

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

Question 1 refers to the photograph below.



Source: Library of Congress

1. Which statement provides the best context for interpreting this photo showing a textile factory in the Industrial Revolution?
 - (A) The machines used in factories were very similar to the ones used in homes.
 - (B) Textiles were among the last products to be made in factories.
 - (C) Middle-class females preferred working in factories to working at home.
 - (D) Children provided a source of low-cost labor for factories.
2. One important reason rural residents in Britain migrated to cities during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries was that they
 - (A) lost the use of land through the enclosure movement
 - (B) were part of the cottage industry system
 - (C) wanted to live in urban tenements
 - (D) preferred the factory work schedule over the farm one



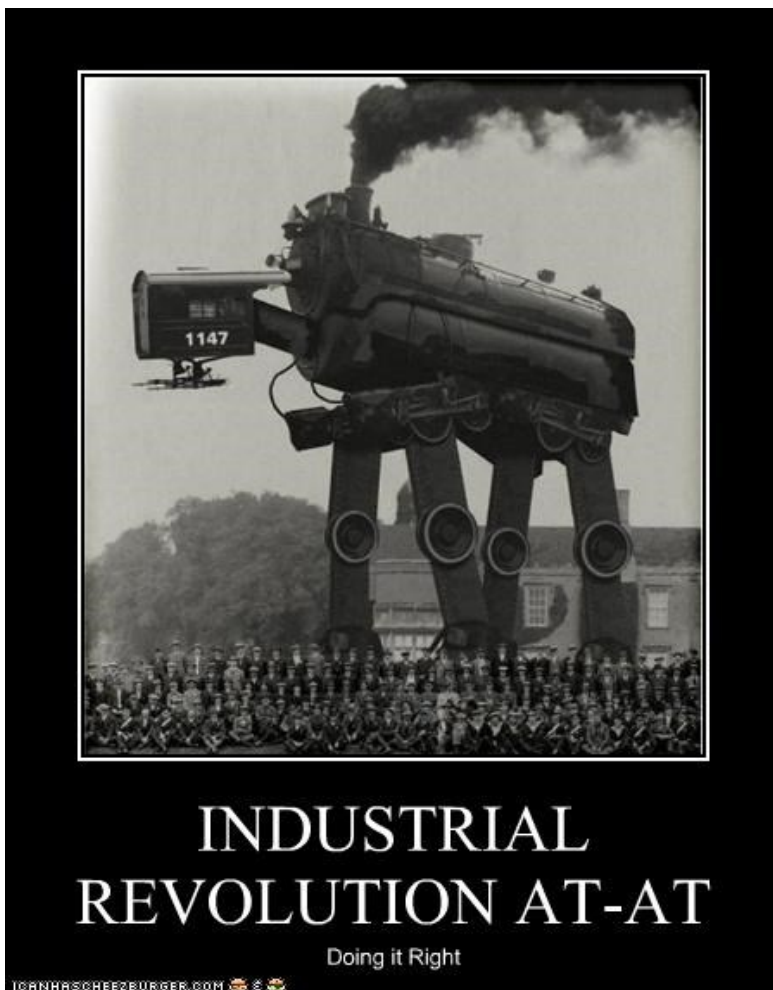
3. Which of the following was an import that caused British entrepreneurs of the 1700s to search for faster and larger-scale methods of production?
- (A) machines from France and Germany
 - (B) coal from the United States
 - (C) cotton cloth from India
 - (D) cotton cloth from Belgium

Question 4 refers to the quotation below.

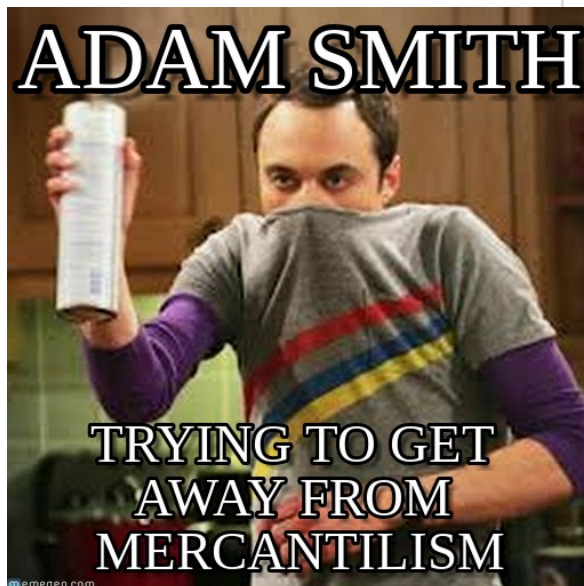
The real grievance of the worker is the insecurity of his existence; he is not sure that he will always have work, he is not sure that he will always be healthy, and he foresees that he will one day be old and unfit to work. If he falls into poverty, even if only through a prolonged illness, he is then completely helpless, left to his own devices, and society does not currently recognize any real obligation towards him beyond the usual help for the poor, even if he has been working all the time ever so faithfully and diligently. The usual help for the poor, however, leaves a lot to be desired, especially in large cities, where it is very much worse than in the country.

—Otto von Bismarck, speech, 1884

4. The reforms that Bismarck passed based on the ideas expressed in his quote above are examples of
- (A) the “invisible hand” of the market and the *laissez-faire* economy
 - (B) Marx’s rejection of capitalism and free enterprise
 - (C) reasons why Germany was slower than Britain to industrialize
 - (D) social reforms to gain security for workers and prevent radical unrest



5. Which statement best reflects basic changes in life from 1750 to 1900 as a result of the Industrial Revolution?
- (A) As the demand for food increased, the percentage of people who were peasants increased.
 - (B) As people switched from agricultural to factory work, families had less time to spend together.
 - (C) As industrialization increased production, people had to work fewer hours.
 - (D) As the demand for goods increased, the cottage industry system expanded.
6. The factor that most hindered French industrialization from about 1750 to 1815 was
- (A) an autocratic system of government
 - (B) a series of wars, including the French Revolution
 - (C) a lack of natural resources
 - (D) an uneducated aristocracy
7. In England, harsh labor conditions and low wages during the Industrial Revolution were most responsible for which of the following developments?
- (A) the enclosure movement
 - (B) worker unionization
 - (C) anti-labor laws
 - (D) specialization of labor
8. Which of the following developments during the Industrial Revolution best argues against Karl Marx's ideas that capitalism divided society into the proletariat and the bourgeoisie?
- (A) the development of inventions to speed up work, such as the spinning jenny and water frame
 - (B) the decline of the cottage system and the movement of textile production to factories
 - (C) the rise of a new middle class of managers, office workers, and small business owners
 - (D) the legal protection of private property, minimizing risk for entrepreneurs and investors



9. Which of the following statements is true about the Industrial Revolution in both Britain and the United States?
- (A) Both gained a large urban workforce as a result of the enclosure movement.
 - (B) In both nations, the federal government was in charge of industrial development.
 - (C) Both relied on coal to fuel factories and both had their own rich coal deposits.
 - (D) Both found early solutions to problems of air and water pollution from industries.
10. In what important way did the Atlantic slave trade help British capitalists invest in early industrialization?
- (A) They used enslaved Africans as labor in some early factories.
 - (B) They accumulated the capital they needed for industrialization from the slave trade.
 - (C) By ending the slave trade, they were better able to focus on industry instead.
 - (D) Participating in the slave trade gave them connections on the global trade market.

