

## Early Modern Industrialization

Industrial output increased smartly across nearly all of Europe between 1450 and 1575. Although trade with the Americas had something to do with this, the main **determinants** of this industrial advance lay within Europe itself.

Population grew from 61 million in 1500 to 78 million a century later, and the proportion of Europeans living in cities of 10,000 or more—and thus dependent on the market for what they consumed—expanded from less than 6 percent to nearly 8 percent during the same period. More important than sheer numbers, many Europeans' incomes rose. This was especially true among more fully employed urban groups, farmers who benefited from higher prices and the intensifying commercialization and specialization in agriculture (which also led them to shed much non-agricultural production in favor of purchased goods), and landlords and other property owners who collected mounting rents. Government activities to build and strengthen the state were a stimulus to numerous industries, notably shipbuilding, textiles, and metallurgy. To cite just one example, France **hastened** to develop its own iron industry when the Hapsburgs—the family that governed much of Europe, and whom France fought repeatedly in the sixteenth century—came to dominate the manufacture of weapons in Germany and the cities of Liege and Milan, which boasted Europe's most advanced technology.

1. The word "**determinants**" in the passage is closest in meaning to
  - ☐ origins
  - ☐ long-term benefits
  - ☐ causes
  - ☐ effects
2. The word "**hastened**" in the passage is closest in meaning to
  - ☐ needed
  - ☐ rushed
  - ☐ decided
  - ☐ attempted

3. According to paragraph 2, the fact that more people lived in European cities meant that
- ☐ more people had to purchase food and other basic necessities rather than producing these things themselves
  - ☐ industrial output increased because more people were available for employment in manufacturing
  - ☐ fewer people were available for agricultural work and thus farmers were forced to pay higher wages
  - ☐ more people competed for full-time urban employment, driving wages down

**ANS: CBA**