Section 1 - Multiple Choice

1) A geographic advantage of England in the Industrial Revolution was its...
   (a) natural harbors
   (b) national bank
   (c) central location in Europe
   (d) central mountain range

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

3) The agricultural changes which took place in England during the 1600s contributed to England’s later industrial development by
   (a) strengthening the importance of the family farm.
   (b) breaking large estates into smaller farms.
   (c) encouraging city dwellers to return to farming.
   (d) producing more food with fewer workers.

4) An important social aspect of the early part of the Industrial Revolution in England was the
   (a) urbanization of factory workers.
   (b) acceptance of rebellious religious groups.
   (c) removal of the class system.
   (d) development of government-funded housing and medical care programs.

5) Louis Pasteur’s research into germ theory in the 19th century is significant because it
   (a) created safety standards for machine workers.
   (b) led to techniques that increased crop production.
   (c) identified the importance of vitamins to nutrition.
   (d) proved that cleanliness helps to prevent infections.

6) Which industry was revolutionized by the invention of the “cotton gin”?
   (a) Transportation  (c) Textile Production
   (b) Communication  (d) Steel Production
7) What impact did the steam engine have on the growth of industry?
(a) permitted merchants to reach new markets
(b) ended dependence on ocean transport
(c) reduced pollution compared with coal
(d) provided an efficient source of power

8) What impact did technological advances have on industry?
(a) Production of goods was increased.
(b) Quality of products was decreased.
(c) Number of factory workers decreased.
(d) All of the above are true.

9) What was the main reason the population of England nearly tripled between 1750 and 1850?
(a) Agricultural improvements.
(b) Better sanitation.
(c) Increased immigration.
(d) The smallpox vaccine.

10) During the Industrial Revolution, life changed in what basic way?
(a) People migrated from villages to work on large farms.
(b) People began selling their goods instead of trading them.
(c) People learned to use machines to make their own clothes.
(d) People migrated from rural areas to cities.

11) How did the Industrial Revolution affect cities?
(a) It created technology to clean them.
(b) It made them lose valuable sources of food.
(c) It made the population grow faster than the housing supply.
(d) Factories were unable to attract adult employees.

12) In Great Britain, the Factory Act of 1819 declared it illegal for children to work more than 12 hours a day. What does the act suggest about labor conditions at that time?
(a) Working conditions were worse in Great Britain than in other nations.
(b) The government frequently intervened on behalf of workers.
(c) Some children spent more than half of each day working.
(d) Factories were unable to attract adult employees.

13) Collective bargaining was a process of negotiation between
(a) employers and workers.
(b) employers and the government.
(c) unions and the government.
(d) workers and unions.
14) During the Industrial Revolution in England, the failure of social advances to keep up with technological advances led to
(a) the reinforcement of mercantile policies to increase industrial production
(b) a change in government from a monarchy to a republic
(c) an increased demand by the working class for reform
(d) the adoption of right-to-work laws

15) The theory of laissez-faire capitalism advocates...
(a) government control of the economy
(b) government sponsorship of labor unions
(c) noninvolvement of the government in the economy
(d) government regulation of big business

16) To increase production output during the Industrial Revolution, businesses primarily invested in
(a) workers’ wages. (c) training.
(b) machinery. (d) marketing.

17) Which statement best reflects the theories of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels?
(a) Workers will experience an improved standard of living as capitalism matures.
(b) Owners of businesses will eventually realize that conditions for workers must be improved.
(c) Workers can expect that working conditions will improve as a result of government legislation.
(d) Workers will change working conditions by revolutionary means.

18) One result of the social welfare reforms passed in Great Britain in the early 1900s was that...
(a) Marxism gained only limited support among the British working class.
(b) the appeal of Irish nationalism gradually subsided.
(c) the Conservative party became the dominant political party in Britain.
(d) Britain finally abolished the slave trade.

19) Karl Marx despised capitalism because he believed that it
(a) limited the individual freedoms of the people.
(b) created prosperity for a few and poverty for many.
(c) discouraged labor unions.
(d) prevented government from protecting workers.

20) "All forms of life developed from earlier forms. In every case the fittest survived and the weak died out. It is the same for people and nations."
This passage expresses a view most often found in
(a) Utopian socialism. (c) Social Darwinism
(b) Fundamentalism (d) Liberalism

21) Between 1880 and 1914, which nations were most involved in colonizing Africa?
(a) East asian nations seeking to establish new markets
(b) oil-rich Middle Eastern nations
(c) industrialized western European nations
(d) eastern European nations controlled by Russia
22) “We must bring the benefits of western civilization and Christianity to the less fortunate.”

This idea has been used to justify...

(a) socialism       (c) imperialism
(b) feudalism       (d) nationalism

23) What happened as a result of the Berlin Conference of 1884-1885?

(a) France and Britain agreed to govern their African colonies jointly.
(b) There was less fighting between African leaders and European powers.
(c) African leaders voiced their suggestions for better relations with European powers.
(d) Europeans divided Africa into colonies without consulting African leaders.

24) What is the belief that Industrial nations had a manifest destiny to dominate non-industrialized colonial populations due to their superior technology and social development?

(a) Paternalism       (c) Social Darwinism
(b) Assimilation      (d) Direct Control

25) Both the French and the British were interested in controlling Egypt in the mid-19th century because Egypt had

(a) A strategic location
(b) Control of the spice trade
(c) Vital mineral resources
(d) An industrial-based economy

26) A primary purpose for building the Suez Canal was to

(a) Allow Indian merchants to reach the east coast of Africa
(b) Encourage Jewish settlement in nearby Palestine
(c) Increase trade between the Middle East, Europe, and Asia
(d) Reduce the time needed for travel between the Atlantic Ocean and the Caribbean Sea

27) Which statement best reflects the attitude of Great Britain, Germany, and France towards Africa during the 19th century?

(a) We should not become involved with people who are different from us.
(b) The political power and wealth of these areas are threats to our position in the world.
(c) These lands are sources of raw materials and markets for our products.
(d) There are many advantages to sharing and learning from other cultures.

28) The 19th-century term “white man’s burden” reflects the idea that

(a) imperialism was opposed by most Europeans
(b) Asians and Africans were equal to Europeans
(c) Europeans had a responsibility to improve the lives of their colonial peoples
(d) Asians and Africans would be grateful for European help
29) What was the main cause of inadequate food supplies in Africa during European colonization?
(a) Most of the farm land was used for mining.
(b) Native farmers were drafted into the colonial armies.
(c) Europeans used too much of the farmland as building sites.
(d) Europeans insisted on the growth of cash crops, such as cotton.

30) The European policy of paternalism reflected the belief that Africans should be...
(a) separated into ethnic groups.
(b) trained to function as leaders.
(c) watched over and taken care of.
(d) granted more rights and freedoms.

31) The Sepoy Rebellion, the Boxer Rebellion, and the Mau Mau uprising were reactions to
(a) World War I
(b) rapid industrialization
(c) European imperialism
(d) Mongol domination

32) What did the Opium War and the Boxer Rebellion have in common?
(a) Both were fought against Great Britain.
(b) Resentment of foreigners contributed to both.
(c) In both, Hong Xiuquan led the Chinese forces.
(d) Both were uprisings against the rule of Dowager Empress Cixi.

33) Which was as major result of the Opium War (1839-1842)?
(a) Great Britain lost its influence in East Asia.
(b) Confucian ideals were rejected by the Chinese people.
(c) Great Britain forced China to open its ports for trade.
(d) Japan formed an alliance with China.
Answer Key

Section 1 - Multiple Choice

1) a
2) d
3) d
4) a
5) d
6) c
7) d
8) a
9) a
10) d
11) c
12) c
13) a
14) c
15) c
16) b
17) d
18) a
19) b
20) c
21) c
22) c
23) d
24) c
25) a
26) c
27) c
28) c
29) d
30) c
31) c
32) b
33) c