

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 _____ is a business person.
2. The first area to undergo major industrialization was _____.
3. Due to the _____ in Britain, food prices decreased, and the population, the size of farms, and the price of food increased.
4. The _____ 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 _____.
6. Farming efficiency increased in the 1700's because of the process called _____.
- ___ 7. Economic
 - a. working class poverty
 - b. large population of workers
 - c. highly developed banking systems
 - d. expanding economy
 - e. encouraging business climate for investors
- ___ 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.

- ___ 9. transportation ___ 10. quality of clothing
___ 11. urban sanitary conditions ___ 12. factory working conditions
___ 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.

- ___ 13. availability of luxury items ___ 14. size of the middle class
___ 15. length of the average work day ___ 16. urbanization
___ 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.

- ___ 18. educational opportunities ___ 19. affordability of consumer goods
___ 20. environmental preservation
___ 21. living conditions of the average worker

22. _____ 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:

_____, because they were forced to work longer hours for lower wages.

- a. bankers b. factory supervisors
c. farmers d. children

Section 3 – Industrialization Spreads

____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

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

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

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

26. Under Muhammad Ali's rule, _____ began to industrialize.

27.. A _____ 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 _____ to use its own resources to develop independent industries.

29. Industrialization had the effect of _____ the gap between industrialized and non-industrialized countries during the 19th century.

30. In Europe, the Napoleonic Wars and the French Revolution slowed the process of _____.

31. The country of _____ led Europe in adopting the industrial technology of Britain.

32. The Industrial Revolution began with the industrialization of the _____ Industry in the United States.

Section 4- An Age of Reforms

- ____ 33. _____ wrote the Communist Manifesto.
a. Adam Smith b. John S. Mill c. Stalin d. Francis Lowell
- ____ 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
- ____ 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.
- ____ 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
- ____ 37. That government should actively plan the economy, is an argument of 19th century _____.
a. capitalists b. utilitarianists c. socialists d. communists
- ____ 38. In the 19th century, collective bargaining was carried out between _____ and _____.
a. government, unions
b. communists, capitalists
c. political, financial leaders
d. employers, employees
- ____ 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.

