

Section: Quiz: 23-1

Score _____

Living From the Land

Matching

Match each item in Column A with an item in Column B by writing the correct letters in the blanks.
(10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. novelist who wrote about industrial London
- _____ 2. public lands where farmers gathered wood, grazed livestock, and raised crops
- _____ 3. worker in the woolen industry who shaped and cleaned fabric
- _____ 4. rise of urban industrial economies during the 1700s and 1800s
- _____ 5. system of labor in which workers produced goods in their homes

Column B

- a. village commons
- b. Industrial Revolution
- c. domestic system
- d. Dickens
- e. fuller

Multiple Choice

In the blank, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.
(10 points each)

- _____ 6. About what percentage of Europeans lived in towns or cities in the 1700s?
 - a. 90 percent
 - b. 50 percent
 - c. 25 percent
 - d. 2 percent

- _____ 7. What did farmworkers do with the money they made in industry?
 - a. set it aside for their children's education
 - b. purchased things they couldn't make for themselves
 - c. patronized the London theaters
 - d. purchased plots of land from wealthy landowners

- _____ 8. What were some benefits of the domestic system?
 - a. Workers could set their own hours and their own fees.
 - b. Men could save for retirement, and women began to have free time.
 - c. Parents could afford to educate their children.
 - d. Workers could earn money and tend to household chores.

- _____ 9. Producing woolens in the 1700s included all of the following EXCEPT
 - a. cleaning, sorting, and spinning raw fiber into thread or yarn.
 - b. weaving yarn into cloth.
 - c. sending children to special schools to learn to produce wool.
 - d. dyeing material.

- _____ 10. All of the following are true of the domestic system EXCEPT
 - a. it saved many families from starvation.
 - b. it developed from Great Britain's great demand for coal.
 - c. it spread to the leather industry.
 - d. it was a widespread method used throughout Europe.

Section : Quiz : 23-3

Score _____

The Growth of Industry

Matching

Match each item in Column A with an item in Column B by writing the correct letters in the blanks.
(10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. devised the precursor of the modern radio
- _____ 2. invented the incandescent lightbulb
- _____ 3. introduced spinning technology to the United States
- _____ 4. made the first flight in a motorized airplane
- _____ 5. developed the science of industrial efficiency

Column B

- a. Wilbur and Orville Wright
- b. Thomas Edison
- c. Frederick Taylor
- d. Guglielmo Marconi
- e. Samuel Slater

Multiple Choice

In the blank, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.
(10 points each)

- _____ 6. How did Great Britain try to protect its position as the world's leading industrial power?
 - a. Parliament gave Great Britain a monopoly on new industrial technology.
 - b. Parliament threatened to launch an economic blockade against countries that tried to import Britain's industrial know-how.
 - c. Parliament paid workers such as Samuel Slater to sabotage industrial experiments in other countries.
 - d. Parliament passed laws that restricted the flow of machines and skilled workers to other countries.

- _____ 7. What factors worked together to promote new industry in the United States?
 - a. British capital and machinery and American mechanical skills
 - b. British rules and regulations and American workers
 - c. a large labor supply and a monopoly on the natural resources of Canada
 - d. independence from Great Britain and capital from French investors

- _____ 8. Who owns the means of production in a capitalist system?
 - a. the government
 - b. industrialists
 - c. workers
 - d. individuals

- _____ 9. Which innovations spurred mass production in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries?
 - a. spinning devices and factory systems
 - b. interchangeable parts and the division of labor
 - c. business cycles and depressions
 - d. the telegraph and the telephone

- _____ 10. Advances in the internal-combustion engines developed by Gottlieb Daimler and Rudolf Diesel affected all of the following EXCEPT
 - a. aviation technology.
 - b. industrial plants.
 - c. the automobile industry.
 - d. electric lighting.