

**Lesson Quiz 23-1****networks****Industrialization and Nationalism****DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item with its definition.

- |   |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|
| _____ 1. invention that improved thread production  | <b>A.</b> enclosure movement    |
| _____ 2. supply of money  | <b>B.</b> spinning Jenny        |
| _____ 3. economic system based on Industrial production   | <b>C.</b> steam engine          |
| _____ 4. machine powered by coal, making it possible to locate factories anywhere, including away from rivers                         | <b>D.</b> capital               |
| _____ 5. the fencing of meadows and fields, which kept peasants from using them for grazing and forced many to move to towns for work | <b>E.</b> industrial capitalism |

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The Industrial Revolution started in Britain partly because its rivers provided
- cheaper food.
  - coal and iron ore.
  - transportation and power.
  - plentiful labor.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Why did coal production expand greatly during the Industrial Revolution?
- People preferred to use coal over electricity because it was more powerful.
  - Coal was an environmentally clean method of fueling machines.
  - New methods of mining coal made it a very easy job.
  - Coal was needed to produce iron and to run steam engines.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. How did the railroads guarantee the success of the Industrial Revolution?
- Goods could be moved faster from the factories to the places they would be sold.
  - People could travel from their homes in the countryside to the factories in the cities.
  - Entrepreneurs were encouraged to invest large amounts of money in factories that were linked by railroads.
  - Everyone enjoyed riding on the railroads.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Industrialization spread rapidly in both Europe and the United States thanks to
- |                       |                              |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>A.</b> railroads.  | <b>C.</b> peasants.          |
| <b>B.</b> steamboats. | <b>D.</b> wealthy investors. |

## Lesson Quiz 23-2

**networks**

### Industrialization and Nationalism

**DIRECTIONS: True/False** Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Universal male suffrage kept all adult males from voting in elections in France.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Liberalism and nationalism challenged the conservative domination of nineteenth-century Europe.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. A multinational empire was a collection of different peoples living under the rule of one state.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Radicals believed in keeping political policies the same.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Germany's liberal reforms in 1848 seemed successful at first, but they failed to gain enough support.

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. French Liberals overthrew the monarchy of Charles X and replaced him with Louis-Phillippe because they
- A. did not believe that Charles X was capable of ruling France.
  - B. thought a more conservative, traditional monarchy would be better.
  - C. wanted to change the government to a constitutional monarchy.
  - D. believed France should be ruled by another country.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. After Louis-Phillippe gave up his throne in the revolution of 1848,
- A. the monarchy ended.
  - B. another king took over.
  - C. the Second Republic brought back Louis-Phillippe.
  - D. there was no more change in France.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. How did the revolts in France affect other countries of Europe?
- A. The French preferred to keep the news of their revolts secret to avoid affecting other countries.
  - B. France's revolts led other countries to demand change as well.
  - C. Other countries avoided following France's example.
  - D. Monarchs in other countries fled for their lives after hearing of France's revolts.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. What did the Austrian government want to do after agreeing to make reforms?
- A. Improve people's lives by carrying out each reform
  - B. give each nation's legislature control over its own people
  - C. unite all its nations by instituting a single language
  - D. take back control of the nations in its empire

## Lesson Quiz 23-3

### Industrialization and Nationalism

**DIRECTIONS: Completion** Enter the appropriate word(s) to complete the statement.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The \_\_\_\_\_ led to the end of the Concert of Europe.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. In the mid-nineteenth century, Prussia was known for its reliance on \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Alexander II of Russia issued a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ edict, which freed the serfs.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. In the United States, the \_\_\_\_\_ movement challenged the Southern way of life.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. William I of Prussia was proclaimed \_\_\_\_\_ of the Second German Empire in 1871.

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Two leaders of Italian unification were
  - A. Bismarck and William I.
  - B. Austria and Venice.
  - C. Louis-Napoleon and the Papal States.
  - D. Cavour and Garibaldi.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Great Britain experienced stability partly because it
  - A. gave the Industrial middle class the vote.
  - B. gave women the vote.
  - C. built up the British navy.
  - D. expanded railroads.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. When Louis-Napoleon assumed the title of Napoleon III, Emperor of France, he
  - A. declared war against Great Britain.
  - B. expanded the freedoms of all citizens of France.
  - C. controlled the armed forces, police, and civil service.
  - D. formed a shared empire with Hungary.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Hungary and Austria shared the same
  - A. constitution.
  - B. legislature.
  - C. monarch.
  - D. capital city.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Federalists and Republicans disagreed about
  - A. how much power the federal government should have.
  - B. the Emancipation Proclamation.
  - C. the Confederate States of America.
  - D. the War of 1812.

# Lesson Quiz 23-4

**networks**

## Industrialization and Nationalism

**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item with the correct statement below.

- |  |                                |
|--|--------------------------------|
| _____ 1. Spanish and Portuguese officials who resided temporarily in Latin America | <b>A.</b> caudillos            |
| _____ 2. guarantee by the United States to protect Latin America from Europe       | <b>B.</b> Toussaint-Louverture |
| _____ 3. strong leaders of the newly formed Latin American republics               | <b>C.</b> <i>peninsulares</i>  |
| _____ 4. leader of slave revolt in Haiti   | <b>D.</b> Benito Juárez        |
| _____ 5. Mexican reform leader   | <b>E.</b> Monroe Doctrine      |

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Revolutionary leaders in Latin America were inspired by
- A.** the American Revolution.
  - B.** writings of the *peninsulares*.
  - C.** the military power of the caudillos.
  - D.** the economic strength of Spain and Portugal.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Jose de San Martín and Simón Bolívar led South American independence movements against
- A.** Mexico.
  - B.** Portugal.
  - C.** the United States.
  - D.** Spain.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The new republican governments in Latin America struggled because
- A.** the United States intervened.
  - B.** their cash crops failed.
  - C.** they had no experience with self-rule.
  - D.** monarchies in Europe intervened.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Spanish and Portuguese colonial empires were weakened when
- A.** the *peninsulares* lost interest in ruling.
  - B.** the British established new trade routes.
  - C.** colonial leaders misused their authority.
  - D.** Napoleon overthrew their monarchies in Europe.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Because they devoted their economies to exporting cash crops, Latin American countries
- A.** were unable to develop strong militaries.
  - B.** were dependent upon foreigners for manufactured goods.
  - C.** could not follow through with land reform.
  - D.** relied on the British navy for transport and protection.

# Lesson Quiz 23-5

**networks**

## Industrialization and Nationalism

**DIRECTIONS: True/False** Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Romanticism emphasized using feelings and emotions over reason.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The theory of organic evolution states that organisms evolved from complex to simpler organisms.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Darwin's theory of natural selection states that some organisms are more adaptable to their environment than other organisms.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. In the nineteenth century, the growing confidence in science strengthened people's religious faith.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Realists looked to the past, especially medieval times, for inspiration.

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Louis Pasteur proposed
- A. the concept of atomic weight.                      C. a theory of electricity.  
B. the germ theory of disease.                      D. that Darwin be excommunicated.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The Industrial Revolution increased people's interest in
- A. feelings and emotions.  
B. theories of business management.  
C. the price of goods.  
D. scientific research.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Romantic painters aimed to
- A. mirror the artist's imagination.  
B. re-create nature.  
C. meet the highest standards of the *Ecole des Beaux-Arts*.  
D. focus on the deplorable conditions of the urban poor.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The realist novels of Flaubert and Dickens
- A. portrayed the world by using the author's emotions and imagination.  
B. criticized aspects of nineteenth-century life.  
C. argued for "survival of the fittest."  
D. condemned Darwin as "godless."
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Why did the nineteenth century become more secular?
- A. People looked increasingly to science for answers rather than to faith.  
B. People believed in progress as demonstrated by the Industrial Revolution.  
C. People lost faith in the ideals of romanticism.  
D. Scientific discoveries led to stronger religious beliefs.