

Study Island

Copyright © 2013 Edmentum - All rights reserved.

Generation Date: **06/24/2013**

Generated By: **Annette Howard**

1. Early in the Industrial Revolution, why did many employers want to hire women and children rather than men to work in factories?

- ☐ A. Employers could pay women and children less.
 - ☐ B. Women and children were skilled workers.
 - ☐ C. Men were farmers and did not need factory jobs.
 - ☐ D. Children were a burden at home and needed work.
-

2. The Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain for a number of reasons. Two advantages Great Britain had which were necessary for industrialization were

- ☐ A. abundant land and a small population.
 - ☐ B. private wealth and a strong military.
 - ☐ C. raw materials and a large workforce.
 - ☐ D. unstable politics and a small landmass.
-

3. The Industrial Revolution led to the rise of a new class, the middle class. Which of the following is an example of a profession held by someone from the middle class?

- ☐ A. laborer
 - ☐ B. manager
 - ☐ C. owner
 - ☐ D. investor
-

4. Urbanization tends to occur as a result of industrialization. This is because

- ☐ A. people moved to the country to farm.
- ☐ B. people wanted to develop colonies.
- ☐ C. people did not want to work in factories.

☐ D. people moved to the cities for jobs.

5. Which of the following is true about countries like England after they industrialized?

- ☐ A. Time for leisure activities decreased.
 - ☐ B. People began moving to the country.
 - ☐ C. Overall standard of living increased.
 - ☐ D. Workers usually made less money.
-

6. In most societies, industrialization led to an increase in the influence of

- ☐ A. the peasantry.
 - ☐ B. the middle class.
 - ☐ C. the church.
 - ☐ D. the upper nobility.
-

7. Russia's defeat in the Crimean War showed that it had fallen behind other nations of the world. Czar Alexander II took steps to reform and modernize the empire, including abolishing the practice of serfdom in 1861. What effect did this have on industrialization in Russia?

- ☐ A. It helped industrialization since the freed serfs were able to work in factories.
 - ☐ B. It helped industrialization since Russia developed a democratic government.
 - ☐ C. It hurt industrialization since the upper class was angry with the government.
 - ☐ D. It hurt industrialization since freed workers cost more money than serfs.
-

8. After Britain had industrialized, other nations attempted to do the same. France had some success, but it was quickly surpassed by Germany. Which of these was a reason that Germany had more success industrializing than France?

- ☐ A. Germany was more interested in industrializing.
 - ☐ B. Germany had a more democratic government.
 - ☐ C. Germany had more area of land.
 - ☐ D. Germany had access to more industrial resources.
-

9.

Factors Leading to the Industrialization of Britain

- access to inventors and entrepreneurs
- access to a large population of workers
- access to resources like iron and coal
- access to water power from rivers
- ?

Which of the following would **best** complete the chart?

- ☐ A. access to an isolationist government
 - ☐ B. access to large areas of land
 - ☐ C. access to wealth and capital
 - ☐ D. access to an unlimited monarchy
-

10. Which of the following was a common impact of industrialization in all societies?

- ☐ A. Population moved from rural areas into cities.
 - ☐ B. More rights were given to women and children.
 - ☐ C. Greater areas of land were used for agriculture.
 - ☐ D. Ancient traditions were given a greater strength.
-

11. Which of the following **best** describes the reason that labor increased for women and children during industrialization?

- ☐ A. Women and children were not paid as much money as men were.
 - ☐ B. Women and children were thought to work well with machines.
 - ☐ C. Women and children were the only ones not working on farms.
 - ☐ D. Women and children were the only ones who would not protest.
-

12. In some nations, industrialization led to the creation of labor unions. The purpose of these organizations was to

- ☐ A. grant more power to workers against businesses.
 - ☐ B. negotiate between businesses and the government.
 - ☐ C. organize how much a factory needed to produce.
 - ☐ D. unite companies internationally to gain more profit.
-

13.

"The River Irwell is considerable less a river than a flood of liquid manure, in which all life dies . . . and which resembles nothing in nature, except perhaps the stream thrown out in eruption by some mud-volcano."

Hugh Miller, 1845

One of the causes of the pollution described above was industrial waste from factories. Which of these was another cause?

- ☐ A. the large population of cities
 - ☐ B. an increase in farming technology
 - ☐ C. a climate change within England
 - ☐ D. the overfishing of river fish
-

14. In what way was family life impacted by industrialization?

- ☐ A. Families relied on farming for food supplies.
 - ☐ B. Women were not allowed to work in factories.
 - ☐ C. There was a rise in the middle class.
 - ☐ D. There was a decrease in the birth rate.
-

15. During the Industrial Revolution, many advances were made in scientific research. This included treatment to prevent the spread of diseases. In 1796, Edward Jenner developed the first successful vaccine, which was developed to prevent

- ☐ A. cholera.
 - ☐ B. smallpox.
 - ☐ C. dysentery.
 - ☐ D. tuberculosis.
-