

c18

Student: _____

1. Which numbers best describe Europe's population growth from 1730 to 1800?
 - A. 120 million to 180 million
 - B. 100 million to 150 million
 - C. 175 million to 250 million
 - D. 50 million to 125 million
 - E. 7.5 million to 11 million

2. In most parts of eighteenth-century Europe except England, birth rates
 - A. rose rapidly because of earlier marriages
 - B. fell because of a desire to protect property
 - C. probably remained stable
 - D. rose rapidly because of better hygiene
 - E. no answers are correct

3. Which of the following was not an impact of inflation in France in the eighteenth century?
 - A. rents rose, benefiting landlords
 - B. wages failed to keep up with rising costs
 - C. manufacturing profits fell as the cost of raw material rose
 - D. poorer tenant farmers were forced off the land
 - E. workers suffered as wages remained low

4. Which of the following was *not* true of the protoindustrial period?

- A. it was heavily dependent on the agrarian sector for labor
- B. it contributed to rural incomes
- C. it strengthened connections between cities and countryside
- D. it led to significant technological improvements and advances in productivity
- E. it increased rural families' demands for products and services

5. Among the barriers to industrialization in early modern Europe were

- A. old-fashioned and inflexible business practices
- B. small markets
- C. cultural attitudes
- D. guild and government restrictions
- E. all answers are correct

6. Which of the following did not contribute to England's advantage over France in the advance of industrialization?

- A. an efficient transportation system
- B. the equal division of land among the heirs to noble families
- C. religious toleration
- D. better financial institutions
- E. the custom of primogeniture

7. The putting-out system proved inadequate to mass production because
- A. the quality of the work was invariably poor
 - B. laborers refused to travel to the city with their products
 - C. merchants could not adequately control the laborers
 - D. laborers could not adequately control their wages
 - E. all answers are correct
8. The factory system was first introduced in which industry?
- A. cotton spinning
 - B. wool textiles
 - C. ironworks
 - D. cotton weaving
 - E. coal mining
9. Which of the following inventors improved the steam engine?
- A. Arkwright
 - B. Watt
 - C. Cartwright
 - D. Townshend
 - E. Jethro Tull

10. Convertible husbandry describes

- A. new techniques of cotton spinning
- B. the process of maintaining open fields
- C. a system of crop rotation that improved fertility
- D. a system of improving fertility by leaving certain fields fallow
- E. a system of raising livestock

11. Which of the following was the most important factor in increasing agricultural productivity in eighteenth-century England?

- A. the development of artificial fertilizer
- B. the development of a new breed of sheep
- C. enclosure
- D. the extension of the open field system
- E. all answers are correct

12. The enclosure movement

- A. required acts of Parliament
- B. displaced the rural poor
- C. eradicated the open-field village
- D. benefited large landowners
- E. all answers are correct

13. In Eastern Europe, agricultural production was carried out by

- A. landless peasants who worked as a migrant labor force
- B. free peasants farming their own land
- C. serfs who paid rent to a lord in exchange for land
- D. serfs whose freedoms were severely circumscribed by their lord
- E. displaced urban workers

14. Peasant life in eighteenth-century Western Europe was characterized by

- A. close and cordial relations with local landlords
- B. vulnerability to rising taxes and rents
- C. a willingness to try experimental farming techniques
- D. the confinement of women to household activities
- E. peasants owning adequate land for their needs

15. In the eighteenth century, the principal economic activity of the Netherlands was

- A. banking and finance
- B. cloth manufacturing
- C. tulip cultivation
- D. maritime commerce
- E. grain production

16. The competition for overseas commercial empires in the eighteenth century was primarily between

- A. France and Spain
- B. Britain and Spain
- C. Britain and France
- D. Russia and Britain
- E. West Africa and Portugal

17. French and British colonial policies were similar in all but which of the following ways?

- A. both ran their colonies with tight supervision from the home country
- B. both regulated trade in accordance with the principals of mercantilism
- C. both increased naval power to protect their colonial trade
- D. both were heavily dependent on slavery
- E. both regulated trade in accordance with the principals of mercantilism and both increased naval power to protect their colonial trade

18. Mercantilism entailed

- A. state regulation of trade
- B. competition with other states
- C. promoting a favorable balance of trade
- D. all answers are correct
- E. state regulation of trade and promoting a favorable balance of trade

19. Mortality rates of slaves during the Middle Passage ranged from

- A. ten to fifty percent
- B. one to five percent
- C. fifty percent or higher
- D. twenty to seventy-five percent
- E. one to two percent

20. The most important outcome(s) of the Seven Years' War was/were the

- A. formation of a rigid European alliance system
- B. return of Silesia to Austria
- C. loss of French Canada to Britain
- D. exclusion of French troops from the Indian subcontinent
- E. loss of French Canada to Britain and exclusion of French troops from the Indian subcontinent

21. Britain defeated France in the French and Indian War because

- A. Britain had the support of the native Indian population
- B. Britain was superior at sea
- C. Britain had superior military forces
- D. all answers are correct
- E. the French were spread thinly in North America

22. The British governed India by

- A. creating a class of Indian landlords
- B. employing Indian clerks, runners, and translators
- C. allowing self-rule
- D. creating a class of Indian landlords and allowing self-rule
- E. creating a class of Indian landlords and employing Indian clerks, runners, and translators

23. Historians now think that the population expansion in Europe in the eighteenth century was the result of declining death rates, rather than rising birthrates. What factors led to a slight decrease in mortality, and what factors prevented more children from being born?

24. What conditions were necessary for an industrial revolution? What factors prevented an industrial revolution from taking place prior to the late eighteenth century? What changes occurred in the eighteenth century that made it possible to overcome these impediments?

25. In view of the new agricultural techniques that were developed over the course of the eighteenth century, how do you explain the difficulties in which French agriculture found itself on the eve of the Revolution? Why were there food shortages and peasant unrest?

26. Discuss the role of unfree labor in the eighteenth century economy of Europe and its New World colonies.

27. Discuss the apparent advantages that France had over Britain in the first half of the eighteenth century. In the light of this, how do you explain Britain's victory over France in the mid-century struggle for empire?

28. What social problems resulted from mechanization/automation?

29. What developments during the eighteenth and preceding centuries would lead Europeans to believe in the superiority of their way of life and their duty to impose it in their various colonies?

30. Why did England undergo industrialization first among the European countries?

Evaluating Evidence

31. How did the port of Bristol, shown on page 526, symbolize the growth of capitalism and the mercantilist philosophy of Europe in the eighteenth century?
32. How does the painting on page 531 portray the putting-out system? Why does the artist only portray women in this painting?
33. What do the illustrations on pages 539 and 541 tell us about the conditions peasants faced on the Continent?

34. Consider Map 18.2. How did the Anglo-French rivalry, and colonialism in general, represent an extension of European state-building during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries?
35. How were Indians and Europeans portrayed in the painting on page 550?

Critical Analysis

Laissez-faire Ideology

36. What assumptions are implied by the following statement: "By pursuing his own interest he frequently promotes that of the society more effectually than when he really intends to promote it."

37. What is the invisible hand? What position does Smith take on regulation of the economy?

Richard Arkwright's Achievement

38. What, according to this passage, was one of the major problems associated with the introduction of the factory system?

39. How is the industrialist (in this case Richard Arkwright) portrayed in this passage? How is the factory worker portrayed? What are the difficulties that the factory owner must overcome?

The Condition of the Serfs in Russia

40. How were the conditions of the serfs similar to those of workers in a factory? How did they differ?
41. What is Alexander Radischev's complaint? Is he calling for the abolition of serfdom or for retaining the traditional practices of serfdom?
42. Why was the author imprisoned by Catherine the Great?

A British Defense of Slavery and the Plantation Economy

43. How is slavery beneficial in the eyes of this author?

44. How is the slave depicted as both a product and as a tool in the process of production?

45. How does this passage use triangular trade as a justification for slavery?

c18 Key

1. Which numbers best describe Europe's population growth from 1730 to 1800?

(p. 528)

- A. 120 million to 180 million
- B. 100 million to 150 million
- C. 175 million to 250 million
- D. 50 million to 125 million
- E. 7.5 million to 11 million

Chambers - 018 The... #1

2. In most parts of eighteenth-century Europe except England, birth rates

(p. 530)

- A. rose rapidly because of earlier marriages
- B. fell because of a desire to protect property
- C. probably remained stable
- D. rose rapidly because of better hygiene
- E. no answers are correct

Chambers - 018 The... #2

3. Which of the following was not an impact of inflation in France in the eighteenth century?

(p. 530)

- A. rents rose, benefiting landlords
- B. wages failed to keep up with rising costs
- C. manufacturing profits fell as the cost of raw material rose
- D. poorer tenant farmers were forced off the land
- E. workers suffered as wages remained low

Chambers - 018 The... #3

4. Which of the following was *not* true of the protoindustrial period?

(p. 531)

- A. it was heavily dependent on the agrarian sector for labor
- B. it contributed to rural incomes
- C. it strengthened connections between cities and countryside
- D. it led to significant technological improvements and advances in productivity
- E. it increased rural families' demands for products and services

Chambers - 018 The... #4

5. Among the barriers to industrialization in early modern Europe were

(p. 532)

- A. old-fashioned and inflexible business practices
- B. small markets
- C. cultural attitudes
- D. guild and government restrictions
- E. all answers are correct

Chambers - 018 The... #5

6. Which of the following did not contribute to England's advantage over France in the advance of industrialization?
(p. 534)

- A. an efficient transportation system
- B. the equal division of land among the heirs to noble families
- C. religious toleration
- D. better financial institutions
- E. the custom of primogeniture

Chambers - 018 The... #6

7. The putting-out system proved inadequate to mass production because
(p. 534-535)

- A. the quality of the work was invariably poor
- B. laborers refused to travel to the city with their products
- C. merchants could not adequately control the laborers
- D. laborers could not adequately control their wages
- E. all answers are correct

Chambers - 018 The... #7

8. The factory system was first introduced in which industry?
(p. 535)

- A. cotton spinning
- B. wool textiles
- C. ironworks
- D. cotton weaving
- E. coal mining

Chambers - 018 The... #6

9. Which of the following inventors improved the steam engine?

(p. 535)

- A. Arkwright
- B. Watt
- C. Cartwright
- D. Townshend
- E. Jethro Tull

Chambers - 018 The... #9

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(p. 536)

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- B. the process of maintaining open fields
- C. a system of crop rotation that improved fertility
- D. a system of improving fertility by leaving certain fields fallow
- E. a system of raising livestock

Chambers - 018 The... #10

11. Which of the following was the most important factor in increasing agricultural productivity in eighteenth-century England?

(p. 537)

- A. the development of artificial fertilizer
- B. the development of a new breed of sheep
- C. enclosure
- D. the extension of the open field system
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Chambers - 018 The... #11

12. The enclosure movement

(p. 537-538)

- A. required acts of Parliament
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- C. eradicated the open-field village
- D. benefited large landowners
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Chambers - 018 The... #12

13. In Eastern Europe, agricultural production was carried out by

(p. 538)

- A. landless peasants who worked as a migrant labor force
- B. free peasants farming their own land
- C. serfs who paid rent to a lord in exchange for land
- D. serfs whose freedoms were severely circumscribed by their lord
- E. displaced urban workers

Chambers - 018 The... #13

14. Peasant life in eighteenth-century Western Europe was characterized by

(p. 540)

- A. close and cordial relations with local landlords
- B. vulnerability to rising taxes and rents
- C. a willingness to try experimental farming techniques
- D. the confinement of women to household activities
- E. peasants owning adequate land for their needs

Chambers - 018 The... #14

15. In the eighteenth century, the principal economic activity of the Netherlands was

(p. 452)

- A. banking and finance
- B. cloth manufacturing
- C. tulip cultivation
- D. maritime commerce
- E. grain production

Chambers - 018 The... #15

16. The competition for overseas commercial empires in the eighteenth century was primarily
(p. 542) between

- A. France and Spain
- B. Britain and Spain
- C. Britain and France
- D. Russia and Britain
- E. West Africa and Portugal

Chambers - 018 The... #16

17. French and British colonial policies were similar in all but which of the following ways?

(p. 543)

- A. both ran their colonies with tight supervision from the home country
- B. both regulated trade in accordance with the principals of mercantilism
- C. both increased naval power to protect their colonial trade
- D. both were heavily dependent on slavery
- E. both regulated trade in accordance with the principals of mercantilism and both increased naval power to protect their colonial trade

Chambers - 018 The... #17

18. Mercantilism entailed

(p. 543)

- A. state regulation of trade
- B. competition with other states
- C. promoting a favorable balance of trade
- D. all answers are correct
- E. state regulation of trade and promoting a favorable balance of trade

Chambers - 018 The... #18

19. Mortality rates of slaves during the Middle Passage ranged from

(p. 545)

- A. ten to fifty percent
- B. one to five percent
- C. fifty percent or higher
- D. twenty to seventy-five percent
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Chambers - 018 The... #19

20. The most important outcome(s) of the Seven Years' War was/were the

(p. 549)

- A. formation of a rigid European alliance system
- B. return of Silesia to Austria
- C. loss of French Canada to Britain
- D. exclusion of French troops from the Indian subcontinent
- E. loss of French Canada to Britain and exclusion of French troops from the Indian subcontinent

Chambers - 018 The... #20

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(p. 548)

- A. Britain had the support of the native Indian population
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Chambers - 018 The... #21

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(p. 550)

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Chambers - 018 The... #22

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Chambers - 018 The... #23

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Chambers - 018 The... #24

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Chambers - 018 The... #25

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Chambers - 018 The... #27

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Chambers - 018 The... #28

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Chambers - 018 The... #29

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Chambers - 018 The... #30

Evaluating Evidence

Chambers - 018 The...

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Chambers - 018 The... #31

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Chambers - 018 The... #33

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Chambers - 018 The... #34

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Chambers - 018 The... #35

Critical Analysis

Laissez-faire Ideology

Chambers - 018 The...

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Chambers - 018 The... #36

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Chambers - 018 The... #37

Richard Arkwright's Achievement

Chambers - 018 The...

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Chambers - 018 The... #38

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Chambers - 018 The... #39

The Condition of the Serfs in Russia

Chambers - 018 The...

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Chambers - 018 The... #40

41. What is Alexander Radischev's complaint? Is he calling for the abolition of serfdom or for retaining the traditional practices of serfdom?

Chambers - 018 The... #41

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Chambers - 018 The... #42

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Chambers - 018 The... #43

44. How is the slave depicted as both a product and as a tool in the process of production?

Chambers - 018 The... #44

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Chambers - 018 The... #45

c18 Summary

	<u>Category</u>	<u># of Questions</u>
	Chambers - 018 The...	50