

1. _____ The Agricultural Revolution of the 17th and 18th centuries was most motivated by...?
 - A. the desire to meet military supply needs led governments to promote innovation.
 - B. rising grain prices, spurred largely by population growth, encouraged innovation.
 - C. peasants seeking greater economic prosperity took it upon themselves to initiate innovation.
 - D. the desire to commercialize agriculture drove agricultural innovation.
 - E. the church believed innovation would promote equality among the social classes.
2. The drive to improve agricultural production began during the 16th century in which part of Europe? _____
3. He was the first to experiment with the use of iron plows and seed drills? _____
4. He introduced the practice of crop rotation to European agriculture? _____
5. Intending to use land more rationally and to achieve greater commercial profits, by the second-half of the eighteenth century, English landowners had begun to abandon the open-field method of farming by consolidating their lands through the fencing of common lands, the reclamation of previously untilled waste, and the transformation of strips into block fields. This dramatic change would be known in history as the _____ movement.
6. _____ The labor force for the British Industrial Revolution emerged primarily as a result of...
 - A. the movement mentioned in the previous question.
 - B. the population explosion.
7. _____ Sustained population expansion occurred across the European continent at a tremendous rate during the eighteenth century for all of the following reasons **EXCEPT**?
 - A. expanding grain production.
 - B. a rise in the death rate.
 - C. cultivation of the potato.
 - D. fewer wars and epidemics.
 - E. improved hygiene and sanitation.
8. _____ The population explosion did all of the following **EXCEPT**?
 - A. created new demand for food, goods, jobs, and services.
 - B. forced the revision of traditional modes of production.
 - C. encouraged migration to the countryside.
 - D. increased political and social discontentment.
9. _____ Which of the following was most directly responsible for fueling the Industrial Revolution?
 - A. the establishment of overseas colonies by European nation-states.
 - B. increased agricultural production as a result of the innovations of the Agricultural Revolution.
 - C. the need to provide everyday consumer goods for Europe's expanding population.
 - D. the innate human desire to invent and innovate.
10. _____ The Industrial Revolution, which began in Britain, did all of the following **EXCEPT**:
 - A. made possible the production of more goods and services than ever before in human history.
 - B. raised the standard of living and overcame poverty in Europe.
 - C. gave human beings greater control over the forces of nature than they had ever known before.
 - D. became the economic equivalent of political events in France.
 - E. caused new and unanticipated problems with the environment.
11. It would not be until the late-eighteenth century that _____ perfected the steam engine, allowing it to power the machines of the textile machinery, and allowing factories be moved away from sources of water power and located in or near existing urban centers; making possible the combination of urbanization and industrialization.
12. _____ & _____ Tensions which arose between the nobles and the middle-class during the eighteenth century normally involved issues of...
 - A. religion
 - B. taxation
 - C. international relations
 - D. political influence
 - E. class values
13. _____ Which of the following statements about British industrial leadership during the 19th century is **TRUE**?
 - A. The British textile industry was dependent on the labor of American slaves.
 - B. The Latin American wars of independence closed the markets of South America to British goods.
 - C. Britain was Europe's only industrialized region during the nineteenth century.
 - D. The coalfields of the Ruhr and Saar basins met the majority of Britain's coal needs.
14. _____ Improvements in transportation - by way of railroads, canals, and better roads - changed society...
 - A. by allowing people to leave the place of their birth more easily than ever before.
 - B. by allowing cheaper and more rapid transportation of raw materials.
 - C. by providing better access to markets for finished goods.
 - D. by encouraging more industrialization.
 - E. in all of the above ways.
15. _____ "*Proletarianization*" of the workforce indicates all of the following **EXCEPT**?
 - A. the entry of workers into a wage economy.
 - B. their gradual loss of control over their own trades.
 - C. their submission to various kinds of factory discipline.
 - D. their gradual loss of significant ownership of the means of production.
 - E. the simultaneous transformation of labor for factory workers and urban artisans.