Unit 3 Test: The Industrial Revolution
Do not write on this test

Matching: Match each description with the best answer choice. (2 points each)

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<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>Enclosure Movement</td>
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<td>b.</td>
<td>Crop Rotation</td>
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<td>c.</td>
<td>Seed Drill</td>
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<td>d.</td>
<td>Breeding Animals</td>
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<td>New crops</td>
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1. A system of growing a different crop in a field each year to preserve the fertility of the land.
2. Robert Bakewell’s idea of allowing only his best sheep to reproduce in order to supply more meat efficiently.
3. Led to the experimentation of new agricultural methods and forced small farmers to move to the cities.
4. Corn and Potatoes added to an increased food supply during the Agricultural Revolution
5. Jethro Tull invented a way to plant seeds more efficiently in well-spaced rows and depths to yield more crops.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>Railroad industry</td>
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<td>b.</td>
<td>Textile industry</td>
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<td>c.</td>
<td>Communication industry</td>
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<td>d.</td>
<td>Electricity industry</td>
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<td>e.</td>
<td>Steel manufacturing industry</td>
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6. Henry Bessemer
7. Eli Whitney
8. James Watt
9. Alexander Graham Bell
10. Thomas Edison

Multiple Choice: Choose the best answer for the following questions. (2 points each)

11. What two geographic features aided England in its move towards industrialization?
   a. Vast plains and access to the seas
   b. Inland mountains and southern ports
   c. Navigable rivers and natural ports/harbors
   d. Coastal mountains and plentiful farmland

12. All of the following are examples of the significance of the steam engine EXCEPT
   a. Factories could now be built anywhere, not just along rivers
   b. It converted mineral water into oil gasoline for cheaper fuel
   c. It provided an efficient source of power
   d. It was used to run machinery such as steam boats and railroad locomotives

13. Louis Pasteur’s pasteurization can best be described as
   a. A system of farming and harvesting crops with efficient precision
   b. The movement of jobseekers into the city
   c. A process of quickly and cheaply making steel to manufacture other industrial productions
   d. A process of sterilization to increase the shelf life of liquids such as milk

14. All of the following inventions helped improve the textile industry EXCEPT
   a. Spinning jenny
   b. Printing press
   c. Cotton gin
   d. Flying shuttle

15. Urbanization can best be described as
   a. A system of farming and harvesting crops with efficient precision
   b. The movement of jobseekers into the city
   c. A process of quickly and cheaply making steel to manufacture other industrial productions
   d. A process of sterilization to increase the shelf life of liquids such as milk
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16. Which of the following social structures emerged as a result of the Industrial Revolution?
   a. The industrial class
   b. The middle class
   c. The factory class
   d. The upper class

17. Skilled workers with good education and training are given the nickname
   a. White collar
   b. The upper class
   c. Blue collar
   d. Proletariat

18. Unskilled workers with little to no education and training are given the nickname
   a. White collar
   b. The upper class
   c. Blue collar
   d. Bourgeoisie

19. A group of laborers who wants better conditions for workers is called a(n)
   a. Consul
   b. Union
   c. Utopia
   d. Entrepreneur

20. All of the following are similarities between factory workers in the Industrial Revolution and the maquila women in the film Maquilapolis EXCEPT
   a. Both factory workers and maquila women had poor living and working conditions
   b. Both factory workers and maquila women were often seen as mere objects of labor
   c. Both factory workers and maquila women formed unions to fight for labor justice
   d. Both factory workers and maquila women eventually became promoted to higher positions in the factory.

21. All of the following were social changes during the Industrial Revolution EXCEPT
   a. Emergence of a middle class
   b. Population decrease
   c. Urbanization
   d. Poor living and working conditions

22. All of the following were economic changes during the Industrial Revolution EXCEPT
   a. Increased use of agriculture and less machinery
   b. New markets and thriving trade networks
   c. Rapidly growing industries such as textiles
   d. New inventions and the development of factories

23. Charles Dickens is a significant part of the cultural changes during the Industrial Revolution primarily because
   a. His profound style of music captured the essence and sounds of steel manufacturing
   b. His unique paintings promoted nostalgic ways of life in earlier better times
   c. His realistic sculptures advocated the works of industry leaders and factory owners
   d. His popular novels described the grim realities of child labor, rise of machines, pollution, etc.

24. Romanticism can best be described as
   a. The name given ironically to the perpetuating hatred between factory owners and their employees
   b. A movement of artists and poets stressing the importance of nature’s beauty over monstrous machines
   c. A brief period of time in history where no wars took place and everything was perfect
   d. The undying love between members of the bourgeoisie and the proletariat

25. In what industry did industrialization begin in the United States?
   a. Communication
   b. Textile
   c. Railroads
   d. Steel manufacturing

26. The U.S. remained a relatively agricultural nation until
   a. The Declaration of Independence was drafted and signed in 1776
   b. The annexation of California in the Mexican-American war in 1846
   c. The discovery of gold in San Francisco in 1849
   d. The end of the Civil War in 1865
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27. All of the following are factors that contributed to the industrial boom in the U.S. during the last third of the 1800s EXCEPT
   a. A range of geographical advantages, such as mountains for the building of railroads
   b. A wealth of natural resources, among them oil, coal, and iron
   c. A burst of new inventions, such as the electric light bulb and the telephone
   d. A swelling urban population that consumed the new manufactured goods

28. What are the benefits of owning stock in a corporation?
   a. Stockholders share in its profits but are not personally responsible for its debts
   b. All stockholders of a corporation instantly gain wealth
   c. Stockholders have an opportunity to climb the corporate ladder for a guaranteed CEO position
   d. All of the above

29. Britain was far ahead of other European nations in industrializing because these European nations were
   a. Against the idea of industrialization because they wanted to preserve their natural environments
   b. Absorbed in the French Revolution and Napoleonic wars between 1789 and 1815
   c. Afflicted by bad relations with numerous countries, which prevented economic growth through trade
   d. None of the above

30. All of the following are positive effects of industrialization on society EXCEPT
   a. Population, health, and wealth rose dramatically
   b. The development of a middle class created great opportunities for education
   c. Democratic participation increased and fueled movements for social reform
   d. A large inequality developed between the industrialized West and the rest of the world

31. The idea that government should stay out of businesses without any regulation or interference is known as
   a. Utilitarianism
   b. Laissez faire
   c. Socialism
   d. The Malthusian Dilemma

32. Adam Smith is known for his defense of
   a. Capitalism
   b. Communism
   c. Utopianism
   d. Socialism

33. Thomas Malthus argued that the population was increasing faster than the food supply, which is why he predicted that most people in the world
   a. Would be forced to discover creative methods of agriculture and food production
   b. Were destined to be poor and miserable
   c. Encouraged a laissez faire attitude to ensure all factors of production would be distributed equally
   d. Would be in a never-ending state of war over limited resources

34. David Ricardo was against government efforts to help the poor because he thought that
   a. Wealthy citizens were responsible for taking care of the poor, not the government
   b. Poverty is inevitable and there is nothing society can do about it
   c. Government interference would upset the free market, lower profits, and decrease wealth in society
   d. Government interference would disrupt the utopian societies of industrialization

35. Utilitarianism is
   a. A radical social movement led by Karl Marx
   b. An extreme form of capitalism
   c. The idea that the government should try to promote the greatest good for the greatest number of people
   d. The idea that the government should have complete control over all factors of production
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36. A perfect place is called a(n)
   a. Utopia                      c. Urban area
   b. Capitalism                 d. Communism

37. Advocates of socialism would argue that
   a. The government should plan the economy rather than depending on free-market capitalism
   b. Public ownership cannot abolish poverty
   c. Progress and social justice are unimportant
   d. Human nature is inherently corrupt and people cannot be trusted

38. Which of the following are true of communism?
   a. Communism is a form of complete socialism
   b. The factors of production are all owned by the people – no private property
   c. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels were huge proponents of communism
   d. All of the above

39. Karl Marx believed the world would always be divided into the “haves” and the “have-nots” also known as
   a. The First estate and the Second estate               c. The Capitalists and the Socialists
   b. The Bourgeoisie and the Proletariat                  d. The Democrats and the Republicans

40. All of the following were other reform movements during the Industrial Revolution EXCEPT
   a. The fight for women’s rights                           c. The protest against war in the Middle East
   b. The abolition of slavery                                d. The establishment of free public education

Short Essay: Write a paragraph (at least 5 sentences) in response to the following questions. **Support your responses with sufficient evidence!** Use the bottom and/or the back of your scantron. (5 points each)

1. Analyze and explain why England was the first country to industrialize (the 6 main reasons). Support your response with sufficient evidence – do not just list the 6 reasons, explain each one.

2. Choose one of the six major inventions from the Industrial Revolution (W.E.A.L.T.H.). Write a well-written paragraph about how this invention changed the society (people and communities), economy (money and business), AND culture (popular beliefs and art) of the world.

3. Which of the economic systems (Capitalism, Utilitarianism, Utopianism, Socialism, and Communism) do you agree with most and why? Support your response with sufficient evidence.

4. Think of some of the most powerful and thriving nations today. How do you think the Industrial Revolution played a role in how those countries got to where they are now? Support your response with sufficient evidence.

***Bonus*** (5 points)
5. Analyze the film **Maquilapolis** and maquiladoras (factories on the U.S.-Mexico border) in general. Although the Industrial Revolution occurred over 200 years ago, why do you think its social, economic, and cultural effects still apply to these maquila women today? Support your response with sufficient evidence.