

# Chapter 25 Assessment

## VISUAL SUMMARY

### The Industrial Revolution



#### Economic Effects

- New inventions and development of factories
- Rapidly growing industry in the 1800s
- Increased production and higher demand for raw materials
- Growth of worldwide trade
- Population explosion and expanding labor force
- Exploitation of mineral resources
- Highly developed banking and investment system
- Advances in transportation, agriculture, and communication



#### Social Effects

- Increase in population of cities
- Lack of city planning
- Loss of family stability
- Expansion of middle class
- Harsh conditions for laborers, including children
- Workers' progress versus laissez-faire economic attitudes
- Improved standard of living
- Creation of new jobs
- Encouragement of technological progress



#### Political Effects

- Child labor laws to end abuses
- Reformers urging equal distribution of wealth
- Trade unions formed
- Social reform movements, such as utilitarianism, utopianism, socialism, and Marxism
- Reform bills in Parliament and Congress

## TERMS & NAMES

For each term or name below, briefly explain its connection to the Industrial Revolution.

1. Industrial Revolution
2. enclosure
3. factory
4. urbanization
5. middle class
6. corporation
7. laissez faire
8. socialism
9. Karl Marx
10. union

## MAIN IDEAS

### The Beginnings of Industrialization Section 1 (pages 717–722)

11. What were the four natural resources needed for British industrialization?
12. How did the enclosure movement change agriculture in England?
13. What were two important inventions created during the Industrial Revolution? Describe their impact.

### Case Study: Industrialization Section 2 (pages 723–728)

14. What were the living conditions like in Britain during industrialization?
15. How did the new middle class transform the social structure of Great Britain during industrialization?
16. How did industrialization affect Manchester's natural environment?

### Industrialization Spreads Section 3 (pages 729–733)

17. Why were other European countries slower to industrialize than Britain?
18. What might explain the rise of global inequality during the Industrial Revolution?

### Reforming the Industrialized World Section 4 (pages 734–741)

19. What were the two warring classes that Marx and Engels outlined in *The Communist Manifesto*?
20. How did women fight for change during the Industrial Revolution?

## CRITICAL THINKING

### 1. USING YOUR NOTES

In a chart, list some of the major technological advances and their effects on society.

Technological Advance	Effect(s)

### 2. EVALUATING

**SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY** How significant were the changes that the Industrial Revolution brought to the world? Explain your conclusion.

### 3. ANALYZING CAUSES AND RECOGNIZING EFFECTS

**ECONOMICS** How important were labor unions in increasing the power of workers? Give reasons for your opinion.

### 4. DRAWING CONCLUSIONS

How did the Industrial Revolution help to increase Germany's military power? Support your answer with information from the chapter.

### 5. DEVELOPING HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

**EMPIRE BUILDING** Would a nonindustrialized or an industrialized nation more likely be an empire builder? Why?

Use the quotation about industrialization and your knowledge of world history to answer questions 1 and 2.

**Additional Test Practice, pp. S1–S33**

**PRIMARY SOURCE**

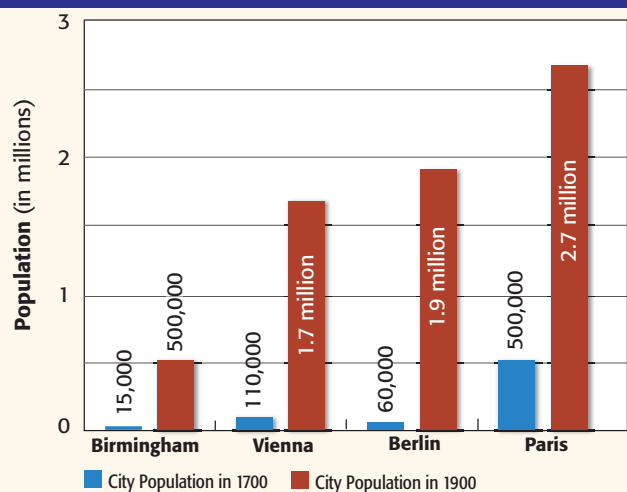
It was a town of red brick, or of brick that would have been red if the smoke and ashes had allowed it . . . It was a town of machinery and tall chimneys, out of which interminable [endless] serpents of smoke trailed themselves for ever and ever . . . It contained several large streets all very like one another, and many small streets still more like one another, inhabited by people equally like one another, who all went in and out at the same hours, with the same sound upon the same pavements, to do the same work, and to whom every day was the same as yesterday and tomorrow, and every year the counterpart of the last and the next.

**CHARLES DICKENS, *Hard Times***

- In this passage, the writer is trying to describe how
  - people came from the countryside to the city to work in industry.
  - entrepreneurs built factories.
  - capitalism works.
  - difficult life is for workers in industrial cities.
- What is Dickens’s view of industrialization?
  - that it is good for factory owners
  - that it brings progress to a nation
  - that it pollutes the air and exploits the workers
  - that it causes population growth

Use the graph below and your knowledge of world history to answer question 3.

**The Growth of Cities, 1700–1900**



Sources: *European Historical Statistics, 1750–1975*; Eric Hopkins, *The Rise of the Manufacturing Town*

- The graph above shows population growth in four European cities from 1700 to 1900, that is, before and after the Industrial Revolution. Which statement best describes the information in the chart?
  - All the cities grew at the same rate.
  - The increase in population for each city was less than 2 million people.
  - Paris was the most populous city both before and after the Industrial Revolution.
  - Berlin’s population in 1900 was five times its size in 1700.

**INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGY**

**TEST PRACTICE** Go to [classzone.com](http://classzone.com)

- Diagnostic tests
- Strategies
- Tutorials
- Additional practice

**ALTERNATIVE ASSESSMENT**

**1. Interact with History**

On page 716, you looked at working conditions in an English factory in the 19th century. Now that you have read the chapter about the Industrial Revolution, rethink your decision about what you would do to change your situation. What working conditions would you like to see change? What benefits might a union bring? What disadvantages might result if workers organize? Discuss your opinions with a small group.

**2. WRITING ABOUT HISTORY**

The Industrial Revolution’s impact varied according to social class. Write a three-paragraph **expository essay** indicating how these people would view the changes in industry: an inventor, an entrepreneur, a skilled worker, and a hand weaver.

**INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGY**

**Using Graphics Software**

Make a list of five major inventions or innovations of the Industrial Revolution. Research each to learn about the scientific, economic, and social changes that contributed to its development and the effects that it caused. Use the Internet, books, and other resources to conduct your research. Then use graphics software to create a chart, graph, or diagram depicting the relationship between the inventions and innovations, the changes, and the effects.

You may include some of the following:

- the plow
- the cotton gin
- the power loom
- the telegraph
- the sewing machine