

Name: _____

Date: _____ Period: _____

DIRECTIONS: MATCH THE TERM WITH ITS CORRECT DEFINITION. YOU CAN USE A TERM MORE THAN ONCE OR NOT AT ALL.

Anesthetic	Urbanization	Assembly Line	Realism
Enclosure	Tenement	Stock	Impressionism
Smelt	Labor Union	Corporation	Laissez-Faire
Capital	Utilitarianism	Cult of Domesticity	Utopianism
Enterprise	Socialism	Temperance Movement	Steam Engine
Entrepreneur	Communism	Women's Suffrage	Utilitarianism
Domestic System	Social democracy	Social Gospel	
Cottage Industry	Interchangeable parts	Romanticism	

1. _____ a crowded, quickly put up, often unsanitary and unsafe apartment building
2. _____ a type of art that focused on light and impressions of events
3. _____ used to power machines with the pressure of water heated by coal
4. _____ a belief in the most good for the most amount of people
5. _____ growth of cities
6. _____ a type of economy where the government owns key industries like power and transportation
7. _____ a type of economy where everyone is equal and shares everything
8. _____ medicine that takes away pain so someone can have difficult medical procedures
9. _____ right to vote for females
10. _____ everyone in a factory does one small part over and over, no one makes a complete product by themselves
11. _____ people organizing themselves to gain better working conditions
12. _____ the way people used to create everything they need within the home
13. _____ a philosophy that the government should keep its hands off of the economy
14. _____ people who wanted to get rid of alcohol because they believed the violence and poverty it caused was not worth it
15. _____ being able to invest in a small share of a corporation is buying _____
16. _____ having _____ available made it much easier to fix machines quickly and cheaply
17. _____ money to invest in a new business
18. _____ a new business venture
19. _____ a process essential to the creation of steel, a very strong metal
20. _____ someone who takes all the risks to start a business

DIRECTIONS: MATCH THE INVENTION, MOVEMENT OR IDEA WITH THE PERSON(S) MOST ASSOCIATED WITH IT.

YOU CAN USE A TERM MORE THAN ONCE OR NOT AT ALL.

James Watt	Alfred Nobel	Joseph Lister	Ludwig van Beethoven
Eli Whitney	Thomas Edison	Industrial Workers of the World	Charles Dickens
Thomas Malthus	Orville & Wilbur Wright	Elizabeth Cady Stanton	Claude Monet
Karl Marx	Guglielmo Marconi	Sojourner Truth	Suffragettes
Adam Smith	Louis Pasteur	Charles Darwin	Luddites
Henry Bessemer	Florence Nightingale	Richard Arkwright	Proletariat

21. _____ first radio
22. _____ broke machines and killed people to protest working conditions
23. _____ major impressionist painter
24. _____ worker, member of the working class
25. _____ creator of the theory of natural selection
26. _____ father of capitalism
27. _____ father of communism
28. _____ flew the first airplane
29. _____ major women's rights activist
30. _____ fought for the right of women to vote
31. _____ major labor union
32. _____ invented the light bulb
33. _____ invented the cotton gin
34. _____ father of the factory
35. _____ perfected the steel process
36. _____ made milk safe to drink, discovered pathogens and germs
37. _____ ex-slave and major women's rights activist
38. _____ associated with hospitals and hygiene
39. _____ wrote beautiful symphonies
40. _____ wrote great novels about the difficulties of slum and urban life in the 1800s

DIRECTIONS: LIST THREE BENEFITS & THREE PROBLEMS OF URBANIZATION.

41. BENEFIT OF URBANIZATION: _____
42. BENEFIT OF URBANIZATION: _____
43. BENEFIT OF URBANIZATION: _____
44. PROBLEM OF URBANIZATION: _____
45. PROBLEM OF URBANIZATION: _____
46. PROBLEM OF URBANIZATION: _____

DIRECTIONS: FILL THE CHART WITH INFORMATION ABOUT ARTISTIC MOVEMENTS OF THE INDUSTRIAL AGE.

Name of the Movement	Goals & Characteristics of the Artistic Movement	Major Figures of the Artistic Movement
Romanticism	47. _____ 48. _____	49. _____ 50. _____
Realism	51. _____ 52. _____	53. _____ 54. _____
Impressionism	55. _____ 56. _____	57. _____ 58. _____

DIRECTIONS: CIRCLE THE LETTER OF THE RESPONSE THAT BEST ANSWERS THE QUESTION.

59. The Industrial Revolution began in
 - a. France
 - b. Britain
 - c. United States
 - d. Germany
60. What is one way improved agriculture techniques contributed to population growth?
 - a. it led to better sanitation
 - b. it created a surplus of food
 - c. it meant that horses could be used for transportation
 - d. it led to the production of more wool for warm clothing
61. How did enclosure affect British farmers?
 - a. farms became less productive
 - b. farmers learned to use steam power to harvest crops
 - c. the number of farmers shot up from 5 million to 9 million
 - d. many farmers lost farms and moved to cities
62. Who improved the steam engine in the late 1700s, helping to provide power for the Industrial Revolution?
 - a. James Watt
 - b. Robert Owen
 - c. Jeremy Bentham
63. For what two reasons did the Industrial Revolution begin in the place it did?
 - a. that place lacked natural resources and steam power
 - b. that place had falling prices and cheap transportation
 - c. that place was able to grow cotton and had a stable government
 - d. that place had plenty of natural resources and easy access to the ocean
64. What effect did new machine technology have on the putting out system (cottage industry)?
 - a. it made the putting out system more economical
 - b. it ended the putting out system
 - c. it resulted in more employees being hired to work in the system
 - d. it caused more workplace injuries
65. The flying shuttle and spinning jenny were technological advances in
 - a. transportation
 - b. steam power generation

- c. the textile industry
 - d. the shipping industry
66. What were capitalists called that took on the financial risk of starting and managing new businesses?
- a. enterprisers
 - b. laborers
 - c. proletariats
 - d. entrepreneurs
67. The cotton gin was a machine that could
- a. spin thread
 - b. weave thread into cloth
 - c. separate seeds from cotton fiber
 - d. make alcoholic beverages
68. What industry were factories first used in?
- a. textiles
 - b. coal mining
 - c. iron manufacturing
 - d. computer
69. What caused the growth of cities during the Industrial Revolution?
- a. growing demand for farmers
 - b. unsanitary conditions
 - c. creation of a new middle class
 - d. need for factory workers
70. Those who benefited most from the Industrial Revolution were
- a. entrepreneurs
 - b. women and children
 - c. former farm workers
 - d. the working class
71. Why did factory owners often prefer to hire women?
- a. women were highly skilled
 - b. women worked harder than men
 - c. women did not need health benefits
 - d. women could be paid half as much as men
72. One positive effect of the Industrial Revolution was
- a. a drop in injuries at work
 - b. a rise in wages
 - c. a drop in employment
 - d. better and cheaper mass produced goods
73. The Industrial Revolution brought rapid _____ as people migrated to cities to find work.
- a. enterprise
 - b. anesthetic
 - c. turnpikes
 - d. urbanization
74. Working-class families in cities typically lived in a _____, or multi-story apartment building.
- a. enterprise
 - b. tenement
 - c. turnpike
 - d. urbanization
75. This economic philosopher saw history as a series of struggles between the classes.
- a. Thomas Malthus
 - b. Robert Owen
 - c. Karl Marx
 - d. Adam Smith
76. The working class was called
- a. proletariat
 - b. means of production
 - c. socialists
 - d. utilitarians
77. Laissez-faire economists believed
- a. actions were right if they promoted happiness
 - b. the government should control the means of production
 - c. the bourgeoisie would always operate farms
 - d. a free market would help everyone
78. Two goals of communism are to
- a. close factories; outlaw large families

- b. end capitalism; create a classless society
 - c. build larger factories; grant universal suffrage
 - d. learn laissez-faire economics; reduce government control
79. Karl Marx disliked capitalism because he believed it
- a. limited the individual freedoms of the people
 - b. made wealth for a few and poverty for many
 - c. prevented government from protecting workers
 - d. he believed it benefited the poor
80. Two new types of transportation developed around 1900 were
- a. automobiles and airplanes
 - b. railroads and steamships
 - c. telephones and radios
 - d. automobiles and railroads
81. The main purpose for selling stock was to allow companies to raise
- a. prices
 - b. capital
 - c. production
 - d. wages
82. Which scientist linked microbes to disease?
- a. Louis Pasteur
 - b. Robert Koch
 - c. Florence Nightingale
 - d. Joseph Lister
83. What was the main reason for Europe's great population growth in the 1800s?
- a. families had more children
 - b. people moved to the cities
 - c. farmers increased food production
 - d. the death rate fell as there were medical advances
84. A pioneer of hospital care, safety and hygiene was
- a. Robert Koch
 - b. Florence Nightingale
 - c. Louis Pasteur
 - d. Louis Sullivan
85. How did workers respond to harsh conditions of industrial life?
- a. they quit their jobs and moved to farms
 - b. they froze wages of unskilled workers
 - c. they formed unions and mutual-aid societies
 - d. they hired armed guards and police to protect themselves
86. The _____ was a campaign to limit or ban the use of alcoholic beverages.
- a. temperance movement
 - b. women's suffrage
 - c. racism
 - d. slavery
87. The three social classes in Western Europe by the late 1800s were
- a. the super rich, the aristocrats, the military
 - b. the upper class, the middle class, the workers & peasants
 - c. the professionals, the government workers, the farmers
 - d. the doctors & lawyers, the suffragists, the union members
88. What popular concept idealized women and the home?
- a. cult of domesticity
 - b. temperance movement
 - c. social gospel
 - d. Social Darwinism
89. What did some of the critics of women's suffrage claim?
- a. everyone should be able to vote
 - b. alcoholic beverages should remain legal
 - c. women were too emotional to vote responsibly

- d. the social gospel was not based on Christianity
90. To explain the long, slow process of evolution Charles Darwin proposed the theory of
- Social Darwinism
 - Natural domesticity
 - Imperialism
 - Natural selection
91. The _____ movement wanted to expand voting rights.
- temperance movement
 - urban renewal
 - women's suffrage
 - standard of living
92. This was an artistic style that tried to accurately represent the world
- romanticism
 - impressionism
 - realism
 - Dadaism
93. This was an artistic style that emphasized emotion, imagination, beauty and freedom.
- romanticism
 - impressionism
 - realism
 - Dadaism
94. Charles Dickens is known for his
- emphasis on the imagination and power of nature
 - descriptions of the life of islanders on Tahiti
 - love of Scottish history and knights
 - detailed portrayals of slum life and characters
95. What theory applied natural selection to society?
- socialism
 - social gospel
 - Social Darwinism
 - Social Studies
96. The greatest happiness for the greatest number was the goal of which group?
- Luddites
 - Suffragettes
 - Socialists
 - Utopians
97. This group smashed machines and behaved violently as a means of protesting poor working conditions
- Luddites
 - Suffragettes
 - Socialists
 - Utopians
98. This child worker spent all day bent over picking up tiny pieces of lint and string off of the factory floor
- piecer
 - apprentice
 - orphan
 - scavenger
99. The "Wobblies" is a nick-name for this labor group
- United Federation of Labor
 - Industrial Workers of the World
 - AFL-CIO
 - United Plumbers and Machinists\
100. The act that outlawed the destruction of factory machines upon penalty of death was called
- The Machine Breaking Act
 - The Frame Breaking Act
 - The Work Stopping Act
 - The Anti-Labor Union Act