

# Age of Industrialization/Economics Review

Laissez-Faire:

Bourgeoisie:

Proletariat:

Capital:

Textile:

Population Theory:

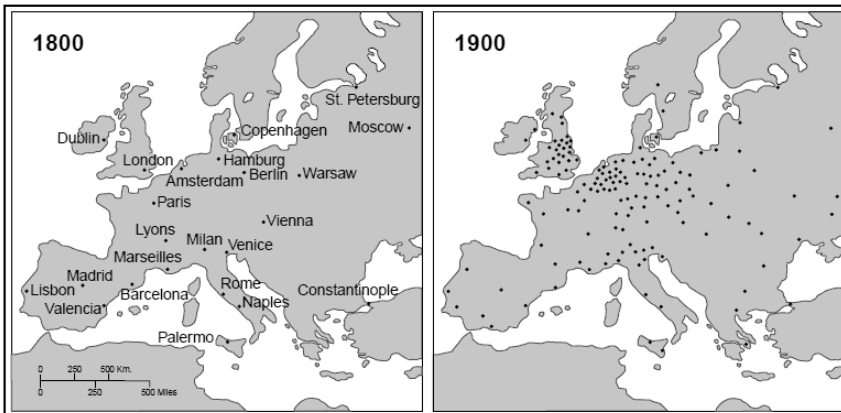
Free Market:

Urbanization:

Population Density:

Labor Union:

European Cities of 100,000 People or More



Source: John P. McKay et al., *A History of World Societies: Volume II Since 1500*, Houghton Mifflin (adapted)

EFFECTS OF A STRIKE

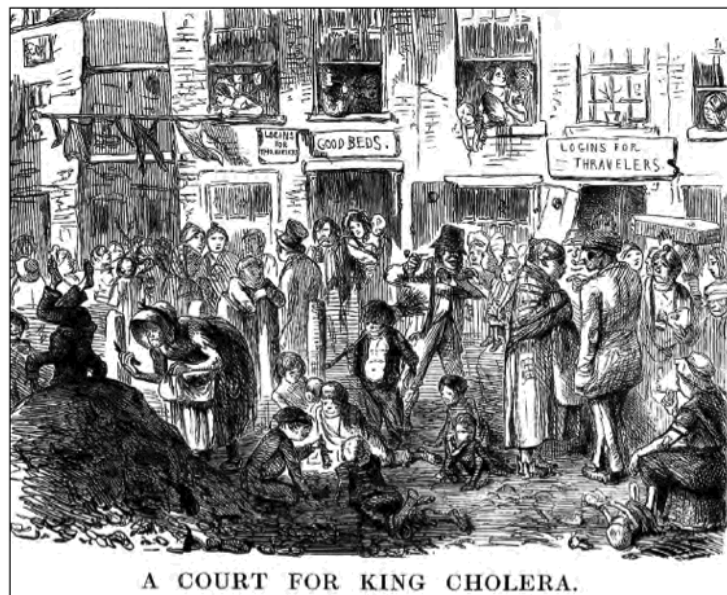
UPON THE CAPITALIST and UPON THE WORKING MAN



Source: *Punch*, 1852



Source: Beers, *World History: Patterns of Civilization*, 1983 (adapted)



Source: *Punch*, September 25, 1852 (adapted)

# Age of Industrialization/Economics Review

The French Revolution was a reaction to the

1. defeat in and humiliation of the Franco-Prussian War
2. influence of and privileges granted to the First and Second Estates
3. increasing confrontations between Catholics and Protestants
4. conflict between competing branches of the French royal family

Which geographic feature aided industrialization in Great Britain?

1. good harbors
2. highland climate
3. large forests
4. monsoon winds

The idea that all people are born with the natural rights of life, liberty, and property is most directly associated with the writings of

1. Baron de Montesquieu
2. Jacques-Bénigne Bossuet
3. Thomas Hobbes
4. John Locke

In which way did the ideas of the Enlightenment influence the French Revolution?

1. Superstition and ignorance were promoted.
2. The principles of mercantilism were glorified.
3. The divine right theory of kings was challenged.
4. Punishments for criminal acts were rooted in vengeance.

“Liberty, Equality, Fraternity” and “Peace, Land, and Bread” are slogans used by revolutionaries to represent

1. frameworks for economic stability
2. plans for maintaining the social hierarchy
3. political and economic ideals
4. methods of political reform

The ideas of Enlightenment philosophers were based on

1. efforts to achieve salvation
2. traditional practices
3. faith in human reason
4. the inevitability of poverty

In the late 1700s, which situation in France is considered a cause of the other three?

1. meeting of the Estates General
2. execution of the king
3. unfair policies of taxation
4. storming of the Bastille

Adam Smith’s *Wealth of Nations* stressed the importance of

1. tradition
2. large corporations
3. supply and demand
4. government ownership

What was a result of the Industrial Revolution in Europe?

1. the growth of the middle class
2. a decline in urban population
3. an increase in nomadic herding
4. a decrease in international trade

...The bourgeoisie, by the rapid improvement of all instruments of production, by the immensely facilitated means of communication, draws all nations, even the most barbarian, into civilization. The cheap prices of its commodities are the heavy artillery with which it batters down all Chinese walls, with which it forces the barbarians’ intensely obstinate [persistent] hatred of foreigners to capitulate [give in]. It compels all nations, on pain of extinction, to adopt the bourgeois mode of production; it compels them to introduce what it calls civilization into their midst, *i.e.*, to become bourgeois themselves. In a word, it creates a world after its own image.... — Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels

Which statement supports the point of view expressed in this passage?

1. The bourgeoisie needs to use military force to open markets.
2. The bourgeoisie are backward compared to the barbarians.
3. Foreigners and the bourgeoisie must work together to end the extinction of cultures.
4. Cheap prices and industrial improvements are tools used by the bourgeoisie to impose its values.

The needs of the Industrial Revolution in 19th century Europe greatly contributed to the

1. growth of overseas empires
2. development of peacekeeping organizations
3. beginning of the triangular trade
4. promotion of political and economic equality