

pretest industrialization

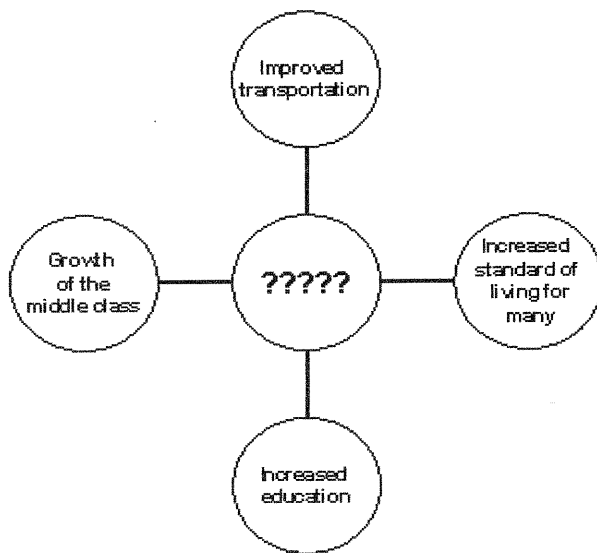
Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

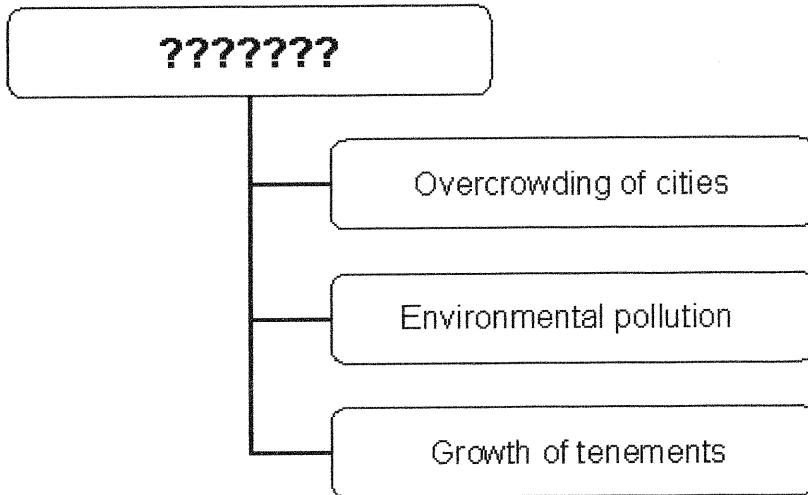
- _____ 1. WHII.8a **All of the following industries were affected by the Industrial Revolution EXCEPT**
- iron
 - steel
 - textile
 - tobacco
- _____ 2. WHII.8a **What replaced cottage industries because it allowed for large amounts of goods to be produced by machines at one location?**
- enclosure movement
 - collective bargaining
 - factory system
 - industrial revolution
- _____ 3. WHII.8a **What was a cottage industry?**
- landlords rented their cottages for the summer
 - early industrial labor system in which workers produced goods in homes
 - labor system where children worked in the mines
 - industry in which women produced manufactured goods
- _____ 4. WHII.8a **What forced small farmers and peasants to move to the cities before the Industrial Revolution ?**
- Agricultural Revolution
 - French Revolution
 - Labor Movement
 - Enclosure Movement
- _____ 5. WHII.8a **All of the following men developed new technologies which caused the Industrial Revolution EXCEPT**
- James Watt
 - Eli Whitney
 - Henry Bessemer
 - Edward Jenner
- _____ 6. WHII.8a **What is urbanization?**
- movement of people to suburbs
 - movement of people to America
 - growth of cities
 - growth of industries

- _____ 7. WHII.8a **All of the following were positive impacts of industrialization EXCEPT**
- growth of middle class
 - improved transportation
 - increased standard of living for many
 - environmental pollution
- _____ 8. WHII.8a **All of the following were problems with urbanization EXCEPT**
- dissatisfaction of working class with working conditions
 - overcrowding of cities
 - high wages for factory workers
 - environmental pollution
- _____ 9. WHII.8a **The period of rapid development in business, communication, and industry from 1760 to 1860 was the**
- Age of Imperialism
 - Industrial Revolution
 - Age of Commerce
 - French Revolution
- _____ 10. WHII.8a **The Industrial Revolution began in England and spread to where?**
- western Europe and United States
 - France and China
 - Italy and Egypt
 - eastern Europe and Russia
- _____ 11. WHII.8a **During the Industrial Revolution, industrialized nations wanted raw materials from all of the following continents EXCEPT**
- Asia
 - Africa
 - South America
 - Antarctica
- _____ 12. WHII.8a **What did the industrialized nations want to control worldwide?**
- cheap labor
 - markets and raw materials
 - flow of immigrants to Europe
 - number of goods exported
- _____ 13. WHII.8a **What caused the Industrial Revolution to occur?**
- advancements in technology
 - French Revolution
 - new natural resources
 - demand for manufactured goods

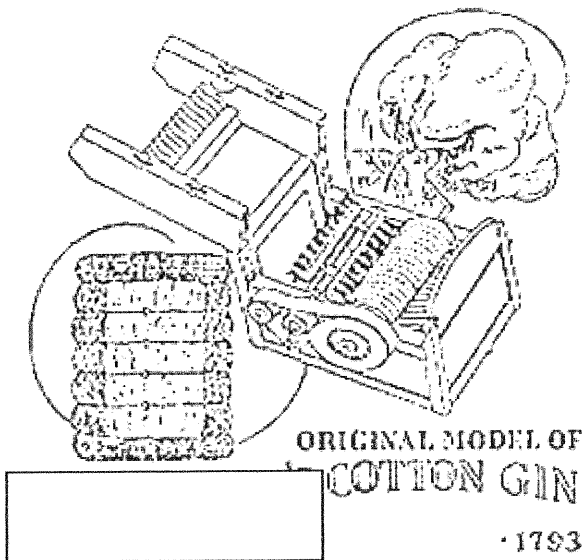
- _____ 14. WHII.8a **What improved the lives of people living in new industrial cities?**
- a. environmental pollution
 - b. advancements in science and medicine
 - c. advancements in population control
 - d. factory system
- _____ 15. WHII.8a **What replaced waterpower as a source of energy in Britain in the mid 1700's?**
- a. energy from petroleum
 - b. solar power
 - c. electricity
 - d. steam power
- _____ 16. WHII.8a **Which of the following was *not* a result of the revolution in producing cotton textiles?**
- a. a decline in the import of raw cotton
 - b. increased demand for slave labor on American plantations
 - c. use of factories for producing cotton cloth
 - d. a sharp increase in cotton cloth export



- _____ 17. WHII.8a **What would be the most appropriate title for this graphic?**
- a. Positive impacts of the Industrial Revolution
 - b. Negative impacts of the Industrial Revolution
 - c. Social impacts of the Industrial Revolution
 - d. Political impacts of the Industrial Revolution



18. WHII.8a **What do these three facts have in common?**
- a. Problems with urbanization
 - b. Social impacts of the Industrial Revolution
 - c. Results of the cottage industry
 - d. Why the Industrial Revolution began in England



19. WHII.8a **Who invented this machine in 1793?**
- a. James Watt
 - b. Eli Whitney
 - c. Henry Bessemer
 - d. Edward Jenner

- _____ 20. WHII.8b **Someone who takes the risk of setting up a new business in a capitalist society is called**
- an aristocrat.
 - a specialist.
 - a partner.
 - an entrepreneur.

- _____ 21. WHII.8b **Adam Smith, in his *Wealth of Nations*,**
- dealt with manufacturing, not with agriculture or commerce.
 - emphasized an economy without governmental interference.
 - called for the intervention of governments to control their economies.
 - praised mercantilism as the best economic policy.

“Capitalism is destroying the lives of workers. It leads to greedy people and an unhealthy society. Government should control all business.”

- _____ 22. WHII.8b **Who might have stated this?**
- Charles Dickens
 - Karl Marx
 - Adam Smith
 - Eugene Delacroix

- _____ 23. WHII.8b **The economic system which supports the redistribution of wealth and government control of resources is called what?**
- communism
 - capitalism
 - fascism
 - propertism

- _____ 24. WHII.8b **Which of the following was *not* a result of capitalism during the Industrial Revolution?**
- increased standard of living for many
 - dissatisfaction with poor working conditions
 - equal distribution of wealth
 - growth of middle class

- _____ 25. WHII.8b **The founder of capitalism was**
- Karl Marx
 - Friedrich Engels
 - Adam Smith
 - Louis Pasteur

- _____ 26. WHII.8b **Who were the founders of communism?**
- Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels
 - Adam Smith and Eli Whitney
 - Louis Pasteur and Edward Jenner
 - Henry Bessemer and James Watt
- _____ 27. WHII.8b **What books explained the theory of communism?**
- Das Kapital* and *Wealth of Nations*
 - Wealth of Nations* and *Communist Manifesto*
 - Communist Manifesto* and *Das Kapital*
 - Don Quixote* and *Mein Kampf*
- _____ 28. WHII.8b **All of the following are characteristics of capitalism EXCEPT**
- market competition
 - free enterprise
 - redistribution of wealth
 - entrepreneurship
- _____ 29. WHII.8b **All of the following describe communism EXCEPT**
- redistribution of wealth
 - government owns means of production
 - total control by the government
 - supply and demand
- _____ 30. WHII.8b **All of the following are weaknesses of capitalism EXCEPT**
- unequal distribution of wealth
 - dissatisfaction of workers
 - increased standard of living for middle class
 - poor working conditions
- _____ 31. WHII.8b **What fueled the Industrial Revolution?**
- capitalism and market competition
 - communism and wealth redistribution
 - socialism and dissatisfaction with working conditions
 - imperialism and growth of middle class
- _____ 32. WHII.8b **Who wrote *Wealth of Nations*?**
- Karl Marx
 - Adam Smith
 - Friedrich Engels
 - Henry Bessemer
- _____ 33. WHII.8b **The political and economic system in which society should have no class distinctions or private property is what?**
- capitalism
 - communism
 - socialism
 - imperialism

- _____ 34. WHII.8b **The political and economic system in which the government owns the means of production and operates them for the benefit of all people is**
- capitalism
 - communism
 - socialism
 - imperialism
- _____ 35. WHII.8b **The economic system in which individuals or corporations control the factors of production with the goal of making a profit is what?**
- capitalism
 - communism
 - socialism
 - imperialism
- _____ 36. WHII.8c **Owners of mines and factories**
- outlawed child labor
 - exerted control over the lives of their workers
 - wanted only women to work
 - demand superior quality of their products
- _____ 37. WHII.8c **What is suffrage?**
- to bargain for better working conditions
 - the right to vote
 - the talks between labor and management
 - to pass a law
- _____ 38. WHII.8c **A group of workers in a trade or industry who join together to bargain for better working conditions and higher wages is a**
- lobby
 - strike
 - collective bargaining
 - labor union
- _____ 39. WHII.8c **The workers of Verizon demand better wages and working conditions. When their demands are not met, they go out on**
- lobby
 - rebellion
 - suffrage
 - strike
- _____ 40. WHII.8c **To lobby is to**
- sit in a hotel waiting for someone
 - earn the right to vote
 - bargain or persuade lawmakers to a particular point of view
 - talk to management to settle a labor dispute

- _____ 41. WHII.8c **Talks between labor and management to settle labor disputes are called what?**
- strike
 - lobby
 - collective bargaining
 - suffrage
- _____ 42. WHII.8c **What kept the cost of production low and profits high in industrial Britain?**
- child labor
 - high cost of resources
 - slave labor
 - new machinery
- _____ 43. WHII.8c **As a result of the Industrial Revolution, women demanded**
- higher wages
 - job rotation in the factories
 - longer hours
 - suffrage
- _____ 44. WHII.8c **When labor unions lobbied for laws to protect working women and children, they were**
- sitting in a hotel waiting for someone
 - earning the right to vote
 - bargaining or persuading lawmakers to their point of view
 - talking to management to settle a labor dispute
- _____ 45. WHII.8c **What impacted the structure and function of the family in the 18th and 19th centuries?**
- cottage industries
 - Industrial Revolution
 - Commercial Revolution
 - collective bargaining
- _____ 46. WHII.8c **Working conditions in nineteenth-century industry led to the growth of**
- partnerships.
 - the factory system.
 - the middle class.
 - labor unions.