

Chapter 18 Practice Test**Multiple Choice**

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. The economic development of Latin America was heavily dependent on
- A) state subsidies.
 - B) domestic manufacturing.
 - C) stock appreciation.
 - D) foreign capital.
- _____ 2. Which of the following explains why industrialization first occurred in Europe?
- A) Europe had an unchallenged economic advantage over all other regions by 1750.
 - B) Europe possessed a unique capacity for technological innovation.
 - C) European rulers fostered unusually close alliances with their merchant classes.
 - D) Europe was the only region that had highly commercialized, market-based economies by 1750.
- _____ 3. Which of the following reflects an explanation for Europe's Industrial Revolution, which most historians criticize as Eurocentric and deterministic?
- A) Technological creativity outside of Europe had slowed down considerably or stagnated by the early modern era.
 - B) Unique features of European society, economy, or history gave it a long-term advantage and head-start in industrializing.
 - C) By the eighteenth century, the most advanced regions in the world enjoyed global economic parity.
 - D) Industrial techniques spread quickly and unevenly around the world after 1750.
- _____ 4. Which of the following arguments serves to counter the notion that European culture is inherently more suited to industry and technology?
- A) Until about 1750, core areas of Europe, India, and China enjoyed similar levels of economic development.
 - B) Non-European civilizations have made valuable contributions to world history in music and cuisine.
 - C) Europeans today lag far behind the United States in terms of industry and technology.
 - D) Europe's early industrialization relied almost exclusively on slave labor from Africa.

- _____ 5. Which of the following has been offered as an explanation for why Britain was the first European country to industrialize?
- A) Lack of coal deposits forced British industrialists to develop wind-based energy sources.
 - B) British monarchs had absolute power and directed the country's industrialization.
 - C) A scarcity of workers in Britain led to technological innovations that increased efficiency.
 - D) The Scientific Revolution in Great Britain fostered technological innovation.
- _____ 6. In what way was the Industrial Revolution a global phenomenon by the end of the nineteenth century?
- A) Even regions that failed to industrialize were impacted by industrialization.
 - B) Every country's economy was based on manufacturing.
 - C) Every country in the world had launched its own Industrial Revolution.
 - D) The social transformations that accompanied Britain's Industrial Revolution spread throughout the world.
- _____ 7. In nineteenth-century Britain, women from the laboring classes found jobs as
- A) factory workers and domestic servants.
 - B) teachers and secretaries.
 - C) supervisors and managers.
 - D) nurses and midwives.
- _____ 8. How did the working class movement in Britain differ from the one in Russia?
- A) It faced a more hostile and autocratic state and never influenced politics.
 - B) It was more committed to the ideas and program of Marxism.
 - C) It advocated class struggle and revolution to overthrow capitalism.
 - D) It advocated a reformist program and a peaceful transition to socialism.
- _____ 9. Which of the following was a reason for the failure of socialism to take root in the United States?
- A) The absence of labor unions in the United States
 - B) The lack of class consciousness among workers in the United States
 - C) The higher standard of living enjoyed by most American workers
 - D) The homogenous nature of the American population
- _____ 10. Which of the following played a greater role in industrial development in Russia than in the United States or Western Europe?
- A) The state
 - B) The serfs
 - C) Trade unions
 - D) Political parties

- _____ 11. Industrialization led to violent social revolution only in
- A) Britain.
 - B) France.
 - C) the United States.
 - D) Russia.
- _____ 12. How did contact with other civilizations contribute to Europe's Industrial Revolution?
- A) It awakened a desire to keep all foreign influence out of Europe.
 - B) It forced Europeans to acknowledge and overcome their backwardness.
 - C) It enabled Europe to draw disproportionately on the world's resources.
 - D) It stimulated European states to industrialize in order to defend themselves from foreign invasion.
- _____ 13. Which of the following describes the situation in Latin America after independence?
- A) The availability of cheap land created a new class of small independent farmers.
 - B) Politically, the area was plagued by internal divisions, regional revolts, and international wars.
 - C) The military declined in size and importance, and civilian governments brought stability and prosperity to the region.
 - D) New legal distinctions were created for various racial categories.
- _____ 14. Which of the following accompanied industrialization wherever it occurred in the world?
- A) Nationalism
 - B) Westernization
 - C) Urbanization
 - D) Revolution
- _____ 15. Which of the following describes how the movement toward industrialization in the nineteenth century affected Latin America?
- A) A large market for manufactured goods developed in Latin America.
 - B) Latin America provided cheap labor for foreign-owned manufacturing industries.
 - C) Latin America exported textiles, machinery, tools, weapons, and luxury goods to the United States and Europe.
 - D) Latin America provided the food products, raw materials, and markets for industrializing countries.
- _____ 16. Which of the following describes how the Industrial Revolution unfolded?
- A) It began independently in only one place, Great Britain.
 - B) It was actively resisted virtually everywhere.
 - C) It spread slowly and evenly throughout the world.
 - D) It spontaneously started in the most commercialized economies.

- _____ 17. In the eighteenth century, how did the Industrial Revolution solve an emerging energy crisis?
- A) It emphasized intensive use of the renewable energy sources of wind and water.
 - B) It introduced the use of coal, oil, and natural gas as sources of fuel.
 - C) It facilitated the migration of the rural population to towns and cities.
 - D) It encouraged the global trend towards economic protectionism.
- _____ 18. How did Britain's geography affect its Industrial Revolution?
- A) Proximity to France made it vulnerable to invasions during the reign of Napoleon.
 - B) Its northern location minimized the effects of the Little Ice Age.
 - C) Coal and iron ore deposits were abundant and close to each other.
 - D) Trees covered most of the country, providing a renewable source of energy.
- _____ 19. Which of the following was a result of the Industrial Revolution?
- A) An increase in production in mining, manufacturing, and services
 - B) The dominance of agriculture in the economic sector
 - C) The decline of the middle class
 - D) The shrinking numbers of the working class
- _____ 20. Which of the following groups benefited the most from the Industrial Revolution in nineteenth-century Britain?
- A) The aristocracy
 - B) The middle classes
 - C) The laboring classes
 - D) Women
- _____ 21. In nineteenth-century Britain, most members of the aristocracy derived their wealth from
- A) manufacturing.
 - B) commerce.
 - C) finance.
 - D) landownership.
- _____ 22. Which of the following made global migration an appealing option for many Europeans during the nineteenth century?
- A) The demand for labor overseas
 - B) The appeal of socialist ideas
 - C) The search for a utopian society
 - D) The commitment to revolution
- _____ 23. Which of the following describes a feature of Karl Marx's vision of the society he predicted would emerge after the collapse of capitalism?
- A) A society controlled by a totalitarian state
 - B) A society made up only of the middle class
 - C) A society without classes and conflict
 - D) A society run by the captains of industry

- _____ 24. Which group in the United States in the early twentieth century pressed for reforms to correct the abuses of capitalist industrialization?
- A) The Labour Party
 - B) The Progressives
 - C) The Bolsheviks
 - D) The Marxists
- _____ 25. What was most of the European capital invested in Latin America used to finance?
- A) Factories
 - B) Telegraphs
 - C) Steamships
 - D) Railroads
- _____ 26. Which was the only country in Latin America to experience a nationwide revolution in the early twentieth century?
- A) Mexico
 - B) Argentina
 - C) Peru
 - D) Chile
- _____ 27. Which of the following is a phrase that has been used to describe the form of economic growth in Latin America in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries?
- A) Industrial capitalism
 - B) Market-driven industrialization
 - C) Socialist development
 - D) Dependent development
- _____ 28. Which of the following was a value associated with middle-class culture in nineteenth-century Britain?
- A) Social justice
 - B) Racial equality
 - C) Hard work
 - D) Luxurious extravagance
- _____ 29. Which of the following was a factor that pushed many Europeans to immigrate in the nineteenth century?
- A) The rise in artisan manufacturing worldwide
 - B) The decline in peasant farming in their homelands
 - C) The high cost of transportation in Europe
 - D) The scarcity of factory jobs in European urban centers

Name: _____

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- ____ 30. Refer to Map 17.5 in the textbook. Which of the following was a reason for U.S. intervention in Central America in the early twentieth century?
- A) To support American corporate interests in Cuba, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, and Mexico.
 - B) To ensure that the food items exported from the so-called banana republics were pesticide-free.
 - C) To guarantee American access to the Panama Canal.
 - D) To maintain the American monopoly on international shipping in the Caribbean.