

1. Although social inequality was common throughout Latin America in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, a nationwide revolution only broke out in which country?
- a. b) Guatemala
 - b. a) Mexico
 - c. c) Brazil
 - d. d) Chile
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2. Which British social class suffered a decline thanks to the Industrial Revolution?
- a. c) The peasantry
 - b. d) The urban poor
 - c. b) The middle class
 - d. a) The aristocracy
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3. Which region had not yet industrialized in any significant way by the end of the nineteenth century?
- a. b) Japan
 - b. a) The United States
 - c. d) Great Britain
 - d. c) Africa
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4. What was the relationship between the laboring and the middle classes in nineteenth-century Britain?
- a. d) They were like “two separate nations” who were ignorant of each other’s ways.
 - b. c) There was no distinction—one class simply blended into another.
 - c. b) They were on friendly terms with each other.
 - d. a) They lived and worked alongside each other.
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5. At the dawn of the Industrial Revolution, in which way did European states favor merchants?
- a. a) By granting special privileges and monopolies
 - b. d) By providing ships for merchant ventures
 - c. c) By providing insurance for merchant ventures
 - d. b) By controlling trade as a state monopoly
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6. What was the initial attitude of the British upper classes to the creation and legalization of labor unions?
- a. b) They enthusiastically supported unions.
 - b. a) They were terrified of unions.
 - c. c) They were indifferent toward unions.
 - d. d) They did not know of the existence of unions.
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7. Which German writer resident in England was so shocked by the conditions of Britain's Industrial Revolution that he concluded that industrial capitalism would collapse and give way to a classless socialist society?
- a. d) Benjamin Disraeli
 - b. b) Samuel Smile
 - c. c) Otto von Bismarck
 - d. a) Karl Marx
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8. Which region developed a form of economic growth that was financed by foreign capital and heavily dependent on foreign prosperity and decisions?
- a. a) Russia
 - b. c) The United States
 - c. b) Latin America
 - d. d) Japan
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9. Which of the following is a widely accepted reason why the Industrial Revolution took off in Europe first?
- a. b) Europe had a strong economic lead over the rest of the world by 1700 C.E.
 - b. c) Europeans are better at technology than non-Europeans.
 - c. d) Europe's small, competitive states favored innovation.
 - d. a) Europeans worked harder, thanks to the Protestant work ethic.
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10. Which of the following arguments have scholars generally accepted against the notion that European culture is inherently more suited to industry and technology?
- a. a) Until about 1750, core areas of Europe, India, and China enjoyed similar levels of economic development.
 - b. c) Non-European civilizations have been able to provide other valuable contributions to world history, for example, in terms of music or cuisine.
 - c. d) Europeans today lag far behind the United States in terms of industry and technology.
 - d. b) Europeans make up only a small percentage of the world's population.
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11. What is a tariff?
- a. a) A tax imposed on merchants to help fund state enterprises
 - b. d) A special payment made to merchants to encourage them to import particular goods
 - c. b) A duty imposed on imported goods to make them more expensive and less competitive with locally produced goods
 - d. c) An early machine that spun cotton into yarn
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12. What actual development in Britain's class structure differed from Karl Marx's prediction?

- a. c) Existence of a lower middle class
 - b. a) Increasing polarization between rich and poor
 - c. d) Sudden desire of the rich to give their money away to the poor
 - d. b) Sudden increase in the wealth of the working class
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13. In what way did European colonization in the Americas stimulate the Industrial Revolution?

- a. a) Enslaved Indians provided cheap manpower for the early textile industry.
 - b. d) Europeans learned about mechanical processes from the advanced Aztec and Inca civilizations.
 - c. c) America provided cheap raw materials for European manufacturers.
 - d. b) American factories were developed to produce goods for export to Europe.
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14. What is a *caudillo*?

- a. a) A Latin American military strongman
 - b. b) An estate granted to a Spanish colonist in the New World
 - c. c) A Spanish aristocrat
 - d. d) A Latin American socialist
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15. Which of the following best describes the changes in British society as a result of the Industrial Revolution?

- a. b) It created tremendous wealth for almost everyone in Britain.
 - b. d) It created tremendous upheaval in all areas of life, the positive and negative effects of which are still being debated.
 - c. a) It slowly, almost imperceptibly, changed life for most Britons.
 - d. c) Other than their jobs, life did not change at all for Britons.
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16. Which area of manufacturing saw the earliest technological breakthroughs of the Industrial Revolution?

- a. a) Porcelain
 - b. b) Cotton textiles
 - c. d) Chemicals
 - d. c) Steel
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17. What is a "friendly society"?

- a. b) A working-class, self-help group that provided factory workers with help in sickness, funerals, and social opportunities
 - b. d) Any of a variety of scientific gatherings, whose members met to discuss recent technological innovation.
 - c. c) An organization of religious radicals who met privately to avoid religious repression
 - d. a) A trade guild intended to enforce trade regulations and standards
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18. Which of the following statements best describes the relationship between the Industrial Revolution in Britain and the Industrial Revolution as it unfolded in other lands across the globe?
- a. b) Developments in other countries bore no relationship to what happened in Britain.
 - b. d) Only Russia and the United States had similar Industrial Revolutions to Britain; every other country was totally different.
 - c. c) The basic social outcomes were similar in Britain and other industrialized countries, but important differences also characterized how the process unfolded.
 - d. a) It happened in other countries exactly as it happened in Britain.
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19. What was the purpose of the British Reform Bill of 1832?

- a. a) It made religious toleration official British government policy.
 - b. d) It gave the right to vote to most men of the middle class.
 - c. c) It legalized trade unions.
 - d. b) It abolished the House of Lords.
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20. What role did the U.S. government play in the United States' explosive industrial growth in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries?

- a. c) It helped in ways less direct than in other countries such as Japan and Germany.
 - b. d) It carefully planned and saw through each stage of industrialization.
 - c. a) It tried as hard as it could to stop it, but failed.
 - d. b) The government played little to no role in industrialization in the United States.
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21. Which of the following were among Russia's reforms in 1905?

- a. b) Foundation of secondary schools and universities
 - b. c) Creation of an elected national assembly
 - c. d) Abolition of serfdom
 - d. a) Abolition of the monarchy
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22. Which of the following helps explain why the United States did not develop a major Marxist or Socialist movement as other industrializing countries did?

- a. c) Marxism was illegal in the United States.
 - b. b) Most workers were illiterate in America and could not read Karl Marx.
 - c. d) The United States was already a socialist country, and its workers had little need for a political ideology like Marxism.
 - d. a) Religious, ethnic, and racial diversity of American workers prevented class solidarity.
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23. Which Western export has been most welcomed throughout the modern world?

- a. c) Christianity
 - b. d) Industrial techniques
 - c. a) Democratic politics
 - d. b) Capitalism
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24. From where did the Russian communist revolutionaries like Lenin emerge?

- a. d) The networks of urban revolutionary parties, mostly led by intellectuals
 - b. c) The middle classes
 - c. a) The ranks of the rural peasantry
 - d. b) The aristocracy
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25. The world's leading industrial power by 1914 was

- a. a) Great Britain.
 - b. b) Germany.
 - c. c) the United States.
 - d. d) France.
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26. What role did women in middle-class British families play during the era of the Industrial Revolution?

- a. a) They were expected to work outside of the home to support their families.
 - b. d) They were expected to make or sew all the items in the house themselves.
 - c. c) They were allowed to focus purely on pleasing themselves.
 - d. b) They were expected to be homemakers and moral educators.
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27. In which region was industrial development most heavily directed by the state?

- a. d) Great Britain
 - b. b) Russia
 - c. c) The United States
 - d. a) France
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28. What was the impact of the Mexican Revolution (1911–1920) on the rest of Latin America?

- a. c) Other Latin American countries reacted with hostility to it and invaded Mexico.
 - b. a) It swept through Latin America, replacing dictatorship with democracy.
 - c. b) It transformed Mexico but was not duplicated elsewhere in Latin America.
 - d. d) It led Latin American countries to be less dependent on the economies of the world's industrial powers.
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29. Where did industrialization begin?

- a.** a) Germany
 - b.** b) India
 - c.** d) The United States
 - d.** c) Great Britain
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30. Which group of American social reformers had the most success in improving factory and economic conditions for workers?

- a.** c) The Socialists
 - b.** d) The Federalists
 - c.** b) The Populists
 - d.** a) The Progressives
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