

AP Euro
Mr. Grenz
Ch. 20
Multiple Choice Questions (pg. 623 A&B)

Name: _____

Date: _____ Period _____

Score _____/5

Multiple-Choice (1/2 point each)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Also, be sure you can answer the "Short-Answer" Questions on the same page. You *might* see these on a test. **YOU DO NOT NEED TO ANSWER ANY OF THESE QUESTIONS FOR THIS ASSIGNMENT.** However, it is suggested that you **LOOK** at the short-answer questions and be able to answer them.

Reminders for answering the "Short-Answer" Questions:

1. Be sure you begin with a thoughtful **TOPIC SENTENCE**. Don't simply restate the prompt.
2. Be sure to answer **ALL** parts of the question and label them (A, B, C, etc.)
3. Be sure to support your answer with **DETAILS AND SPECIFIC EXAMPLES**.
4. Your answer can be 1-3 short paragraphs in length.

(Be sure to look on the back of this page for a chapter summary)

CHAPTER 20 SUMMARY

The Industrial Revolution was one the transformative events in world history. Britain was in the forefront because of several advantageous circumstances. An agricultural revolution had increased the quantity of foodstuffs, thus lowering the costs, and a population increase supplied a surplus of labor for the new industrial technologies. Britain was a wealthy nation with capital for investment, and unlike in some continental countries, profit was a legitimate goal. Coal and iron were abundant, and a transportation revolution created a system of canals, roads, bridges, and later, steam-powered railroads. Parliament had established a stable government where property, one of Locke's natural rights, was protected. Finally, Britain was the world's major colonial power with access to overseas markets. The cotton industry led the way because of new technologies such as the spinning jenny and power loom. Most significant was the steam engine, perfected by James Watt (d.1819). London's Great Exhibition of 1851 showcased to the world Britain's industrial and imperial might.

Continental industrialization was delayed because of a lack of transport, the existence of internal tolls, less sympathetic governments, and the upheavals of the French Revolution and Napoleonic wars. Continental nations made use of British technology and artisans until they established schools to train their own engineers and mechanics. Unlike Britain's laissez-faire approach, continental industrialization was subsidized by governments the construction of railroads, establishing technical schools, and excluding cheaper British goods through tariffs. By 1860, the United States was also well along the road of industrialization.

In the non-western world industrial development was much slower, in part because it lacked the social-economic-political structures of the West, but also because Britain and other colonial powers prevented the growth of local industries in order to maintain a market for their manufactured goods: colonies were to produce raw materials and purchase industrial products.

The birthrate declined but the population increased because of a reduction in epidemics and wars and an increase in the food supply. Overpopulation, particularly in rural areas, led to disaster, such as in the potato famine in Ireland that led to the death of a million persons between 1845 and 1851. Cities grew dramatically: London grew from one million in 1800 to 2.35 million in 1850. Urbanization was slower on the continent, and until the twentieth century most workers were still engaged in agriculture. Urban living conditions were often horrendous, and most cities lacked any semblance of sanitary facilities.

The new middle-class consisted of manufacturers and bankers. Even members of the traditional aristocracy became industrial entrepreneurs. Another new class was the working class. The work environment of long hours and unsafe conditions, especially in the factories, was dreadful; child labor was the norm. Laws were passed, in Britain known as the Factory Acts, in the attempt to improve factory conditions, initially for women and children, and workhouses were established for the jobless and homeless. Whether there were improvements in general living standards is difficult to determine. Statistics suggest that there was an increase in real wages, but miserable living and working conditions offset the gains. Labor unions were formed to improve wages and conditions but with limited success. Workers sometimes protested by destroying the factories and machines, as did the Luddites in England. England's Chartist movement petitioned Parliament, demanding reforms, but the politicians rejected their demands. In summary, the Industrial Revolution radically transformed western civilization and then the rest of the world—politically, economically, socially—for good and for ill.