

Industrial Revolution QUIZ

1. Which condition is **most necessary** to the process of industrialization in a society?
- a. Land
 - b. Labor
 - c. Capital (money)
 - d. Raw materials

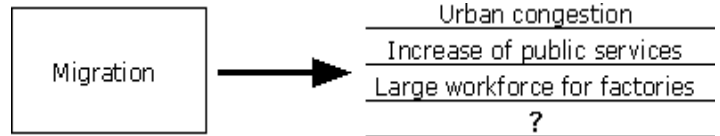
- Merchants sought new market for their goods
- People and immigrants migrated to the cities in search of jobs
- The middle class rose in social standing and gained power

2. What was the major cause of these changes in the United States?
- a. The War of 1812
 - b. Sectionalism
 - c. The Industrial Revolution
 - d. Westward Expansion

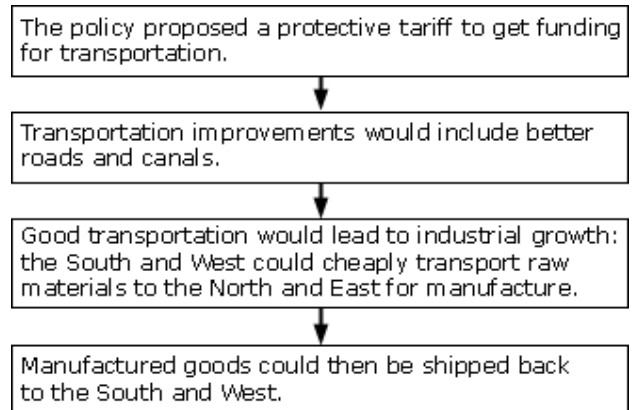
3. The building of canal systems led to –
- a. A decrease in trade
 - b. A cease in building railroad lines
 - c. A decrease in farming
 - d. An expansion of trade between the east and western regions



4. Increased industrialization led to the movement of people from rural areas to the cities. Which of the following was one of the challenges they faced in their new urban surroundings?
- a. Gap between the rich and the poor
 - b. Little emphasis on social class/ranking
 - c. Lack of diversity in the urban population
 - d. Famine (hunger)



5. What aspect of free enterprise was found in Henry Clay's American System?
- a. A protective tariff
 - b. Government funding for building new roads and canals
 - c. A national bank to issue a common currency
 - d. All of the above



During the late 1700's, cotton took time and labor to produce. After harvest, workers had to painstakingly separate the plant's seeds from the cotton fibers.

- 6. What technological innovation changed the processing of cotton as described in the excerpt above?
 - a. Steel Plow
 - b. Cotton Gin
 - c. The Factory System
 - d. Mechanical Reaper

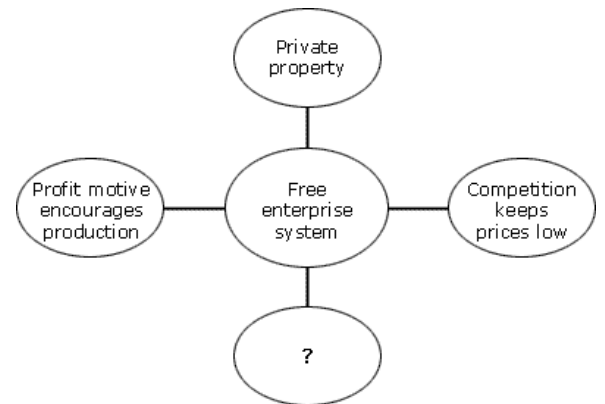
- 7. Which of Eli Whitney's inventions opened the way for producing many kinds of goods on a mass scale and reduced their prices?
 - a. Steel Plow
 - b. Cotton Gin
 - c. Interchangeable Parts
 - d. Mechanical Parts

“With...one dollar a day [our mother] fed and clothed an ever-growing family. She took in boarders. Sometimes this helped; at other times it added to the burden of living. Boarders were often out of work and penniless; how could one turn a hungry man out? She made all of our clothes. She walked blocks to reach a place where meat was a penny cheaper, where bread was a half a cent less. She collected boxes and old wood to burn in the stove.”

- Zalmen Yoffeh, journalist, quoted in *How We Lived*

- 8. In the excerpt above, a journalist (the son of immigrants) describes his childhood in an urban neighborhood during the 1800's. How does he describe working class life?
 - a. Workers lived comfortably in ethnic neighborhoods
 - b. For many workers, life in the city was difficult and demanding
 - c. Workers received many benefits from labor unions
 - d. Government assistance helped workers through difficult times

- 9. Which of the following is a characteristic of the free enterprise system?
 - a. The government control banks and other lending institutions
 - b. Government and business work together to produce an economic plan
 - c. Citizens receive work benefits
 - d. People can buy, sell, and produce whatever they want



While in Britain, an American named Samuel Slater had worked in a factory that used machines invented by Richard Arkwright. Slater memorized the design of Arkwright's machines and slipped out of Britain in 1789. Once in the U.S., he managed a textile mill in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. There he duplicated all of Arkwright's machines.

- 10. Why was Slater's bringing of Arkwright's machines to the United States a significant development in the growth of industry?
 - a. Machines for spinning thread were used in the U.S. for the first time
 - b. All stages for cloth making were done under one roof for the first time in the U.S.
 - c. The steam engine was used for the first time in the U.S.
 - d. Textile (cotton) mills were built for the first time in the U.S.