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 coal 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.

_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 19th 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

33. _______ wrote the Communist Manifesto.
   a. Adam Smith   b. Karl Marx   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: ____________.
   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.