

HI 102
Online Quiz
Chapters 20 & 21

1. Which of the following did not play a crucial role in making Britain the site of the first Industrial Revolution?
 - a. Over ninety-five percent of the population was literate.
 - b. A surplus of food gave its people extra buying power to purchase manufactured products.
 - c. Its increased population served as a labor source for the nation's new factories.
 - d. British manufactures were willing to accept and seek new methods of manufacturing.
 - e. Britain had, and was able to improve upon, an already adequate transport system.

2. The steam engine was developed/improved by
 - a. Edmund Cartwright.
 - b. James Hargreaves.
 - c. Henry Cort.
 - d. James Watt.
 - e. Hans Krieger.

3. Continental European industrialization
 - a. started a full generation before it did in England.
 - b. began in Belgium, France, and the German states.
 - c. didn't gain momentum until the 1890s in France.
 - d. was centered in northwestern Piedmont until 1815.
 - e. was initiated by Bismarck, Napoleon III, and Friedrich and Hans Engels.

4. All of the following were advantages of using children for labor EXCEPT:
 - a. children were accustomed to working as part of the family household unit.
 - b. children had a delicate touch in working as cotton spinners.
 - c. children were more educated after the requirement of mandatory education.
 - d. children could be paid considerably less than adults.
 - e. children were easier to train for factory work.

5. The following industry mechanized very early and was the first to successfully do so:
 - a. Railroads
 - b. Shipping
 - c. Munitions
 - d. Textiles

6. Ireland's population was reduced by roughly 3 million in the Irish Famine? What happened to those people?

- a. Roughly 3 million people died in the Irish Famine
- b. Roughly 3 million people emigrated from Ireland in the Irish Famine
- c. Roughly 1 million died and 2 million emigrated during the Irish Famine
- d. Nothing; census records are simply incomplete from those years

7. This act brought an end to the employment of children under nine years of age in Great Britain.

- a. the Child Exploitation Act of 1830.
- b. the Factory Act of 1833
- c. Brighton's Fair Labour policy.
- d. the Uniform Working Hours Act.
- e. the Compassion Act of 1837.

8. The Congress of Vienna in 1815

- a. was attended by representatives of France, Britain, Italy, and the United States.
- b. operated in accord with the principles of liberalism.
- c. agreed to meet periodically to take steps to maintain Europe's peace and stability.
- d. created the Concert of Europe, an interchange of musicians who presented a series of performances, with concerts given in a different capital each year.
- e. was dominated by Camillo di Cavour.

9. The liberators of Venezuela and Argentina, respectively, were

- a. Simón Bolívar and José de San Martín.
- b. Augustín de Iturbide and Toussaint Prado.
- c. José de San Martín and Alfonso Stroessner.
- d. Santa Ana and Toussaint L'Ouverture.
- e. Benito Juárez and Vicente Rojas.

10. The British cotton manufacturer Robert Owens sought to:

- a. reduce the number of women working in factories.
- b. establish a socialist utopian working environment.
- c. establish an eight-hour work day for all workers.
- d. place a high tariff on imports in order to increase the profits of industrialists.
- e. prohibit the construction of factories within city limits.

11. Which of the following statements is not true about the revolutions of 1848 in Europe?
- a. The overthrow of the tsar in Moscow initiated the series of upheavals.
 - b. After uprisings in Budapest, Prague, and Vienna, Metternich had to flee Austria.
 - c. In France, Louis-Philippe was forced to abdicate.
 - d. The Austrians needed the help of the Russians to put down the Hungarian revolution.
 - e. All of the revolts in Italy failed.
12. Which of the following is not an example of Romanticism?
- a. Gustave Courbet's *The Stonebreaker*
 - b. Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein*
 - c. Edgar Allan Poe's "The Fall of the House of Usher"
 - d. Caspar David Friedrich's *Man and Woman Gazing at the Moon*
 - e. Eugene Delacroix's *Women of Algiers*
13. The London Metropolitan Police are known as "Bobbies" because
- a. the way their hats bob up and down when marching.
 - b. the law creating the police organization was introduced by Sir Robert Peel.
 - c. the first headquarters was located in a former bobbin factory
 - d. the original motto of the force was "Befriend, Observe and Bring to justice"
14. Ludwig van Beethoven's Ninth Symphony is considered an expression of Romanticism because it
- a. uses the hymn "Joyful, Joyful, we adore Thee" in the final movement
 - b. contains a very wide range of emotional musical elements of composition.
 - c. was sub-titled "the Eroica"
 - d. was the archetype which established the genre of choral symphony