QUESTIONS: Chapter 17, The Industrial Revolution

1. The first Industrial Revolution began with the search for profit from . . . ?
   1. Logging industries
   2. Iron-smelting
   3. Cotton manufacturing
   4. Chemicals & fabric dying
2. The first Industrial Revolution began in around .
   1. Russia, 1900
   2. Britain, 1700
   3. Germany, 1875
   4. U.S., 1850
3. The **enclosure acts** were:
   1. Fence-building programs in Europe
   2. Raised rents in Ireland
   3. Immigration quotas introduced by the U.S. in the mid-1800s
   4. English laws converting public land into private land
4. The 1700s introduced textile inventions that made Britain’s cotton industry greater than:
   1. France’s
   2. Russia’s
   3. India’s
   4. U.S.’s
5. The is considered the invention that jumpstarted industrialization
   1. Steam locomotive
   2. Cotton gin
   3. Steam pump
   4. Blast furnace
6. When was the second stage of the Industrial Revolution?
   1. 1791 – 1867
   2. 1810 – 1820
   3. 1860 – 1914
7. The second stage was dominated by which 2 industries?
   1. Steel & Electricity
   2. Cotton & Iron
   3. Steel & Chemicals
   4. Iron & Steel
8. Warfare and industrialization went hand in hand
   1. True
   2. False
9. All of these are reasons the first Industrial Revolution began in England *except*:
   1. Canals and railroads dominated England
   2. Rise of science in England
   3. Slave labor on English plantations increased productivity
   4. England’s population was expanding rapidly
10. Factories affected gender relationships
    1. True
    2. False
11. The Corn Laws in England . . .
    1. Raised tariff on grain to ban importation
    2. Granted male suffrage
    3. Protected poor English industrial workers
    4. Abolished slavery in England
12. Child labor was forbade in England by the . . .
    1. 1832 Reform Bill
    2. Poor Law
    3. Ten Hour Act
    4. Factory Act
13. What did Karl Marx call for?
    1. Women’s Suffrage
    2. A nationalist uprising
    3. A worker-led revolution
    4. Worker’s Rights
14. German males were granted suffrage in . . .
    1. 1875
    2. 1848
    3. 1871
    4. 1867
15. Labor organization in the U.S. was fragmented into craft-specific unions
    1. True
    2. False
16. What did cities experience in the 1700s?
    1. Rapid decline
    2. Rapid growth
    3. Leisurely growth
    4. Leisurely decline
17. Which was *not* a pull factor of the cities?
    1. Better education
    2. Economic opportunities
    3. Industrialization
    4. Lower rents
18. The first skyscrapers rose in the . . .
    1. 1600s
    2. 1700s
    3. 1800s
    4. 1900s
19. Western Europe & the U.S. dominated the Industrial Revolution(s)
    1. True
    2. False
20. Slavery in the U.S. was abolished in . . .
    1. 1865
    2. 1863
    3. 1866
    4. 1850
21. Why did the labor trade continue even after slavery was abolished in most countries?
    1. It continued illegally
    2. Slaves wanted to stay on plantations as workers
    3. Indentured servitude disappeared
22. **Syndicats** were labor unions.
    1. French
    2. British
    3. American
    4. Indian
23. Communism can be summed up as abolition of public property
    1. True
    2. False
24. *Sati* was banned in India in . . .
    1. 1869
    2. 1866
    3. 1928
    4. 1829
25. The Industrial Revolution the idea that women belonged at home.
    1. Supported
    2. Denied
    3. Was against
    4. Dismissed

ANSWERS

1. C, Cotton manufacturing
2. B, Britain, 1700
3. D, English laws converting public land into private land
4. C, India’s
5. A, Steam Locomotive
6. C, 1860 – 1914
7. C, Steel & Chemicals
8. A, True
9. A, Canals & railroads dominated England
10. A, True
11. A, Raised tariff on grain to ban importation
12. D, Factory Act
13. C, a worker-led revolution
14. D, 1867
15. A, True
16. B, rapid growth
17. D, lower rents
18. C, 1800s
19. A, True
20. B, 1863
21. A, it continued illegally
22. A, French
23. B, False
24. D, 1829
25. A, supported