1. What best describes the Industrial Revolution?

A. a decrease in urban populations

B. an increased output of machine-made goods

C. a decrease in global contacts.

D. increased populations of rural areas during the 1800s

2. Which of the following was a result of the agricultural revolution?

A. Many small farmers had to move to cities. B. Enclosures were given to the poor.

C. Landowners were taxed heavily. D. Tomacco.

3. What was the main cause of the process of urbanization?

A. poor crop yields B. industrialization

C. improved living conditions in cities D. less efficient transportation systems

4. How did landowners and aristocrats view members of the middle class?

A. regarded highly B. looked down upon

C. as equals D. with pride

5. What was the benefit of being a stockholder in a corporation?

A. complete ownership of branch corporations

B. free goods produced by the corporation

C. not personally responsible for the corporation’s actions

D. the capital gains tax

6. What is the laissez-faire policy?

A. a policy that allowed labor to set working conditions based on votes on issues relevant to their industry

B. a policy where labor created a committee to set working standards without interference from industry owners

C. a policy that taught owners of industry how to set working conditions based on government standards

D. a policy that let owners of industry set working conditions without government interference

7. What is the name for the voluntary associations of workers seeking labor reforms?

A. unions B. strikes

C. collective bargaining D. utilitarianism

8. Which of the following is an example of a reform?

A. end of child labor B. women's rights

C. public education D. All of the above

9. 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 crime rate drop. D. populations grew faster than the housing supply.

10. Which of the following factors MOST contributed to the shorter life span of those living in cities as opposed to those in the country?

A. short working hours B. illness caused by unhealthy living conditions

C. inadequate housing D. jack the ripper

11. Which of the following was a key idea capitalism?

A. protect the nation's industries from foreign competition

B. establish minimum wages and maximum working hours

C. give government complete control of the means of production

D. the free market system

12. Which factor played a major role in the industrialization of the United States?

A. delicious popsicles B. Native American slaves

C. railroad expansion D. All of the above

13. What did William Wilberforce fight for in the 1800s?

A. to establish public schools. B. to limit the length of the workday.

C. to abolish child labor in factories. D. to abolish slavery and the slave trade.

14. What impact did technological advances have on industry?

A. Production of goods was increased. B. Quality of products was decreased.

C. workers were replaced by machines. D. All of the above

15. What was a benefit of the railroad in Britain?

A. It encouraged people to move to other countries.

B. It eliminated hundreds of thousands of jobs.

C. It displaced England's agricultural and fishing industries.

D. It offered cheap transportation for materials and goods.

16. Which of the following was NOT a positive aspect of industrialization?

A. It created jobs for workers. B. It increased a nation's wealth.

C. It improved living conditions in cities. D. It increased the production of goods.

17. How did the Napoleonic wars and French Revolution impact the industrialization of Continental Europe?

A. Trade was halted in many parts of Europe.

B. Communications between countries were interrupted.

C. Inflation was on the rise in some areas of Europe, disrupting the economy.

D. All of the above

18. How did the gospel of wealth influence early industrialists?

A. with ideas of a free-market economy governed by natural laws, not government regulations

B. with ideas of an economy supported by tariffs on foreign goods

C. with ideas that the elite had a responsibility to give to charities

D. All of the above

19. Under which system would workers own all property?

A. Capitalism. B. Communism.

C. Utilitarianism. D. Socialism.

20. In the 1700s, the process of enclosure tended to increase

A. food production. B. farmers' reliance on a single cash crop.

C. union activism. D. the amount of common land available for grazing.

21. How did the crop rotation system that developed in Britain during the agricultural revolution increase crop yields?

A. by allowing more land to rest B. by replacing nutrients in the soil

C. producing more cash crops D. by decreasing the amount of farm land

22. Which of the following did NOT improve as an early result of the Industrial Revolution?

A. factory working conditions B. the quality of clothing

C. the average person's diet D. transportation

23. Which of the following did NOT increase as an early result of the Industrial Revolution?

A. urbanization B. the size of the middle class

C. the length of the average work day D. the life expectancy of the average worker

24. Which of the following did NOT improve as a result of the Industrial Revolution?

A. living conditions for the average worker B. educational opportunities

C. preservation of the environment D. affordability of consumer goods

25. Who defended the free-market system of capitalism in the book, The Wealth of Nations?

A. Adam Smith B. John Stuart Mill

C. Jeremy Bentham D. William Wilberforce

26. Utilitarianism held that government policies should promote

A. wars and epidemics to kill off excess people. B. public ownership of the means of production.

C. the independence of each individual. D. the greatest good for the greatest number of people.

27. William Wilberforce is mainly associated with which issue?

A. Child labor. B. slavery.

C. strikes. D. women’s rights.

28. With which of the following is Karl Marx most closely associated?

A. socialism B. communism

C. utilitarianism D. trade unionism

29. In the 19th century, collective bargaining was carried out between

A. government and unions. B. employers and unions

C. communists and capitalists. D. political and financial leaders.

30. When the trade union movement began in Britain, the strike was an illegal action taken against

A. child laborers by factory owners. B. union workers by factory owners.

C. factory owners by union workers. D. female workers by union workers.