

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Period: \_\_\_\_\_

... *The following serious accidents (minor injuries are not reported) were recorded in the Manchester Guardian between June 12th and August 3rd, 1844:*

... *15th June, 1844: A youth from Saddleworth died of dreadful injuries after being caught in a machine.*

*29th June, 1844: A young man of Greenacres Moor, near Manchester, working in a machine shop, had two ribs broken and suffered from many cuts as a result of falling under a grindstone. ...*

*3rd August, 1844: A Dukinfield bobbin turner was caught in a belt and had all his ribs broken. ...— Friedrich Engels*

Friedrich Engels is using these examples to draw attention to the

- A. efficiency of the factory system
- B. living conditions in cities
- C. working conditions in factories
- D. quality of care in urban hospitals

The Parliamentary response to circumstances like these was to

- A. ship most manufacturing overseas
- B. offer support to striking workers
- C. take over poorly run businesses
- D. adopt safety reforms

Capitalism is to private ownership as communism is to

- A. supply and demand
- B. state control
- C. laissez-faire
- D. self-determination

During the 1800s, the writings of Marx, Engels, and Dickens focused attention on the problems faced by

- A. factory owners
- B. farm laborers
- C. investment bankers
- D. industrial workers

Which phrase best illustrates the theory of laissez-faire capitalism?

- A. businesses operating with little government regulation
- B. the state establishing production quotas
- C. central planning committees setting prices on goods
- D. decisions related to distribution being based on community traditions

Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels encouraged workers to improve their lives by

- A. electing union representatives
- B. overthrowing the capitalist system
- C. participating in local government
- D. demanding pensions and disability insurance

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

- A. Superstition and ignorance were promoted.
- B. The principles of mercantilism were glorified.
- C. The divine right theory of kings was challenged.
- D. Punishments for criminal acts were rooted in vengeance.

In the 16th and 17th centuries, the heliocentric theory became the centerpiece for debate between

- A. capitalism and communism
- B. colonialism and nationalism
- C. science and religion
- D. isolationism and globalism

Which traits characterize a laissez-faire capitalist economic system?

- A. slash-and-burn agriculture and animal powered technology
- B. central planning and government quotas
- C. private property and profit incentive
- D. national health care and social security

“...They [the Communists] openly declare that their ends can be attained [achieved] only by the forcible overthrow of all existing social conditions. Let the ruling classes tremble at a Communist revolution. The proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win. Working men of all countries, unite!”— *Communist Manifesto*, 1848

These views, expressed by Friedrich Engels and Karl Marx, were developed in reaction to the

- A. unification of Germany
- B. Congress of Vienna
- C. Commercial Revolution
- D. Industrial Revolution

Which conclusion is best supported by the information on the map?

- A. England’s natural resources led to the growth of industrial cities.
- B. In 1830, England had an unfavorable balance of trade.
- C. Great Britain’s prosperity unified the people.
- D. People emigrated from Great Britain because of pollution.

**Population of Selected British Cities  
1801–1891**

Town	1801	1861	1891
Birmingham	74,000	296,000	523,000
Leeds	53,000	207,000	429,000
Liverpool	80,000	444,000	704,000
Manchester	90,000	339,000	645,000

Source: B.R. Mitchell, *International Historical Statistics: Europe, 1750–1988*, Stockton Press, Third Edition (adapted)

Which event caused this population shift in Great Britain?

- A. the bubonic plague
- B. the Industrial Revolution
- C. emigration to the Americas
- D. rebellions in Ireland

*"It was a town of red brick, or of brick that would have been red if the smoke and ashes had allowed it; but as matters stood it was a town of unnatural red and black like the painted face of a savage. It was a town of machinery and tall chimneys, out of which interminable serpents of smoke trailed themselves for ever and ever, and never got uncoiled. It had a black canal in it, and a river that ran purple with ill-smelling dye..." — Charles Dickens, *Hard Times**

Which problem is the subject of this passage?

- A. economic inequality
- B. lack of child labor laws
- C. urban pollution
- D. poor transportation systems

The author of this passage is describing conditions caused by the

- A. Commercial Revolution
- B. Industrial Revolution
- C. French Revolution
- D. Scientific Revolution

**Document 1**

On August 29, 1793 Toussaint L’Ouverture made this declaration to the blacks of St Domingue (Haiti):

“Brothers and friends, I am Toussaint Louverture; perhaps my name has made itself known to you. I have undertaken vengeance. I want Liberty and Equality to reign in St Domingue. I am working to make that happen. Unite yourselves to us, brothers and fight with us for the same cause. Your very humble and obedient servant, Toussaint Louverture, General of the armies of the king, for the public good.”

**Document 2**

“. . . The work of Toussaint, Dessalines, Christophe, and Pétion endures in Hayti [Haiti], but what they did went far, far beyond the boundaries of the island. The Haytian revolution has had a profound influence on the history of the nineteenth century. . . . So far the negative aspect. There were others more positive. Hayti gave the impulse to and subsidised [supported] the first national revolutions in Spanish America. When the Spanish American colonies saw that such a small and weak community could win and keep its freedom, they took courage to fight for their own emancipation from European imperialism. In dark days, Bolivar the Liberator, ill and in distress, was welcomed by Pétion, nursed to health and given courage to lead the struggling nationalities against Spain. He failed and returned to Hayti. He was once again befriended. Pétion supplied him with arms, munitions, men, money, and printing material, and thus fortified he left Hayti to begin the campaign which ended in the emancipation of the Five States. Pétion asked nothing in return but the freedom of the slaves. . . .” C. L. R. James has stated that the success of the Haitian Revolution was the result of the leadership of Toussaint L’Ouverture. *Source: C. L. R. James, The Black Jacobins, The Dial Press, 1939*

As used in Document 2, the word “campaign” most closely means

- A. running for election.
- B. mass media advertising.
- C. armed struggles.
- D. support of issues.



While reading Document 2, a student took the following bullet-point notes:

- Supported the first revolutions
- Enabled Bolivar to campaign
- Inspired others to end colonization

These notes could help the student support which of the following claims?

- A. Toussaint L'Ouverture worked alone to emancipate Latin America from Spanish rule.
- B. A team of revolutionaries brought an end to Spanish rule in Haiti and inspired future independence movements.
- C. Spanish colonialism of Latin America was supported by Toussaint L'Ouverture and his successors.
- D. Foreign involvement aided independence movements in Latin America.

According to Document 1, Toussaint L'Ouverture wanted to achieve all the following **except**

- A. unification.
- B. liberty.
- C. colonization.
- D. equality.

*"Venezuelans: an army of brothers, sent by the sovereign Congress of New Granada, has come to free you, and it is already amongst you, after evicting the oppressors from the provinces of Mérida and Trujillo.*

*We are the ones sent to destroy the Spaniards, to protect the Americans (native to the American continent), and to reestablish the republican governments that formed the Confederation of Venezuela. The states covering our arms (weapons) are once again ruled by their old constitutions and magistrates, fully enjoying their liberty and independence; for our mission is only to break the chains of servitude, which still oppress some of our peoples, not claiming to create laws, or enforce acts of domination, which the right of war could authorize us to do.*

*Touched by your misfortunes, we could not indifferently watch the afflictions inflicted to you by the barbaric Spaniards, who have annihilated you with robbery and destroyed you with death, infringed the most solemn treaties and capitulations; in one word, committed every crime, reducing the Republic of Venezuela to the most horrific desolation. It is so that justice demands vindication, and necessity forces us to take it. May the monsters that infest Colombian soil, and have covered it with blood disappear for good; may their punishment be equal to the magnitude of their treason, so that the stain of our ignominy is washed off, and to show the nations of the universe that the sons of America cannot be offended without punishment. Source: Excerpt from "Decree of War to the Death," by Simón Bolívar, on June 15th, 1813.*

Bolivar claims that "our mission is only to break the chains of servitude...not claiming to create laws, or enforce acts of domination." What is he promising to the Venezuelans with this phrase?

- A. Self-rule
- B. Imperialism
- C. Mercantilism
- D. Control of the South American continent

When Bolivar uses the term "monsters," who is he discussing?

- A. Venezuelans.
- B. Native Americans.
- C. Spaniards.
- D. Columbians.

... Nor is there liberty if the power of judging is not separate from legislative power and from executive power. If it were joined to legislative power, the power over the life and liberty of the citizens would be arbitrary, for the judge would be the legislator. If it were joined to executive power, the judge could have the force of an oppressor....

—Montesquieu, *The Spirit of the Laws*

In this passage, Montesquieu is making reference to

- A. an enlightened despotism
- B. a separation of powers
- C. a policy of mercantilism
- D. a social contract

New scientific knowledge and understandings that developed during the Scientific Revolution were most often based on

- A. observation and experimentation
- B. superstition and ancient practices
- C. church law and faith
- D. geometric formulas and astrology

One way in which Robespierre and Louis XVI of France are similar is that both

- A. were removed from power during the French Revolution
- B. adopted ideas of the Congress of Vienna
- C. implemented policies of religious tolerance
- D. decreased government control of the economy

Why was the Enlightenment considered a turning point in world history?

- A. The factory system was used to mass-produce goods.
- B. Martin Luther broke away from the Roman Catholic Church.
- C. Europeans changed their thinking about the role of government.
- D. The Columbian exchange occurred.

Belief in the ideas of the Enlightenment and discontent within the Third Estate were causes of the

- A. French Revolution
- B. Industrial Revolution
- C. Counter Reformation
- D. Spanish Reconquista

What is a major belief associated with Marxism?

- A. The proletariat would rise up and overthrow the bourgeoisie.
- B. Religion should be more important than political forces.
- C. Private ownership of property should be expanded.
- D. Peasants would gain control of overseas markets.

Which issue was a cause of the French Revolution?

- A. ineffective rule of Napoleon Bonaparte
- B. nationalization of the Church
- C. outrage over the use of the guillotine by the Committee of Public Safety
- D. demand of the Third Estate for more political power

Which statement about the Scientific Revolution in Europe is accurate?

- A. The existence of natural laws was rejected.
- B. Scientists questioned traditional beliefs about the universe.
- C. New ideas supported the geocentric theory of Ptolemy.
- D. The Bible was used to justify new scientific findings.