Mid-term

1. The American colonists’ decision to break away from Great Britain paved the way for
   A. the growth of industrialization.
   B. political revolution in France.
   C. increased agricultural production.
   D. large-scale manufacturing.

2. A system of government based on separation of powers and representation through elected officials is called
   A. liberalism.
   B. nationalism.
   C. republicanism.
   D. constitutionalism.

3. In contrast to the American Revolution, the French Revolution involved
   A. defeats as well as victories.
   B. assistance from a foreign nation.
   C. the execution of thousands of enemies.
   D. a written statement of reasons and principles.

4. What resulted from the uprisings of 1848 in Europe?
   A. new inventions of steam-powered tools
   B. strengthening of nationalist movements
   C. replacement of monarchies with republics
   D. a scramble for colonies in Africa and Asia

5. One reason the Industrial Revolution began in England was its abundant supply of
   A. coal.
   B. silver.
   C. steam.
   D. rubber.

6. The first factories in Britain in the 1700s specialized in
   A. assembling carriages.
   B. spinning and weaving.
   C. mining tin and copper.
   D. printing and publishing.

7. Which of the following was used to run factories in New England in the early 1800s?
   A. oxen
   B. lumber
   C. whale oil
   D. waterpower

8. What feature of a corporation made it different from a joint-stock company?
   A. royal charter
   B. elected officers
   C. limited liability
   D. shared ownership

9. Socialism was a reaction against
A. the replacement of agriculture by industry.
B. the inequality between owners and workers.
C. the growing importance of international trade.
D. the establishment of republics with constitutions.

10. The “scramble for Africa” began in Egypt with British action to control
   A. trade routes.
   B. oil resources.
   C. food production.
   D. religious extremists.

11. As a direct result of the Boston Tea Party, the British
   A. required colonists to pay a tax on newspapers.
   B. closed the port of Boston to punish the colony.
   C. defeated the French in the French and Indian War.
   D. expanded the powers of the legislative assemblies.

12. What was the historical significance of Thomas Paine's Common Sense?
   A. It persuaded many Americans to support independence.
   B. It made the British angry enough to send troops to the colonies.
   C. It introduced Americans to Enlightenment ideas in simple language.
   D. It presented the case for compromise between the colonies and Britain.

13. Why did the Americans decide to replace the Articles of Confederation?
   A. It created too strong an executive.
   B. It did not provide for a Bill of Rights.
   C. It gave too little authority to the states.
   D. It made the central government too weak.

14. In France before the French Revolution, the Third Estate or commoner class included
   A. nobles.
   B. priests.
   C. merchants.
   D. only women and children.

15. One reason for the French government's financial troubles was
   A. an unwillingness to increase taxes on the poor.
   B. the cost of helping with the American Revolution.
   C. the expense of calling a meeting of the Estates-General.
   D. a decrease in the value of wealthy landowners' investments.

16. By declaring themselves to be a National Assembly, members of the Estates-General
   A. rejected calls for creating a written constitution.
   B. promoted a spirit of unity among different regions.
   C. showed their willingness to negotiate with the king.
   D. claimed that they had the authority to govern France.

17. Across much of Europe, the French Revolution encouraged the growth of
   A. royalism.
   B. capitalism.
   C. nationalism.
   D. imperialism.

18. Nineteenth-century liberals were in favor of
A. traditional values.
B. economic freedom.
C. strong central control.
D. reduction in commerce.

19. Where was the first successful revolution in the Americas, after the United States?
   A. Haiti
   B. Brazil
   C. Argentina
   D. Puerto Rico

20. In the Opium Wars in China, the British wanted China to
   A. permit the import of opium.
   B. stop producing opium for sale.
   C. close its ports to the opium trade.
   D. grow more opium for British smokers.

21. According to the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, what is the definition of liberty?
   A. freedom with no limits
   B. freedom to determine if your actions injure others
   C. freedom with limits determined by law
   D. freedom to take property from another person

22. Based on the passages, which of the following BEST explains the principle of equality before the law?
   A. Judges decide which laws apply to individuals.
   B. Laws must treat everyone the same way.
   C. The type of punishment depends on the crime.
   D. People who break the law give up their rights.

23. What was James Watt’s contribution to industrialization in England?
   A. He invented a less expensive way to manufacture steel.
   B. He invented a more efficient steam engine.
   C. He invented the internal combustion engine.
   D. He invented the method of using interchangeable parts.

24. One reason why Great Britain became the first nation to industrialize was that it had
   A. a government that supported property rights.
   B. a high population density.
   C. an empire that could supply it with coal.
   D. a strong belief in the free market.

25. The textile industry was the first industry to be transformed by mechanization because
   A. a larger percentage of people worked in the textile industry than in any other.
   B. cloth-making was very laborious and time-consuming.
   C. globalization created a large surplus of raw cotton.
   D. textiles were the most profitable manufactured commodities.

26. When France industrialized, why did its factories rely more on waterpower than steam power?
   A. France decided that steam engines were too harmful to the environment.
   B. France lacked significant coal reserves.
   C. France saw its rivers as its greatest natural resource.
   D. France lacked the technology to build steam engines.

27. What invention made the expansion of the steel industry in the American Midwest possible?
A. interchangeable parts
B. the Bessemer process
C. the internal combustion engine
D. the iron ore inductor

28. The invention of machine tools that could create part after part of the same size and shape allowed for the use of
A. highly skilled employees.
B. interchangeable parts.
C. interlocking joints.
D. more efficient power looms.

29. What European nation became a leader in heavy manufacturing and the chemical, electrical equipment, and weapons industries by the late 1800s?
A. France
B. Germany
C. Great Britain
D. Russia

30. What prompted Japan to begin industrializing in the late 1800s?
A. Japan feared they were falling behind their neighbor China.
B. Japan's ties with Britain gave them an advantage in textile manufacturing.
C. The new Meiji government pursued a course of modernization.
D. The shogun saw an opportunity to sell manufactured good throughout Asia.

31. The growth of the domestic system marked
A. a movement away from the factory system.
B. a shift toward a new form of production.
C. an increase in the barter economy.
D. a return to traditional forms of production.

32. Which of the following was a factor which allowed for the development of mass production?
A. the creation of more sophisticated advertising strategies
B. the specialization of workers in a single step of the manufacturing process
C. the use of chemical fertilizers and mechanized reapers and harvesters
D. the creation of vertical monopolies across a single industry

33. The American car maker Henry Ford was the first large-scale manufacturer to use
A. interchangeable parts.
B. unskilled workers throughout the production process.
C. the assembly line method of production.
D. the corporate business structure.

34. What was one effect of the mechanization of agriculture?
A. Many farmers abandoned the raising of livestock.
B. Farmers needed more acreage to produce the same amount of food as before.
C. Farmers were able to make more healthful food available.
D. Small landholders began establishing commercial farms.

35. During the enclosure movement in England, landowners
A. expanded the private property rights of their tenants.
B. funded the manufacturing ventures of men who lived on their land.
C. sold their land to small farmers who had previously rented it.
D. took back the rights to their lands from small farmers.

36. How did a few large companies come to dominate industrial economies by the late 1800s?
A. by buying smaller companies or driving them out of business
B. by creating partnerships with national banks
C. by establishing multinational corporations throughout the globe
D. by lobbying national governments for favorable legislation

37. What was the most notable way social structures in Western nations were changed by industrialization?
   A. A capitalist class developed which dominated high culture.
   B. A majority of people entered the middle class for the first time.
   C. A new subordinate group, the working class, was created.
   D. Relations between employer and employee became more equitable.

38. What was one reform labor unions succeeded in winning in most Western countries by 1900?
   A. health insurance
   B. the 6-day work week
   C. paid vacation time
   D. overtime pay

39. The policy in which a state takes political and economic control of areas beyond its borders is called
   A. capitalism.
   B. imperialism.
   C. infrastructure.
   D. partition.

40. What was one way industrialization encouraged imperialism?
   A. European countries needed more space and land to build factories.
   B. Investors were looking for more raw materials to use in their products.
   C. Growing industries needed larger markets for their manufactured goods.
   D. The British were interested in the weaponry developed in Asian countries.

41. The British parliament took direct control over India after
   A. the French attempted to take control of the area.
   B. hostile Indian soldiers rebelled against the British.
   C. Russia threatened its sphere of influence in South Asia.
   D. British soldiers discovered diamond and gold in the land.

42. Which of these BEST explains why European powers competed intensely for China?
   A. They wanted to bring Christianity to the people there.
   B. They wanted to build military bases there to fight Japan.
   C. They wanted to market products to China's large population.
   D. They wanted to have access to the fertile Yangtze river valley.

43. Which of these BEST describes the scramble for Africa?
   A. Imperialist powers sliced Africa amongst themselves by drawing borders on a map.
   B. Diplomats worked with tribal leaders to determine how to colonize countries in Africa.
   C. European countries worked to finance capital expansion in African nations through loans.
   D. The United States used the Roosevelt Corollary to prevent nations from colonizing Africa.

44. Informal imperialism is when a dominant country
   A. occupies and controls another country directly.
   B. rules a colony through a company or military base.
   C. influences a nation politically but not economically.
   D. exerts pressure or influence without physical conquest.

45. One way colonizers improved their colonies’ infrastructure was by
A. encouraging colonies to industrialize.
B. establishing democracies in each colony.
C. introducing natives to Western education.
D. building railroads that transported goods.

**Applying Social Studies Skills**

Read the excerpt below about the industrial town of Manchester, England from Friedrich Engels’ 1844 book, “The Condition of the Working Class in England.” Use this excerpt and what you have learned in Lesson 16 to answer the questions that follow.

The whole assemblage of buildings is commonly called Manchester, and contains about four hundred thousand inhabitants, rather more than less....Right and left a multitude of covered passages lead from the main street into numerous courts, and he who turns in thither gets into a filth and disgusting grime, the equal of which is not to be found - especially in the courts which lead down to the Irk [River], and which contain unqualifiedly the most horrible dwellings which I have yet beheld. In one of these courts there stands directly at the entrance, at the end of the covered passage, a privy without a door, so dirty that the inhabitants can pass into and out of the court only by passing through foul pools of stagnant urine and excrement. This is the first court on the Irk above Ducie Bridge - in case anyone should care to look into it. Below it on the river there are several tanneries which fill the whole neighbourhood with the stench of animal putrefaction. Below Ducie Bridge the only entrance to most of the houses is by means of narrow, dirty stairs and over heaps of refuse and filth.

…Such is the Old Town of Manchester, and on re-reading my description, I am forced to admit that instead of being exaggerated, it is far from black enough to convey a true impression of the filth, ruin, and uninhabitableness, the defiance of all considerations of cleanliness, ventilation, and health which characterize the construction of this single district, containing at least twenty to thirty thousand inhabitants. And such a district exists in the heart of the second city of England, the first manufacturing city of the world. If any one wishes to see in how little space a human being can move, how little air - and such air! - he can breathe, how little of civilization he may share and yet live, it is only necessary to travel hither. True, this is the Old Town, and the people of Manchester emphasize the fact whenever anyone mentions to them the frightful condition of this Hell upon Earth; but what does that prove? Everything which here arouses horror and indignation is of recent origin, belongs to the “industrial epoch.”

46. What were conditions like for industrial workers living in Manchester? Give at least two specific examples from the text.

47. If you were a British government official at the time, what might you have done to address these conditions?

48. What does Engels mean when he writes “Everything which here arouses horror and indignation is of recent origin, belongs to the industrial epoch”? 
Applying Social Studies Skills

Use the cause-and-effect chart below and your knowledge of social studies to answer the questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Causes</th>
<th>Effects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Industrialized countries began manufacturing more products.</td>
<td>Manufacturers began seeking new markets to consume their products.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The United States won the Spanish American War in 1898.</td>
<td>The United States gained control over Philippines, Guam, Puerto Rico, and Cuba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Settlers discovered diamonds in South Africa.</td>
<td>Thousands of prospectors went to South Africa, causing its trade and employment to boom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europeans needed to transport raw materials from plantations and mines in their colonies.</td>
<td>Europeans built railroads, warehouses, and cargo ship ports in their colonies.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

49. Which cause helped improve infrastructure in colonies?

50. Which cause led the United States to become an imperialist power?

51. According to this chart, what role did industrialization play in imperialism?