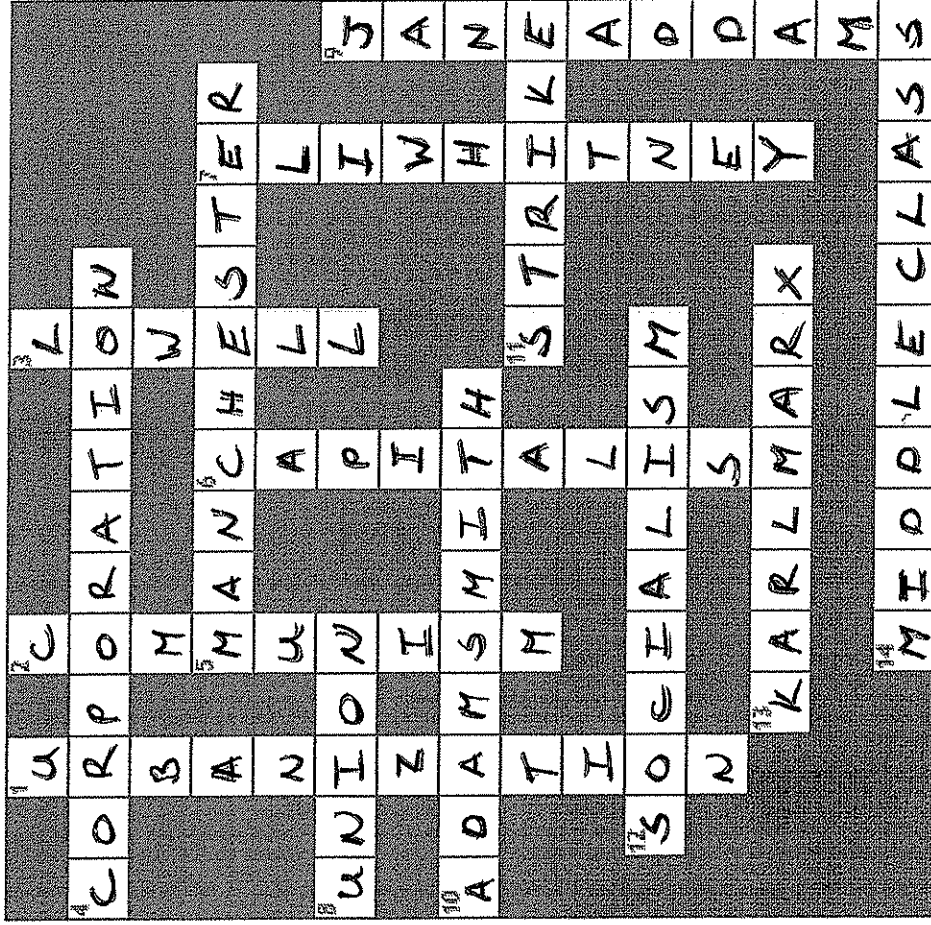


Chapter 9: The Industrial Revolution

Review Packet

Crossword Puzzle



Across

4. Business owned by stockholders
5. Industrial city in northern England
8. Voluntary association for workers
10. He was the first to study the nature of capital (2 wrds)
11. Employees refuse to work for their employer
12. Economic system where production operates for the public good
13. With Engels he wrote The Communist Manifesto (2 wrds)
14. Social class of skilled workers (2 wrds)

Down

1. Development and movement to cities
2. Economic system based on collective ownership
3. Model American manufacturing city
6. Economic system based on investment and profit
7. He invented cotton gin (2 wrds)
9. Reformer who set up Hull House (2 wrds)

Name: Key

Date: _____



BUILDING VOCABULARY *The Industrial Revolution*

A. Completion Select the term or name that best completes the sentence.

Industrial Revolution	crop rotation	factors of production	urbanization
enclosure	industrialization	entrepreneur	middle class

- The process of developing machine production of goods is called Industrialization.
- Land, labor, and capital are factors of production, or resources needed to produce goods and services.
- A person who organizes, manages, and takes on the risks of a business is an entrepreneur.
- The building of cities and the movement of people to cities is called urbanization.
- The greatly increased output of machine-made goods that began in England in the middle 1700s is called the Industrial Revolution.
- The Middle Class is a social class made up of skilled workers, professionals, businesspeople, and wealthy farmers.

B. Multiple Choice Circle the letter before the term or name that best completes the sentence.

- b** A business owned by stockholders who share in its profits but are not personally responsible for its debts is a (a) factory (b) corporation (c) stock.
- A** The economic system in which the factors of production are privately owned and money is invested in business ventures to make a profit is called (a) capitalism (b) socialism (c) communism.
- b** The coauthor of *The Communist Manifesto* who described communism as a form of complete socialism in which the people own the means of production was (a) Adam Smith (b) Karl Marx (c) Jane Addams.
- C** The economic policy that favors a free market unregulated by government is called (a) utilitarianism (b) socialism (c) laissez faire.
- A** Large fields surrounded by fences or hedges, in which landowners experimented with seeding and harvesting methods to boost crop yields, were called (a) enclosures (b) stocks (c) entrepreneurs.
- C** The economic system in which the factors of production are owned by the public and operate for the welfare of all people is called (a) capitalism (b) utilitarianism (c) socialism.

CHAPTER
9**Industrialization**
Case Study: Manchester

Clarifying Write *T* in the blank if the statement is true. If the statement is false, write *F* in the blank and then write the corrected statement on the line below it.

- T 1. Industrialization brought air and water pollution and unhealthy working conditions.

- F 2. After 1800, the balance of population in England shifted toward increasing numbers moving to ~~rural~~ areas.
urban areas
- F 3. ~~Manchester~~ became England's largest and most important city.
London
- T 4. Frequent accidents, dangerous working conditions, and waves of disease shortened the lives of Britain's working class.

- F 5. Skilled workers, professionals, business people, and wealthy farmers formed a new ~~upper class~~.
middle class
- T 6. The working class saw little improvement in their lives or working conditions, despite the new level of wealth in Britain.

- T 7. The Luddites attacked factories and equipment because they believed that machines were putting them out of work.

- T 8. Healthier diets, better housing, and cheaper, mass-produced clothing were all long-term benefits of industrialization.

- F 9. Manchester became the center of the British ~~mining~~ industry.
textile
- T 10. The Factory Act of 1819 restricted working age and hours for children.

CHAPTER
9

Reforming the Industrial World

Determining Main Ideas Choose the word that most accurately completes each sentence below. Write that word in the blank provided.

Adam Smith	laissez faire	Wilberforce
collective bargaining	Jane Addams	communism
Karl Marx	industrialization	strike
capitalism	socialism	unions

1. Industrialization is the process of developing machine production of goods.
2. The economic policy of letting owners of industry and business set working conditions without interference is known as laissez faire.
3. Adam Smith wrote *The Wealth of Nations* and defended free markets.
4. Capitalism is an economic system in which individuals and businesses own property and the means of production.
5. An economic system in which the factors of production are owned by the public and operated for the welfare of all is socialism.
6. The German journalist who wrote *The Communist Manifesto* with Engels was Karl Marx.
7. Communism was a form of complete socialism in which the means of production would be owned by the people and private property would cease to exist.
8. Voluntary associations of workers who pressed for reforms were called unions.
9. Collective bargaining is a process of negotiation between workers and their employers.
10. A refusal to work by employees is called a strike.
11. Wilberforce led the fight for abolition in the British parliament.
12. Jane Addams established a settlement house in Chicago for the aid of women and children.

Ch 9 Test Review Packet

Ch 9 Test Review
The Industrial Revolution

Choose the letter of the best answer.

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

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

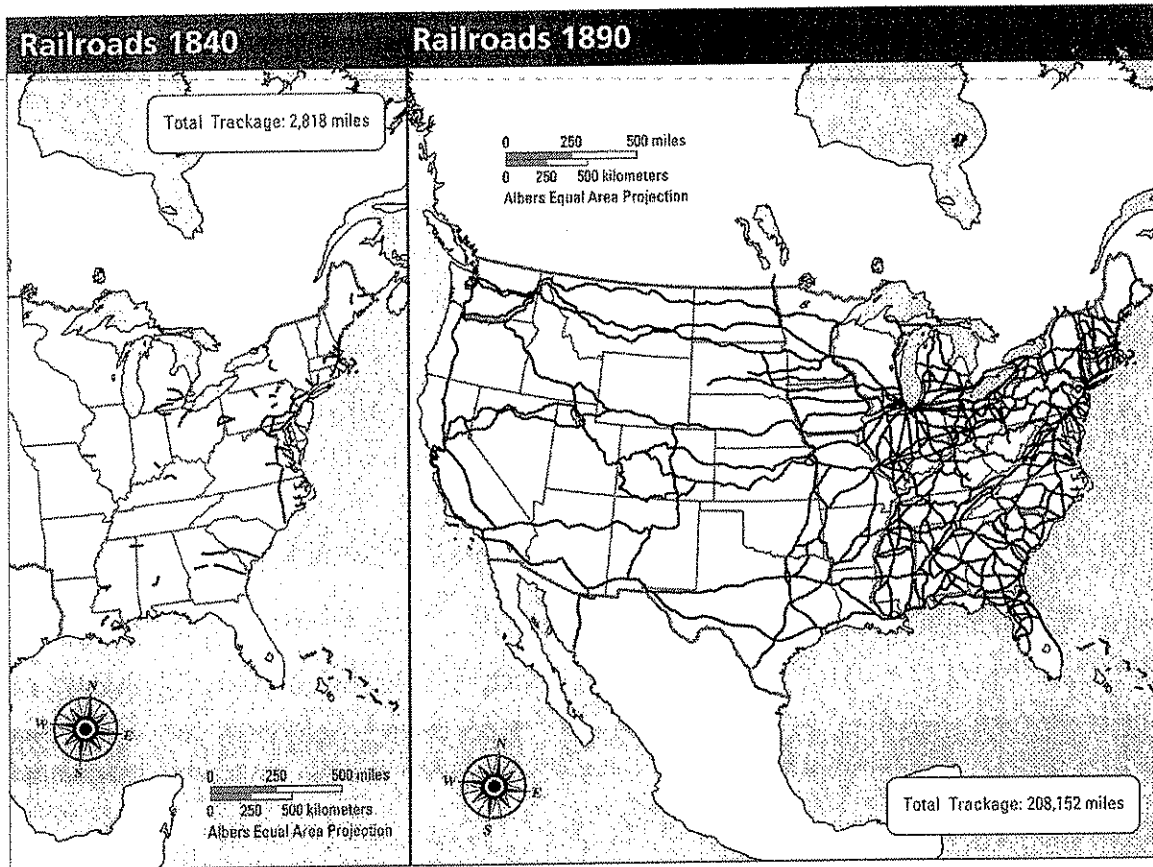
- False 7. In the United States, the Industrial Revolution began with the industrialization of the railroad ^{textile} industry.
- True 8. The country of Belgium led Europe in adopting the industrial technology of Britain.
- False 9. The French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars accelerated ^{slowed} the process of industrialization in Europe.
- False 10. Being blockaded during the War of 1812 encouraged France ^{U.S.A.} to use its own resources to develop independent industries.
- True 11. A corporation is a type of business owned by stockholders who share in its profits but are not personally responsible for its debts.
- False 12. In the 19th century, industrialization had the effect of closing ^{widening} the gap between industrialized and non-industrialized countries.
- False 13. Under the Meiji rulers, Turkey ^{Japan} began to industrialize.

Ch 9 Test Review Packet

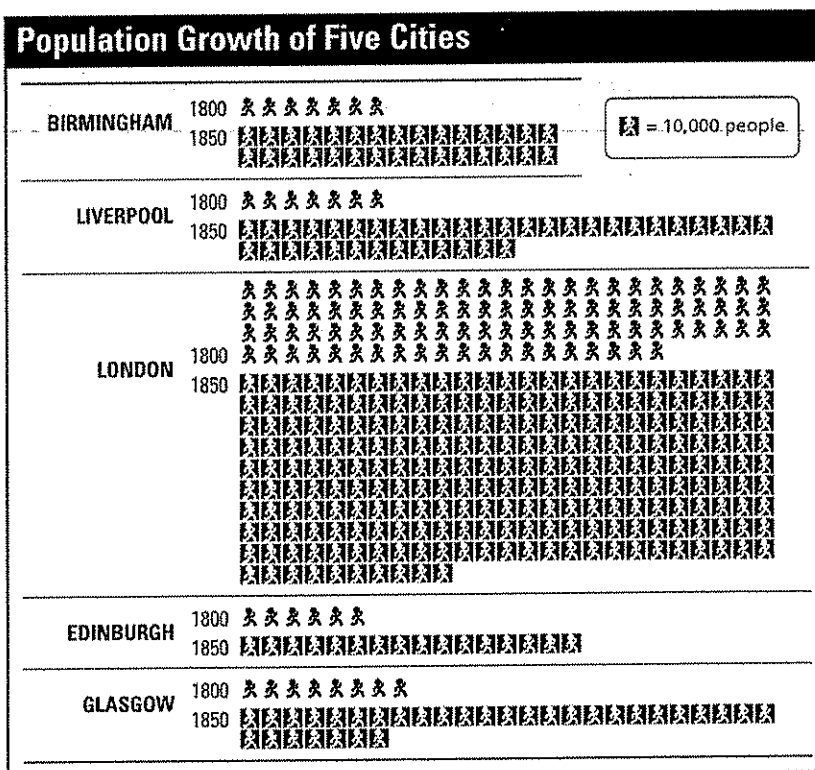
Choose the letter of the best answer.

- B 14. What was the Industrial Revolution?
A. increased purchases of land by wealthy landowners to cultivate larger fields
B. increased output of machine-made goods that began in England during the 18th-century
C. a widespread use of teenagers as factory laborers who worked 14 hour days, 6 days a week
D. increased populations of urban areas during the 1800s
- D 15. Which of the following was a result of the agricultural revolution?
A. Many small farmers became tenant farmers or moved to cities.
B. Enclosures became landmarks of wealthy landowners.
C. Landowners experimented with new agricultural methods.
D. All of the above are true.
- A 16. What were the three factors of production required to drive the industrial revolution?
A. land, labor, capital
B. government, military, colonies
C. raw materials, natural resources, man-made goods
D. road, railway, and water transport
- B 17. What was the main cause of the process of urbanization that occurred in 19th-century Britain and elsewhere in western Europe?
A. poor crop yields
B. industrialization
C. improved living conditions in cities
D. more efficient transportation systems
- B 18. How did landowners and aristocrats view wealthy members of the middle class?
A. regarded highly
B. looked down upon
C. as equals
D. as outcasts
- C 19. What did Britain do in order to keep industrial secrets from the United States?
A. blockaded the United States from engaging in international trade
B. sent messengers with misleading information to the United States
C. forbade engineers, mechanics, and toolmakers from leaving the country
D. charged impossible fees for the secrets to industrialization
- C 20. 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 its debts
D. all of the above
- D 21. 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
- A 22. What is the name for the voluntary associations of workers seeking labor reforms?
A. unions
B. strikes
C. collective bargaining
D. utilitarianism
- D 23. Which of the following is an example of a reform movement?
A. abolition of slavery
B. women's rights
C. public education
D. all of the above

Using the exhibit, choose the letter of the best answer.



- B 24. Which region of the country had the MOST miles of railroad track in 1890?
- A. East Coast
 B. Midwest
 C. West
 D. Pacific Coast
- D 25. Which of the following is a true comparison of the two maps?
- A. The railroad system in 1840 was less developed than that in 1890.
 B. The railroad system in 1890 has 205,334 more miles of track than that in 1840.
 C. The railroad system in 1840 carried goods great distances but not as far as in 1890.
 D. All of the above are true.
- A 26. In which region were there no railroads in 1840?
- A. West
 B. Midwest
 C. Northeast
 D. Southeast
- C 27. In which two directions did railroads transport goods and people in the West in 1890?
- A. north and south
 B. south and east
 C. east and west
 D. west and south
- B 28. Approximately how many miles of tracks were laid from northern Washington to the southernmost point in California?
- A. 2500
 B. 1000
 C. 550
 D. 100



- B 29. Which of the following shows the cities ranked from smallest to largest in 1850?
- | | |
|--|--|
| A. London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Birmingham, Edinburgh | C. Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Edinburgh |
| B. Edinburgh, Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, London | D. Edinburgh, Liverpool, Birmingham, Glasgow, London |
- C 30. Which of the following cities had about 320,000 people in 1850?
- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| A. Birmingham | C. Glasgow |
| B. Liverpool | D. Edinburgh |
- A 31. Which two cities had approximately the same population in 1800?
- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Birmingham and Liverpool | C. Glasgow and Liverpool |
| B. Edinburgh and Glasgow | D. Edinburgh and Birmingham |
- A 32. Which cities had fewer than 100,000 people in 1800?
- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| A. Birmingham, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Glasgow | C. Birmingham and Glasgow |
| B. London, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Glasgow | D. Liverpool and Edinburgh |
- B 33. Which of the smaller cities showed the MOST population growth between 1800 and 1850?
- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| A. Birmingham | C. Edinburgh |
| B. Liverpool | D. Glasgow |

Answer the following question(s) on the back of this paper or on a separate sheet of paper.

34. **Recognizing Effects** What were some economic, social, and political effects that the Industrial Revolution had on Great Britain? Describe at least one economic, social, and political effect.

Economically: business people invested in the manufacture of new inventions. Britain's highly developed banking system also contributed to the country's industrialization. People were encouraged by the availability of bank loans to invest in new machinery; expand their operations. Growing overseas trade, prosperity; a climate of progress increased the demand for goods.

Politically: Though Britain took part in many wars during the 1700s, none of these occurred on British soil. Their military and political successes gave the Brits a positive attitude. Parliament passed laws that protected business and aided expansion.

Socially: The middle class grew dramatically as some members became as wealthy as the aristocracy. Child labor laws were passed to protect children from being overworked in factories. Laws were passed to keep women; children from working in underground mines. Also, the workday of women; children in factories was limited to ten hours a day.

35. **Analyzing Causes** What made 18th-century Great Britain ideal for rapid and revolutionary industrialization?

Great Britain had undergone an agricultural revolution that resulted in abundant food supplies and population growth. A high demand for consumer goods emerged as well as an available workforce to produce them. England was rich in natural resources such as waterways, coal, iron ore, and harbors. Great Britain was experiencing a prosperous and expanding economy boosted by a highly developed banking system. The country was politically stable; it was experiencing a period of progress and optimism.

36. **Drawing Conclusions** Why might the philosophy of communism have appealed to many 19th-century factory workers?

The idea of communism promised a better future to factory workers who led extremely difficult lives. It placed a higher value on workers than on other groups in society. It seemed to make heroes out of workers who were used to being taken advantage of and being looked down on. Also, most factory workers were exploited in the way that Marx said they were. This truth seemed obvious to any factory worker of the time.

