

Terms and Names: write the letter of the best answer.

practice quiz

- _____ 1. In the 1700s, the process of enclosure tended to increase
- a. farming efficiency.
 - b. farmers' reliance on a single cash crop.
 - c. the use of the broadcast method of seeding.
 - d. the amount of common land available for grazing.
- _____ 2. The crop rotation system that developed in Britain during the agricultural revolution increased crop yields
- a. by allowing more land to rest.
 - b. by increasing nutrients in the soil.
 - c. by ensuring that more of the seeds that were planted actually sprouted.
 - d. by decreasing the amount of land used to grow nutrient-depleting crops.
- _____ 3. All of the following were results of the agricultural revolution in Britain EXCEPT that
- a. food prices decreased.
 - b. population increased.
 - c. the number of farmers increased.
 - d. the average size of farms increased.
- _____ 4. The first area to undergo major industrialization was
- a. banking.
 - b. railroads.
 - c. coal mining.
 - d. textile production.
- _____ 5. By the late 1700s, the best place to find a water frame and a spinning mule was in
- a. a barn.
 - b. a factory.
 - c. a farm house.
 - d. an urban home.
- _____ 6. An entrepreneur is a type of
- a. scientist.
 - b. inventor.
 - c. business person.
 - d. personal secretary.
- _____ 7. 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
- _____ 8. 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
- _____ 9. 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

Ch. 25 sect 1 & 2

If the statement is true, write 'true' on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true.

Example: Imperialism was a result of industrialization. _____ true _____

Example: The country where the Industrial Revolution began was the United States. ___ England ___

1. In the United States, the Industrial Revolution began with the industrialization of the railroad industry. _____
2. The country of Belgium led Europe in adopting the industrial technology of Britain. _____
3. The French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars accelerated the process of industrialization Europe. _____
4. Being blockaded during the War of 1812 encouraged France to use its own resources to develop independent industries. _____
5. A corporation is a business owned by stockholders who share its profits but are not personally responsible for its debts. _____
6. In the 19th century, industrialization closed the gap between industrialized and non-industrialized countries. _____
7. Under the Meiji rulers, Japan began to industrialize. _____

Ch. 25 sec. 3

- _____ 1. The free-market system of capitalism was defended in the book *The Wealth of Nations* by
 a. Adam Smith. b. John Stuart Mill. c. Jeremy Bentham. d. William Wilberforce.
- _____ 2. Utilitarianism held that government policies should promote
 a. wars and epidemics to kill off excess people. c. the complete independence of each individual.
 b. public ownership of the means of production. d. the greatest good for the greatest number of people.
- _____ 3. Nineteenth-century socialists argued that government should
 a. leave the economy alone. c. destroy the economy.
 b. actively plan the economy. d. allow the economy to be controlled by the bourgeoisie.
- _____ 4. Karl Marx is most closely associated with
 a. socialism. b. communism. c. utilitarianism. d. trade unionism.
- _____ 5. In the 19th century, collective bargaining was carried out between
 a. government and unions. c. communists and capitalists.
 b. employers and employees. d. political and financial leaders.
- _____ 6. When the trade union movement began in Britain, the strike was an illegal action taken against
 a. child laborers by factory owners. c. factory owners by union workers.
 b. union workers by factory owners. d. non-union workers by union workers.

Ch 25 sec 4

For questions 3–6 if the statement is true, write ‘T’ in the blank at the left. If false, write ‘F’ in the blank to the left, and indicate [in the blank after the statement] what word(s) should replace the bold/underlined word(s) to make a true statement.

- _____ 3. **Belgian** settlers in South Africa were known as Boers. _____
- _____ 4. Racism is the name for the belief that **one race is superior to others**. _____
- _____ 5. In 1884 and 1885, 14 **African** nations met at the Berlin Conference to discuss the future of Africa. _____
- _____ 6. The theory of Social Darwinism was used to **attack** the actions and beliefs of European imperialists. _____

Ch 27 sec 1

- _____ 7. By 1914, the Ottoman Empire had
 a. ceased to exist. c. begun to experience a decline.
 b. achieved its greatest size. d. declined to about 1/3 its greatest size.
- _____ 8. The term *Raj* is used to refer to the period of Indian history during which India was
 a. independent. b. dominated by Britain. c. torn apart by civil war. d. loosely ruled by the British East India Co.
- _____ 9. The Sepoys were: a. Indian soldiers. b. Bengal Hindus. c. Mughal princes. d. Sikh civil servants.
- _____ 10. All of the following were causes of the Sepoy Mutiny EXCEPT
 a. famine. b. nationalism. c. religious beliefs. d. resentment of British rule.
- _____ 11. These were regions of China in which Britain, France, Germany, Japan, and Russia dominated trade and investment.
 a. Open Door policy b. spheres of influence c. extraterritorial rights d. annexation
- _____ 12. This open clash between the British and the Chinese resulted in the humiliating defeat of China and the signing of the Treaty of Nanjing.
 a. self-strengthening movement b. Boxer Rebellion c. Opium War of 1839 d. Taiping Rebellion

Ch 27 sec. 3-5.
Ch 28 sec 1-3.

- _____ 1. Who originated the political style known as realpolitik?
 a. King Victor Emmanuel II b. Camillo di Cavour c. Otto von Bismarck d. Giuseppe Garibaldi
- _____ 2. What was the title given to the ruler of the new, unified German empire?
 a. czar b. reich c. kaiser d. Junker

Ch 24
sec. 3

- _____ 1. Before the passage of the Reform Bill of 1832, the percentage of the British population that had voting rights was about
 a. 5%. b. 12%. c. 20%. d. 35%.
- _____ 2. The Reform Bill of 1832 lowered the property requirements for voting in order to give voting rights to
 a. poor men. c. urban working class men.
 b. rural working class men. d. wealthy middle class men.
- _____ 3. The Chartist movement pressed for all of the following EXCEPT
 a. a secret ballot. c. universal woman suffrage.
 b. universal male suffrage. d. pay for members of Parliament
- _____ 4. Queen Victoria was forced to
 a. share power with Parliament. c. accept a less powerful role for the monarchy.
 b. preside over a shrinking empire. d. die without providing an heir to the throne.
- _____ 5. Alfred Dreyfus was a French army officer who was unjustly accused of
 a. disobeying orders. c. cruelty toward his men.
 b. selling military secrets. d. cowardice under enemy fire.
- _____ 6. The pogroms that took place in Russia were fueled by
 a. Zionism. c. anti-communism.
 b. anti-Semitism. d. demands for voting rights.
- _____ 7. The only country to allow women to vote before 1900 was
 a. Britain.. b. Ireland. c. Canada d. New Zealand.

Ch 26
sec. 1

NOTE: Some answers are used more than once. All are used at least once.

- a. Thomas Edison e. Ivan Pavlov i. Wilbur Wright
 b. Guglielmo Marconi f. Marie Curie j. Sigmund Freud
 c. Alexander Graham Bell g. Charles Darwin
 d. Henry Ford h. Louis Pasteur

Ch 26
sec. 4

- _____ 1. Who developed the theory of evolution?
 _____ 2. Who made use of the assembly line to make his factory highly efficient?
 _____ 3. Who developed the germ theory of disease along with discovering and naming bacteria?
 _____ 4. Who invented the first practical electric light bulb?
 _____ 5. Who invented the telephone?
 _____ 6. Who participated in identifying and naming radioactivity?
 _____ 7. Who won Nobel Prizes for both Physics and Chemistry?
 _____ 8. Who invented the first radio?
- _____ 9. Who started a well-staffed research laboratory in Menlo Park, New Jersey?
 _____ 10. Who helped to invent the first airplane?
 _____ 11. Who believed that human actions were often unconscious reactions to experiences and could be changed by training?
 _____ 12. Who wrote the controversial book On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection?
 _____ 13. Who was a pioneer in the field of making motion pictures?
 _____ 14. Who created psychoanalysis, based on the idea that the unconscious mind has a powerful influence on behavior?

TO TURN IN ON THE DAY OF THE TEST: