

Instructions: *For each of the following statements, circle ‘S’ if Adam Smith would agree with it, ‘M’ if Karl Marx would agree with it, ‘B’ if both of them would agree with it, and ‘N’ if neither man would agree.*

- | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | S | M | B | N | Humans are essentially good at heart. |
| 2. | S | M | B | N | Humans are essentially selfish at heart. |
| 3. | S | M | B | N | I wrote the <u>Wealth of Nations</u> in 1776. |
| 4. | S | M | B | N | I wrote the <u>Communist Manifesto</u> in 1848. |
| 5. | S | M | B | N | I believe in free markets as a way to help society. |
| 6. | S | M | B | N | I believe that everything happens for an economic reason – that is my interpretation of history. |
| 7. | S | M | B | N | Society will progress because of self-interest. |
| 8. | S | M | B | N | Capitalism has winners and losers. |
| 9. | S | M | B | N | Capitalism is only a temporary phase in human history. |
| 10. | S | M | B | N | I am known as the “father of capitalism”. |
| 11. | S | M | B | N | I am known as the “father of communism”. |
| 12. | S | M | B | N | Workers are exploited by employers. |
| 13. | S | M | B | N | Competition creates better and less expensive products for society. |
| 14. | S | M | B | N | Capitalism will eventually be destroyed by a revolt of the workers. |
| 15. | S | M | B | N | The ultimate conflict in history is one between the “haves” and the “have-nots”. |
| 16. | S | M | B | N | “From each according to his ability; to each according to his need.” |
| 17. | S | M | B | N | The invisible hand will make sure people have access to what they need – this is the self-correcting mechanism of the market. |
| 18. | S | M | B | N | The government should keep its hands out of the economy. |
| 19. | S | M | B | N | Everyone should have an equal opportunity to succeed, but not necessarily equal success. |
| 20. | S | M | B | N | Everyone should have equal success. |

Instructions: *Fill in the blank with the correct term.*

Industrialization	Crop Rotation	Seed Drill	Industrial Revolution
England	Labor	Capital	Land
Water Frame	Steam Engine	Factory	Entrepreneur
Over-Crowding	Urbanization	Pollution	Disease
Crime	Half	Punishments	Proletariats
Accidents	Unions	Physical Deformities	One-Quarter
Domestic System	Manchester	Half	Anti-Semitism
Market	Suffrage	Textile Industry	

21. The process of creating goods from beginning to end at home with only family help is called the _____.
22. The process of developing machine-based production of goods is called _____.
23. The _____ was a time when new machines were quickly and cheaply making goods, there was an increase in people moving from towns to cities, and there were lots of new inventions.
24. _____ was a process where farmers would change what was planted in a field each year so that nutrients in the soil would have a chance to replenish and there would be a larger yield of crops each year.
25. The _____ was an invention that replaced the traditional scattering of seed – it made planting much more efficient.
26. Industrialization first began in _____.
27. The city of _____ is often held up as an example of what industrialization and urbanization looked like in the nineteenth century.
28. There are three major factors of production – things that are needed for industrialization to take place. They are _____, _____, and _____.
29. Richard Arkwright invented the _____, which spun cotton one hundred times faster than a person and relied on waterpower.
30. Arkwright is also known as being the father of the _____.
31. A(n) _____ is a person who risks their money by investing in an industry or business. This type of person is necessary for helping an economy to grow.
32. A(n) _____ is a place where goods and services are exchanged.
33. The _____ is responsible for making cloth and clothes.
34. Possibly the most important invention of the Industrial Revolution was the _____. It used a lot of coal in order to heat the water, but it allowed factories to be built away from rivers and sped up transportation options such as the railroad.
35. The process of people moving from towns to cities is called _____.

36. This process can be very hard on people, as it leads to several negative effects, including _____, _____, _____, and _____.
37. The _____ were workers in factories.
38. Women were paid about _____ what men were paid, and even less if they were married.
39. Children made up over _____ the workforce in factories.
40. Child workers suffered from _____, _____ and _____.
41. Children were paid about _____ what men were paid.
42. In response to harsh working conditions, factory workers joined together to form _____ in order to negotiate better pay and a safer working environment.
43. First demanded by wealthy middle class citizens in England, and followed by women soon after demanding the same right, _____ is the right to vote.
44. Prejudice against Jews, or _____, has a long history in Europe.

Instructions: *Match the letter of the inventor, innovator or scientist with the idea or invention they are most associated with.*

A. Darwin

D. Wright Brothers

G. Bell

B. Mendel

E. Edison

H. Ford

C. Curies

F. Marconi

45. _____ Wrote the Origin of Species, developed the Theory of Evolution, came up with the idea of natural selection.
46. _____ Discovered radioactivity and the elements radium and polonium.
47. _____ Discovered that certain physical traits are inherited – this began the science of genetics.
48. _____ Given credit for flying the first plane in 1903.
49. _____ Is famous in industrialization for developing the assembly line.
50. _____ Invented the first telephone.
51. _____ Created the first radio.
52. _____ Developed the light bulb and the phonograph (record player).

53. On the back create a t-chart. On one side, list the positive effects of the industrial revolution. On the other, list the negative effects. Give an explanation of each item you list. Answer this question as completely as possible, and be very clear in your answers.