

TE&IP Ch 21-22

Chapter 21

1. The Enlightenment was the intellectual movement in which

- a. the methods and questions of the Scientific Revolution were applied to human society. (pg. 602)
 - b. the methods and questions of the Confucian examination system were applied to society.
 - c. the methods and ideology of the Protestant Reformation were applied to society.
 - d. the ideas of the Renaissance were applied to society.
 - e. the ideas of the absolutist rulers were applied to society.
- John Locke would have argued that people have the right to rebellion

2. One of Rousseau's most radical ideas was the government

- a. could not impose unwanted taxes.
- b. authority rested on the consent of the governed. (pg. 603)
- c. had to respond to calls for reform.
- d. was responsible for controlling business.
- e. should be abolished.

3. The goals of monarchs such as Catherine the Great of Russia and Fredrick the Great of Prussia in supporting the Enlightenment were

- a. they protected religious institutions from new ideas.
- b. expansion of royal authority over localism, religious institutions , and the nobility. (pg. 603)
- c. they firmly reinforced the rights of feudal lords.
- d. they secured the social order in favor of the nobility.
- e. they favored a monopoly on joint-stock companies.

4. The French Revolution

- a. did not create an enduring form of representative democracy. (pg. 610)
- b. did not undermine the traditional monarchy.
- c. did not undermine the power of the Catholic Church.
- d. was a bloodless revolution.
- e. inspired the American Revolution.

5. As a result of the French Revolution, King Louis XVI was

- a. restored.
- b. elected.
- c. beheaded. (pg. 614)
- d. deported.
- e. enriched.

6. The system of social organization in France would have placed the high-ranking church members in

a. the first estate. (pg. 610)

b. the second estate.

c. the third estate.

d. clergy were not governed by secular legal classifications.

e. none of these.

- The second estate were the nobles and the third estate were everyone else, including the poor.

7. In 1787, King Louis XVI called a meeting of the Estates General, the French national legislature, because

- a. only it could control the violent peasantry.
- b. the French elite would not consent to new taxes. (pg 612)
- c. he needed it's consent to impose martial law.
- d. he wanted to demonstrate the power of the throne.
- e. he wanted their support for the manumission of slaves.

8. The Tennis Court Oath was

- a. the declaration by the Third Estate that they would not convene again without a constitution. (pg. 612)
- b. a ceremony on a tennis court in which Louis XVI required his nobility to swear the oaths of allegiance to the Second Estate.
- c. taken by Jacobins on the tennis court at Versailles after deposing the king.
- d. where Napoleon was sworn in as head consulate in 1801.
- e. an investiture of the Freemasons.

9. In response to economic depression, hunger and high bread prices on July 14, 1789, a Parisian crowd

a. burned the palace at Versailles.

b. attacked the Bastille Castle. (pg. 612)

c. petitioned to have Joan of Arc made a saint.

d. protested the building of Fontainebleau.

e. took the king and queen hostage.

- The Declaration of the Rights of Man was the French version of the Declaration of independence.

10. The Region of Terror

- a. made a new calendar without Sundays. (pg. 614)
 - b. abolished clocks as symbols of the repressive industrial element of society .
 - c. killed hundreds of cats in Paris.
 - d. mutilated many nobles.
 - e. all of these.
- The Reign of Terror resulted in the deaths of about 40,000 and the imprisonment of about 300,000.
 - The end of the Reign of Terror came in 1794 when Robespierre was arrested and guillotined by conservatives in the Convention.

11. Napoleon's invasion of _____ in July of 1812 led to his decline.

a. Scotland.

b. Finland.

c. Greece.

d. Afghanistan.

e. Russia. (pg. 618)

- Napoleon was eventually kicked out of France and exiled to Elba in April of 1814.

12. After his escape from Elba, Napoleon was defeated in June of 1815 at the battle of

a. Waterloo. (pg.618)

b. the Bulge.

c. Britain.

d. Scappa Flow.

e. Stalingrad.

- He was then exiled a second time in August of 1815 to the Island of St. Helena in the South Pacific where he lived out his life.

13. The Congress of Vienna was

- a. a meeting of delegates from Britain, Austria, Russia, and other European countries to restore order in post-Napoleonic Europe. (pg.621)
- b. a meeting held to determine where Napoleon should be exiled.
- c. where Napoleon had his court when he took over most Europe.
- d. where the exiled monarchs of Europe during Napoleon's reign plotted to overthrow him.
- e. where the pan-European constitution was signed in 1848.

14. In 1830, Greece won its independence from the

- a. Ottoman Empire. (pg.622)
- b. British Empire.
- c. Russian Empire.
- d. French Empire.
- e. Byzantine Empire.

Chapter 22

15. The most profitable item in international trade in the 18th century was

a. the potato. (pg. 630)

b. wheat .

c. rice.

d. the soybean.

e. the tomato.

- The agricultural revolution resulted in a large class of landless farm laborers, European population growth, better livestock and crop rotation.

16. Britain's social structure is described as being "more fluid" than the rest of Europe because

- a. they had a reformed national church.
- b. it had a less powerful aristocracy. (pg. 633)
- c. it did not have the three estate system of France.
- d. it had a highly regimented government bureaucracy.
- e. it had a lot of rivers.

17. New forms of energy were important for industrialization, such as

- a. horse power.
- b. wind and water energy.
- c. the steam engine and electricity hydroelectric power. (pg. 634)
- d. gas turbine engines.

18. Among the new inventions developed to weave cotton textiles was

- a. the steam engine.
- b. the spinning jenny and the water frame. (pg. 636)
- c. the power loom and the thread “genie.”
- d. the fulling press and the iron “foot.”
- e. the rotary weaving engine.

19. Mechanization offered two major advantages:

- a. increased job opportunities for labor forces, and higher wages than cottage industry.
- b. urbanization and increased social mobility.
- c. increased productivity for the manufacture and lower prices for consumers. (pg. 636)
- d. increased trade opportunities globally, and increased leisure time for middle classes.
- e. increased work opportunities for women and improved economic opportunities for families.

20. The most revolutionary invention of the Industrial Revolution was James Watt's

- a. cotton gin.
 - b. steam engine. (pg. 638)
 - c. saddle.
 - d. bicycle.
 - e. light bulb.
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- The U.S. was the first country to create commercially viable steamships.

21. In continental Europe, industries such as iron, construction, and machinery were greatly stimulated by

- a. railroads. (pg. 639-640)
- b. the Crimean War.
- c. the use of slave labor.
- d. the increase in literacy.
- e. American banking advances

22. The invention that revolutionized communication during the Industrial Revolution was

- a. the phonograph.
- b. radar.
- c. the electric telegraph. (pg. 640)
- d. the battery.
- e. the telephone.

23. Urbanization had the greatest impact on

- a. the elite, who came to the cities to attend fashionable events.
 - b. the bourgeoisie, who developed a professional class.
 - c. the factory owners, who came to the cities to keep an eye on their businesses.
 - d. the poor, who came to the city from rural areas for work. (pg. 641)
 - e. children, who attended schools in cities.
- Most poor urbanites lived in factory-owned apartment buildings.

24. Women typically earned

- a. as much as men.
 - b. one-third to one-half as much as men. (pg. 644)
 - c. 10 percent of what men made.
 - d. twice as much as men.
 - e. nothing, as their service was “tenure” service to the owner.
- Married women worked if their husbands were unable to support their families.

25. The cotton boom enriched planters as well as manufactures and

- a. led to the decline of American slavery.
- b. encouraged the growth of a domestic textile industry in India.
- c. made many sharecroppers rich.
- d. created a high demand for mulch.
- e. created a high demand for slave. (pg. 645)

26. In *The Wealth of Nations*, Adam Smith proposes that the government should

- a. not interfere in business. (pg. 646)
 - b. carefully regulate business.
 - c. leave business alone, except for enacting protective tariffs.
 - d. protect workers.
 - e. carefully allocate resources to ensure their best possible use.
- Smith's argument challenged the prevailing economic model of time known as mercantilism.
 - Mercantilism...

27. The Factory Act of 1833

- a. prohibited textile mills from employing workers under the age of nine. (pg.647)
- b. increased wages for all workers of Great Britain and Scotland.
- c. granted women equal pay for equal work.
- d. created separate guilds for male and female workers.
- e. enacted safety laws.

28. Industrialization changed China's relationship with the West because

- a. China's industrialization put it on an equal footing with the West.
- b. industrialization caused Chinese and Western workers to unite.
- c. European steam-powered gunboats humiliated China's military. (pg.649)
- d. European nations "shared the wealth" with china.
- e. Europe demanded massive Chinese immigration for factory work.