

Chapter 1—Work Before Industrialization

Test Questions

Multiple Choice Questions

1. The first humans gained their livelihood through
 - a. Gathering and hunting
 - b. Agriculture
 - c. Industry
 - d. Skill specialization
2. An ethos of sharing is often found in gathering-and-hunting societies because:
 - a. It provides a kind of insurance policy for the members of these societies
 - b. People in these societies are not as greedy as people in “modern” societies
 - c. Their religious views put strict limits on the acquisition of material goods
 - d. None of the above
3. There has been a tendency to downgrade the importance of gathering in societies based on gathering and hunting because _____.
 - a. Hunting is a larger contributor to survival.
 - b. It is typically a woman’s job.
 - c. Farming is the largest contributor to survival.
 - d. A and B
4. According to the perspective of the !Kung San:
 - a. A life of unremitting toil is an inescapable consequence of living in a difficult environment
 - b. Work cannot be easily distinguished from other aspects of daily life
 - c. Work is something that only men do
 - d. Work is something that only women do
5. The transition from gathering and hunting to sedentary agriculture, made possible a significant increase in _____.
 - a. The quality of life
 - b. Male dominance
 - c. The welfare of women
 - d. Population
6. Even though agriculture radically changed the size and density of populations, it retained:
 - a. The types of equipment that were needed for production
 - b. Gender-based division of labor
 - c. The “slash and burn” method of cultivation
 - d. Low levels of warfare
7. The most common source of power used in agricultural labor was:

- a. Wind
 - b. Water
 - c. Human and animal muscles
 - d. All of the above
8. The individuals who most benefited from the putting-out system were:
- a. Farmers
 - b. Merchants
 - c. Peasants
 - d. Artisans
9. A great deal of the economic surplus from agricultural production was absorbed by:
- a. Merchants, who loaned money to the workers
 - b. Artisans when they acquired their tools
 - c. The ruling elite and their consumption patterns
 - d. None of the above
10. The early establishment of capitalism and rapid economic growth was most evident in:
- a. Italy
 - b. The Netherlands
 - c. Spain
 - d. Austria

True/False Questions

11. Among the !Kung San, infanticide has been the primary means of keeping the size of the population stable
- a. True
 - b. False
12. The rise of agricultural societies was often accompanied by the invention of writing.
- a. True
 - b. False
13. One proposed cause for the Agricultural Revolution is the combination of population growth and environmental change.
- a. True
 - b. False
14. Horticultural societies are usually heavily dependent on the labor of women.
- a. True
 - b. False

15. The invention and spread of agriculture allowed people to enjoy more leisure time
- True
 - False
16. Even in the ancient world, some of the key characteristics of modern bureaucracies were evident.
- True
 - False
17. Agrarian states relied on record keeping in order to regulate the size of its population.
- True
 - False
18. The primary purpose of ancient bureaucracies was to advance the welfare of the citizenry
- True
 - False
19. Ascribed characteristics were usually the basis of the division of labor in preindustrial societies
- True
 - False
20. The “putting-out” system was an early example of capitalism.
- True
 - False
21. The invention of the clock stimulated a greater degree of interest in the effective use of time.
- True
 - False
22. The rise of Protestantism was a major cause of the retardation of European capitalism
- True
 - False
23. Both Catholics and Protestants had similar rates of literacy in early modern Europe
- True
 - False
24. The phrase “time is money” contradicts Calvinist Protestant ideas.
- True
 - False

Essay Questions

1. In what ways does the Protestant Ethic manifest itself in today's economy?

2. Compare gathering and hunting economies with agricultural economies in regard to the amount of time spent working
3. How has the measurement of time affected the way work is done”?
4. In what ways did religious doctrine inform of the place of work in people’s lives?
5. Why has warfare been more prominent in agricultural societies than in societies based on gathering and hunting?
- 6.. What were the advantages and disadvantages for workers as a result of the “putting out” system?
7. What were the advantages of being literate in preindustrial Europe

Answers

1. A
2. A
3. B
4. B
5. D
6. B
7. C
8. B
9. C
10. B
11. B
12. A
13. A
14. A
15. B
16. A
17. B
18. B
19. A
20. A
21. A
22. B
23. B
24. A