing social conditions. Let the ruling classes tremble at a Communist revolution. The proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win. Working men of all countries, unite!"

**-- Friederich Engels and Karl Marx,
Communist Manifesto, 1848**

9. _____ These views, expressed by Engels and Marx, were developed in reaction to the
- unification of Germany
 - Commercial Revolution
 - Congress of Vienna
 - Industrial Revolution
10. _____ Which economic enterprise would Adam Smith most favor?
- privately owned factory in France
 - government-run railroad in Africa
 - medieval manor in Europe
 - commune in Communist China

11. _____ An important result of the Industrial Revolution in 19th-century western Europe was that

- a. the gap between the wealthy and the poor decreased
- b. urbanization increased rapidly
- c. the supply of unskilled labor decreased
- d. migration to rural areas increased

12. _____ Which is a long-range effect of industrialization upon the status of women in Western societies?

- a. decline of legal rights for women
- b. decline in the importance of formal education for women
- c. increase in employment opportunities for women
- d. increase in the percentage of women in domestic occupations



Source: Beers, *World History: Patterns of Civilization*, 1983 (adapted)

13. _____ Which conclusion is best supported by the information on the map?

- a. England's natural resources led to the growth of industrial cities.
- b. In 1830, England had an unfavorable balance of trade.
- c. Great Britain's prosperity unified the people.
- d. People emigrated from Great Britain because of pollution.

14. _____ In his writings, Karl Marx maintained that history is primarily
- a compromise between rulers and the ruled
 - an ongoing class conflict between the rich and the poor
 - a long struggle by groups to achieve representative democracy
 - a religious conflict between Eastern and Western groups
15. _____ Laissez-faire capitalism as attributed to Adam Smith called for
- heavy taxation of manufacturers
 - strict government control of the economy
 - minimal government involvement in the economy
 - government investments in major industries

Part III: Video (5 points)

Directions:

1. Go to the following video: <http://youtu.be/hpwaVqTFteo>
2. What was the first industry impacted by the industrial revolution?
_____ (1 point)
3. Name at least three early inventions of the industrial revolution
(2 points).
4. What new invention revolutionized how factories were powered and transportation? _____ (1 point)

J. C. Curwen, *The Rural Economy of Ireland*, 1818

The first and most important object in the rural economics of Ireland is the crop of potatoes, for on these exclusively depends the existence of all the lower orders not resident in towns. The potato, which in some points of view, may justly be regarded as one of the greatest blessings to our species, is capable of operating the greatest calamities, when it exclusively furnishes the food on which a community is content to exist, for as the cultivation of a single statute acre may successfully and easily be attended by one individual and as its produce on an average would give food for at least ten persons the year round, at 7 lb. each day, which may be considered as an abundant allowance, what chance is there for manual exertion in such a society among whom a patrimonial aversion to labor and an habitual attachment to idleness are paramount to every other consideration.

- 1. According to this document, what are the benefits of the potato?**

Part V: Thinking Maps – Choose two of the three thinking maps (20 points):

- 1. Create a thinking map to shows the causes and effects of the Industrial Revolution in Great Britain.**
- 2. Create a thinking map to compare and contrast how people's lives changed because of the Industrial Revolution (i.e. before and after).**
- 3. Create a thinking map to brainstorm steps taken to improve the lives and living conditions of factory workers.**