

**ANSWER KEY**

**Chapter 9 World Studies Practice Tests**

SECTION 1- The Beginnings of the Industrial Revolution

|                    |                         |                       |
|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| textile production | entrepreneur            | coal mining           |
| urban home         | personal secretary      | crop rotation system  |
| enclosure          | broadcast seeding       | industrial revolution |
| factory            | agricultural revolution | common grazing land   |

1. A/an entrepreneur is a business person.
2. The first area to undergo major industrialization was textile production.
3. Due to the agricultural revolution in Britain, food prices decreased, and the population, the size of farms, and the price of food increased.
4. The crop rotation system that developed in Britain during the agricultural revolution increased the nutrients in the soil.
5. By the late 1700's, it was likely that you would find a water frame and a spinning mule in a/an factory.
6. Farming efficiency increased in the 1700's because of the process called enclosure.

**Critical Thinking.** Many factors of production present in Britain encouraged the Industrial Revolution. Choose the one below in each category that did NOT.

a 7. Economic

- |   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| a. working class poverty                      | c. highly developed banking systems |
| b. large population of workers                | d. expanding economy                |
| e. encouraging business climate for investors |                                     |

d 8. Agriculture

- |                                   |                              |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| a. modern farming techniques      | b. increasing overseas trade |
| c. high demand for food and goods | d. dwindling food supplies   |

Section 2- Patterns of Change: Industrialization

**True or False.** Put a T in front of all the items below that IMPROVED as a result of the Industrial Revolution, and an F in front of those that did not.

\_T\_ 9. transportation

\_T\_\_ 10. quality of clothing

\_F\_ 11. urban sanitary conditions

\_F\_ 12. factory working conditions

\_T\_ 12. the average person's diet

True or False. Put a T in front of all the items below that INCREASED as a result of the Industrial Revolution, and an F in front of those that did not.

\_T\_ 13. availability of luxury items

\_T\_ 14. size of the middle class

\_T\_ 15. length of the average work day

\_T\_ 16. urbanization

\_F\_ 17. life expectancy of the average worker

**True or False.** Put a T in front of all the items below that eventually IMPROVED as a result of the Industrial Revolution, and an F in front of those that did not.

\_T\_ 18. educational opportunities

\_T\_ 19. affordability of consumer goods

\_F\_ 20. environmental preservation

\_F\_ 21. living conditions of the average worker

22. \_b\_ benefited most from the Industrial Revolution because they made a great deal of money, led basically pleasant lives with more goods available to them and a more comfortable position in the new middle class.

a. Factory workers

b. Entrepreneurs

c. Farmers

d. Coal miners

23. The group of people that benefited least from the Industrial Revolution were:

\_d\_, because they were forced to work longer hours for lower wages.

a. bankers

b. factory supervisors

c. farmers

d. children

Section 3 – Industrialization Spreads

  b   24. All of the factors below **discouraged** growth of industrialization in certain European countries EXCEPT:

- a. lack of natural resources
- b. the peaceful times in Europe during the early 1800's
- c. lack of a large population of workers
- d. geographic obstacles to transportation
- e. the existence of certain types of social structures

  d   25. The region of the United States that underwent significant industrialization was the :

- a. southeast
- b. midwest
- c. the Appalachian states
- d. northeast

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textile    France    railroad    corporation    Belgium    modernizing agriculture  
closing    widening    Turkey    closing    cooperative    industrialization

26. Under Muhammad Ali's rule,   Turkey   began to industrialize.
- 27.. A   corporation   is a type of business owned by stockholders who share in its profits but are not personally responsible for its debts.
28. Being blockaded during the War of 1812 encouraged   France   to use its own resources to develop independent industries.
29. Industrialization had the effect of   widening   the gap between industrialized and non-industrialized countries during the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
30. In Europe, the Napoleonic Wars and the French Revolution slowed the process of                    industrialization                  .
31. The country of   Belgium   led Europe in adopting the industrial technology of Britain.
32. The Industrial Revolution began with the industrialization of the   textile   Industry in the United States.

Section 4- An Age of Reforms

- \_b\_ 33. \_\_\_\_\_ wrote the Communist Manifesto.  
a. Adam Smith      b. Karl Marx      c. Stalin      d. Francis Lowell
- \_b\_ 34. \_\_\_\_\_ held that government policies should promote the greatest good for the greatest number of people.  
a. Socialism      b. Utilitarianism      c. Capitalism      d. trade unionism
- \_b\_ 35. In Britain, when the trade union movement began, the strike was an illegal action taken against \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. non-union workers by union workers.  
b. factory owners by union workers.  
c. child laborers by factory owners.  
d. union workers by factory owners.
- \_d\_ 36. This author wrote *The Wealth of Nations*, a book that defended the free market system of capitalism: \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. John Stuart Mill      b. Jeremy Bentham  
c. William Wilberforce      d. Adam Smith
- \_c\_ 37. That government should actively plan the economy, is an argument of 19<sup>th</sup> century \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. capitalists      b. utilitarianists      c. socialists      d. communists
- \_d\_ 38. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, collective bargaining was carried out between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. government, unions  
b. communists, capitalists  
c. political, financial leaders  
d. employers, employees
- \_a\_ 39. Which one of the following is NOT a main difference between laissez-faire capitalists and communists?  
a. Laissez-faire capitalists were in favor of community ownership of property; Marxists were in favor of private ownership of property.  
b. Capitalists were in favor of a free-market economy; Marxists thought that it harmed workers and only benefited the middle and upper classes.  
c. Capitalists believed that if government allowed free trade, capitalism would prosper; communists believed that if the government allowed free trade, the capitalist economy would eventually destroy itself.  
d. Capitalists thought that a permanent underclass would always be poor; Marxists thought that the underclass was neither permanent nor destined to be poor.

