

THIS IS GLOBAL REGENTS REVIEW PACKET NUMBER FOURTEEN

This packet has been published even though it is still under construction. Consider this a rough draft. It does not include notes that summarize each topic of study. Although it is incomplete, it is still an excellent study tool.

THE TOPICS OF STUDY IN THIS PACKET ARE:

- **THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION**
- **KARL MARX – COMMUNISM VS. LAISSEZ FAIRE CAPITALISM**
- **THE IRISH POTATO FAMINE OF THE 1840s**

THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

The breakdown of traditions, increased levels of pollution, and the expansion of slums are negative aspects of

- (1) militarism
- (2) collectivization
- (3) pogroms
- (4) urbanization**

807-22

Base your answer to the following question on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

. . . The factory owners did not have the power to compel anybody to take a factory job. They could only hire people who were ready to work for the wages offered to them. Low as these wage rates were, they were nonetheless much more than these paupers could earn in any other field open to them. It is a distortion of facts to say that the factories carried off the housewives from the nurseries and the kitchens and the children from their play. These women had nothing to cook with and [nothing] to feed their children. These children were destitute [poor] and starving. Their only refuge was the factory. It saved them, in the strict sense of the term, from death by starvation. . . . — Ludwig von Mises, *Human Action, A Treatise on Economics*, Yale University Press

Which statement summarizes the theme of this passage?

- (1) Factory owners created increased hardships.
- (2) Factory owners preferred to use child laborers.
- (3) The factory system allowed people to earn money.**
- (4) The factory system created new social classes.

807-24

A major reason the Industrial Revolution began in England was that England possessed

(1) a smooth coastline

(2) abundant coal and iron resources

(3) many waterfalls

(4) numerous mountain ranges

607-20

In England, which circumstance was a result of the other three?

(1) availability of labor

(2) abundance of coal and iron

(3) waterpower from many rivers

(4) start of the Industrial Revolution

107-19

During the 1800s, reform legislation passed in Great Britain, France, and Germany led to

(1) formation of zaibatsu, greater equality for men, and establishment of a banking system

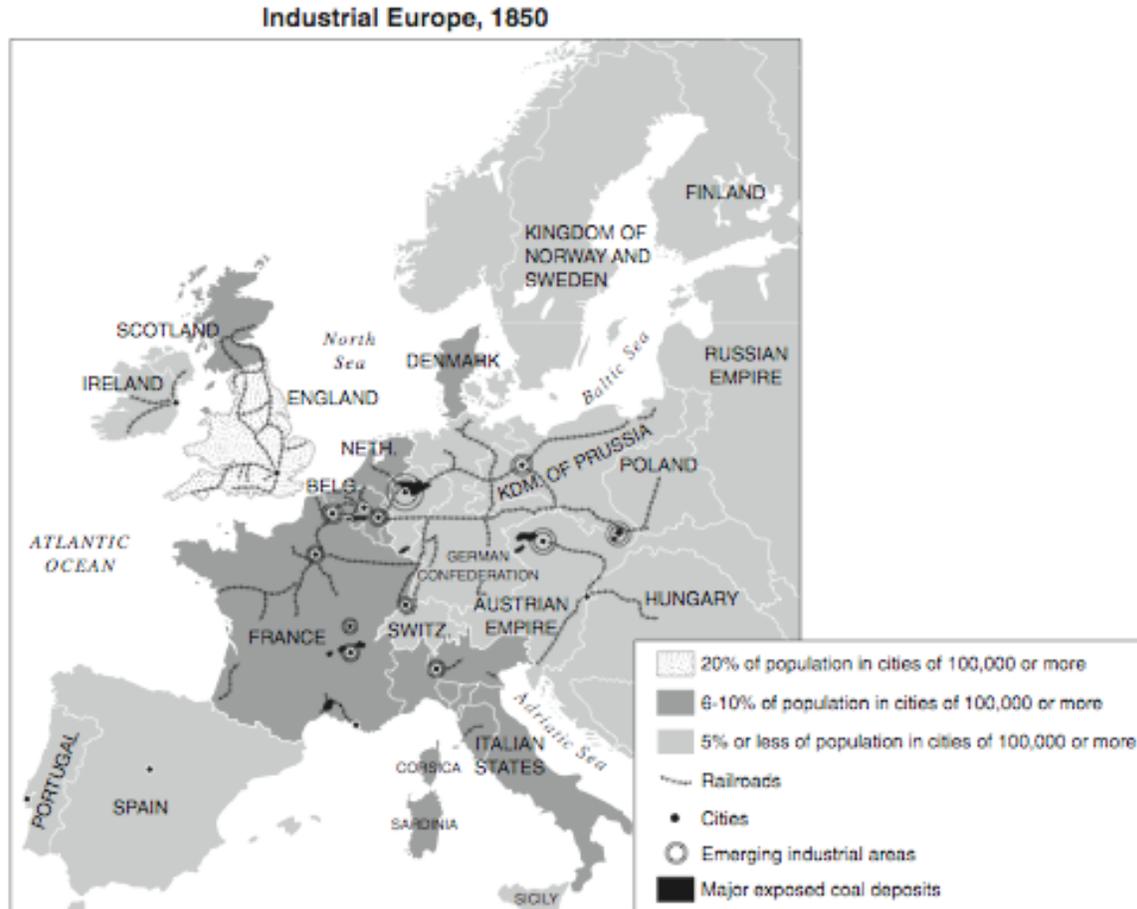
(2) legalizing trade unions, setting minimum wages, and limiting child labor

(3) government-owned factories, establishment of five-year plans, and limits placed on immigration

(4) bans on overseas trade, mandatory military service, and universal suffrage for women

106-26

Base your answer to the following question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Bentley and Ziegler, *Traditions and Encounters: A Global Perspective on the Past*, McGraw-Hill, 2003 (adapted)

Which concept is most closely associated with the pattern of population distribution in England shown on this map?

(1) urbanization

(2) colonization

(3) collectivization

(4) globalization

106-27

The Commercial Revolution helped lead to the Industrial Revolution because during the Commercial Revolution

(1) the barter system was instituted

(2) new forms of business were developed

(3) socialism was introduced to Europe

(4) subsistence agriculture was promoted

605-11

Base your answer to the following question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Beers, *World History: Patterns of Civilization*, 1983 (adapted)

Which conclusion is best supported by the information on the map?

(1) England's natural resources led to the growth of industrial cities.

(2) In 1830, England had an unfavorable balance of trade.

(3) Great Britain's prosperity unified the people.

(4) People emigrated from Great Britain because of pollution.

605-24

“ . . . A place more destitute of all interesting objects than Manchester, it is not easy to conceive. In size and population it is the second city in the kingdom, containing above fourscore thousand [80,000] inhabitants. Imagine this multitude crowded together in narrow streets, the houses all built of brick and blackened with smoke; frequent buildings among them as large as convents, without their antiquity, without their beauty, without their holiness; where you hear from within, as you pass along, the everlasting din of machinery; and where when the bell rings it is to call wretches to their work instead of their prayers, . . . ” – Robert J. Southey, *Letters from England*, 1807

The conditions described in this passage occurred during the

(1) Age of Discovery

(2) Renaissance

(3) Industrial Revolution

(4) Green Revolution

605-45

Base your answer to the following question on the statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Statement A: We worked in a place that was noisy and dangerous. We did the same work over and over again. Many workers, often children, lost fingers, limbs, and even their lives.

Statement B: Government should not interfere in business. To do so would disrupt the balance of supply and demand.

Statement C: Government has a duty to interfere in order to best provide its people with a happy and safe life.

Statement D: Advances in agricultural techniques and practices resulted in an increased supply of food and raw materials, causing a movement of the farmers from the countryside to the city.

All of these statements describe events or viewpoints that relate to the

(1) Protestant Reformation

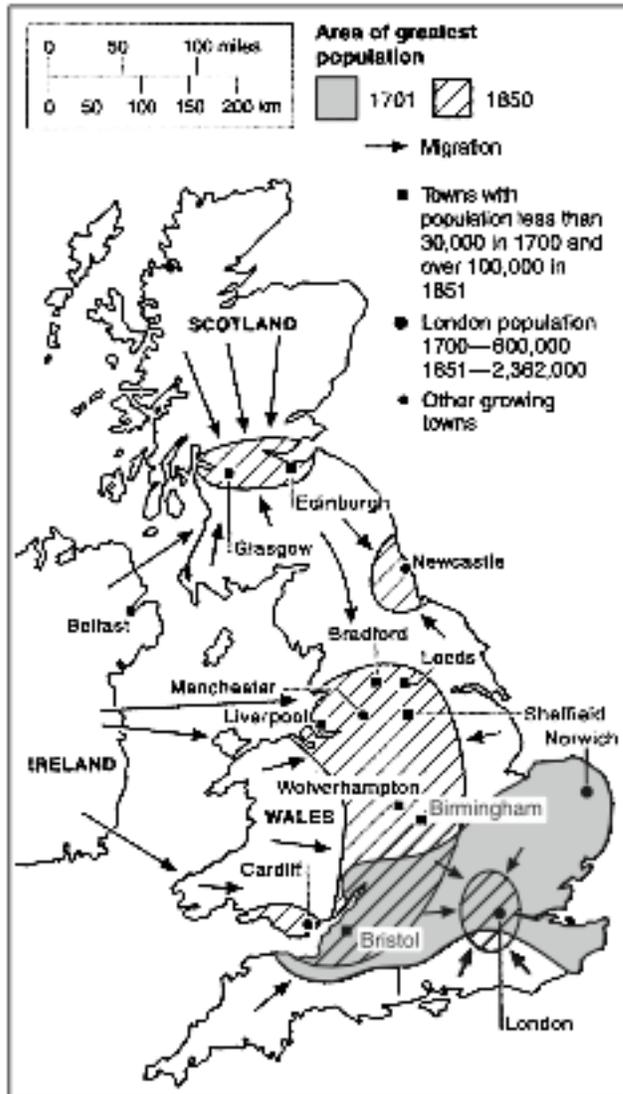
(2) Commercial Revolution

(3) Industrial Revolution

(4) Berlin Conference

105-22

Base your answer to the following question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: *World History on File*, 1999

Which conclusion about Great Britain's population between 1701 and 1850 is best supported by this map?

- (1) Political unrest caused rural people to move to the towns.
- (2) Many people moved from the London area to the area around Liverpool and Birmingham.
- (3) The size of most urban areas decreased.
- (4) The population of some cities and towns increased dramatically.**

Which headline would most likely have appeared in a pamphlet during the Industrial Revolution?

- (1) "Michelangelo Completes Sistine Chapel"
 - (2) "Karl Marx Attacks Capitalism"**
 - (3) "Martin Luther Speaks Out Against Sale of Indulgences"
 - (4) "John Locke Calls for the People to Choose the King"
- 804-46

Which event had the greatest influence on the development of laissez-faire capitalism?

- (1) fall of the Roman Empire
 - (2) invention of the printing press
 - (3) Industrial Revolution**
 - (4) Green Revolution
- 604-28

In the late 1800s, one response of workers in England to unsafe working conditions was to

- (1) take control of the government
 - (2) return to farming
 - (3) set minimum wages
 - (4) form labor unions**
- 604-29

Base your answer to the following question on the chart below and on your knowledge of social studies.

**Population of Selected British Cities
1801–1891**

Town	1801	1861	1891
Birmingham	74,000	296,000	523,000
Leeds	53,000	207,000	429,000
Liverpool	80,000	444,000	704,000
Manchester	90,000	339,000	645,000

Source: B.R. Mitchell, *International Historical Statistics: Europe, 1750–1988*, Stockton Press, Third Edition (adapted)

Which event caused this population shift in Great Britain?

- (1) the bubonic plague
 - (2) emigration to the Americas
 - (3) the Industrial Revolution**
 - (4) rebellions in Ireland
- 104-26

A long-term result of the Industrial Revolution in Europe was

- (1) an increase in the number of small farms
- (2) a decline in international trade
- (3) a general rise in the standard of living**
- (4) a strengthening of the economic power of the nobility

803-19

During the 19th century, industrialization in Great Britain differed from industrialization in Japan mainly because Great Britain

- (1) had greater deposits of natural resources
- (2) encountered government resistance to economic growth
- (3) used isolationism to increase its economic power
- (4) duplicated the factory systems used in China

803-46

Base your answer to the following question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

World Levels of Per Capita Income



Source: James Killoran et al., *The Key to Understanding Global History*, Jarrett Publishing Co., 1998 (adapted)

During the 1800s, which description would have applied to most of those areas shown on the map with a per capita income of up to \$1,000?

- (1) leading industrial powers
- (2) colonies of western European powers
- (3) countries of eastern Europe
- (4) countries with democratic governments

803-49

Base your answers to the following two questions on the quotations below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Quotation 1:

“The Humble ADDRESS and PETITION of Thousands, who labor in the Cloth Manufactory. SHEWETH, That the Scribbling-Machines have thrown thousands of your petitioners out of employ, whereby they are brought into great distress, and are not able to procure a maintenance for their families, and deprived them of the opportunity of bringing up their children to labour: We have therefore to request, that prejudice and self-interest may be laid aside, and that you may pay that attention to the following facts, which the nature of the case requires. . . .” – *Leeds Woollen Workers Petition*, 1786

Quotation 2:

“In the Manufacture of Woollens, the Scribbling Mill, the Spinning Frame, and the Fly Shuttle, have reduced manual Labour nearly One third, and each of them at its – first Introduction carried an Alarm to the Work People, yet each has contributed to advance the Wages and to increase the Trade, so that if an Attempt was now made to deprive us of the Use of them, there is no Doubt, but every Person engaged in the Business, would exert himself to defend them. . . .” – *Letter from Leeds Cloth Merchants*, 1791

These quotations reveal different viewpoints associated with

- (1) the development of nationalism
- (2) the Bolshevik Revolution
- (3) Social Darwinism

(4) the Industrial Revolution

603-24

Quotation 1 describes the situation in terms of

- (1) worker-management cooperation
- (2) technological unemployment**
- (3) opportunities for unionism
- (4) positive change

603-25

“Famine seems to be the last, the most dreadful resource of nature. The power of population is so superior to the power in the earth to provide subsistence for man, that premature death must in some shape or other visit the human race. . . .” –Thomas Malthus, “Essay on Population,” 1798

This prediction proved to be wrong in part because of increases in

- (1) ethnic cleansing
- (2) farm productivity**
- (3) the number of wars
- (4) the number of droughts

103-27

Base your answers to the following two questions on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

“It was a town of red brick, or of brick that would have been red if the smoke and ashes had allowed it; but as matters stood it was a town of unnatural red and black like the painted face of a savage. It was a town of machinery and tall chimneys, out of which interminable serpents of smoke trailed themselves for ever and ever, and never got uncoiled. It had a black canal in it, and a river that ran purple with ill- smelling dye. . . .”
– Charles Dickens, *Hard Times*

The author of this passage is describing conditions caused by the

- (1) Commercial Revolution
 - (2) French Revolution
 - (3) Industrial Revolution**
 - (4) Scientific Revolution
- 103-28

Which problem is the subject of this passage?

- (1) economic inequality
 - (2) urban pollution**
 - (3) lack of child labor laws
 - (4) poor transportation systems
- 103-29

“. . . They [the Communists] openly declare that their ends can be attained [achieved] only by the forcible overthrow of all existing social conditions. Let the ruling classes tremble at a Communist revolution. The proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win. Working men of all countries, unite!” – Friederich Engels and Karl Marx, *Communist Manifesto*, 1848

These views, expressed by Engels and Marx, were developed in reaction to the

- (1) unification of Germany
 - (2) Commercial Revolution
 - (3) Congress of Vienna
 - (4) Industrial Revolution**
- 802-20

“I don’t know how old I am. . . . I began to work when I was about 9. I first worked for a man who used to hit me with a belt. . . . I used to sleep in the pits that had no more coal in them; I used to eat whatever I could get; I ate for a long time the candles that I found in the pits. . . .” — E. Royston Pike adapted from *Hard Times, Human Documents of the Industrial Revolution*

What was one thing that happened in response to the conditions described in this passage?

(1) Marx wrote The Communist Manifesto

(2) Garibaldi organized the Red Shirts

(3) Charles Darwin developed *The Origin of the Species*

(4) Atatürk joined the Young Turks

602-30

The needs of the Industrial Revolution in 19th-century Europe greatly contributed to the

(1) growth of overseas empires

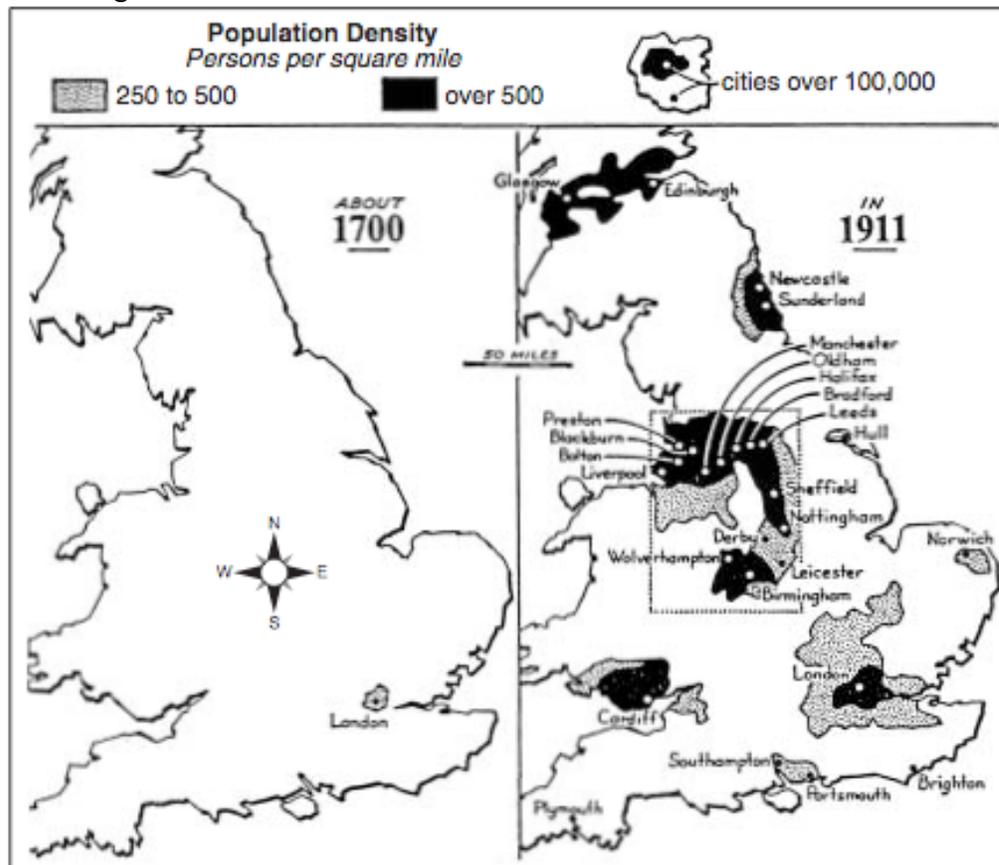
(2) beginning of the triangular trade

(3) development of international peacekeeping organizations

(4) promotion of political and economic equality in Asia and Africa

102-27

Base your answers to the following two questions on the maps below and on your knowledge of social studies.



What is the best title for these maps of Great Britain?

- (1) Declining Urbanization in England
- (2) England During the Scientific Revolution
- (3) Impact of the Industrial Revolution on England**
- (4) Growth of the City of London

801-19

Which statement can be made based on a review of these maps?

- (1) England had only one major city in 1911.
- (2) By 1911, few English cities had more than 100,000 inhabitants.
- (3) Most of England's population was located near the southern coast in 1911.
- (4) By 1911, England's major urban population was centered northwest of London.**

801-20

- Europeans sought new markets for their goods.
- Many Europeans migrated to the cities in search of jobs.
- European middle class gained political power.

What was the major cause of these changes in Europe?

- (1) Industrial Revolution**
- (2) rise of feudalism
- (3) Congress of Vienna
- (4) French Revolution

800-16

KARL MARX – COMMUNISM VS. LAISSEZ FAIRE CAPITALISM

Karl Marx predicted that laissez-faire capitalism would result in

- (1) a return to manorialism
- (2) a revolution led by the proletariat**
- (3) fewer government regulations
- (4) an equal distribution of wealth and income

108-25

One way in which Ho Chi Minh, Fidel Castro, and Kim Jong Il are similar is that each

- (1) set up democratic governments
- (2) used Marxist political principles**
- (3) overthrew a ruling monarch
- (4) promoted Confucian principles

807-39

Base your answers to the following two questions on the speakers' statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Speaker A: Government should not interfere in relations between workers and business owners.

Speaker B: The workers will rise up and overthrow the privileged class.

Speaker C: Private property will cease to exist. The people will own the means of production.

Speaker D: A favorable balance of trade should be maintained by the use of tariffs.

Which two speakers represent Karl Marx's ideas of communism?

- (1) A and B
- (2) B and C**
- (3) B and D
- (4) C and D

806-26

Which speaker is referring to laissez-faire capitalism?

- (1) A**
- (2) B
- (3) C
- (4) D

806-27

Under communism in the former Soviet Union, people were required to

- (1) reject modern technology
- (2) limit the size of their families
- (3) honor their ancestors and religious traditions
- (4) put the interests of the state before individual**

606-30

Base your answer to the following question on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

. . . The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles. Freeman and slave, patrician [a person of high birth] and plebeian [common person], lord and serf, guildmaster and journeyman, in a word, oppressor and oppressed, stood in constant opposition to one another, carried on an uninterrupted, now hidden, now open fight, a fight that each time ended, either in a revolutionary reconstitution of society at large, or in the common ruin of the contending [competing] classes. . . .

This passage expresses the ideas of

- (1) Napoleon Bonaparte
- (2) Karl Marx**
- (3) Adolf Hitler
- (4) Benito Mussolini

606-46

Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels encouraged workers to improve their lives by

- (1) electing union representatives
- (2) participating in local government
- (3) overthrowing the capitalist system**
- (4) demanding pensions and disability insurance

106-28

Which leader based his rule on the ideas of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels?

- (1) Neville Chamberlain
- (2) Vladimir Lenin**
- (3) Adolf Hitler
- (4) Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai-shek)

805-29

Laissez-faire economists of the 19th century argued that

- (1) the government should regulate the economy and foreign trade
- (2) individuals should be allowed to pursue their self-interest in a free market**
- (3) governments should develop a state-run banking system to prevent instability
- (4) anarchy would result if universal male suffrage was granted

605-23

Where did Karl Marx predict a revolution of the proletariat would occur first?

(1) industrial Europe

(2) independent Latin America

(3) colonial Africa

(4) agricultural Russia

605-25

Which two major ideas are contained in the writings of Karl Marx?

(1) survival of the fittest and natural selection

(2) class struggle and revolutionary change

(3) separation of powers and checks and balances

(4) monotheism and religious tolerance ‘ethical’”

105-26

The terms cottage industries, mercantilism, guilds, and **laissez-faire** are most closely associated with

(1) political systems

(2) social systems

(3) economic systems

(4) belief systems

105-43

“ . . . The replacement of the bourgeois by the proletarian state is impossible without a violent revolution. The abolition of the proletarian state, i.e., of all states, is only possible through ‘withering away.’ . . .” – V.I.Lenin, *State and Revolution*, 1917

This quotation is associated with the principles of

(1) imperialism

(2) capitalism

(3) communism

(4) militarism

804-25

Which headline would most likely have appeared in a pamphlet during the Industrial Revolution?

(1) “Michelangelo Completes Sistine Chapel”

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(3) “Martin Luther Speaks Out Against Sale of Indulgences”

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804-46

Which event had the greatest influence on the development of laissez-faire capitalism?

- (1) fall of the Roman Empire
- (2) invention of the printing press
- (3) Industrial Revolution**
- (4) Green Revolution

604-28

The political ideas of Ho Chi Minh, Fidel Castro, and Pol Pot were strongly influenced by the writings of

- (1) Confucius
- (2) Mohandas Gandhi
- (3) Desmond Tutu
- (4) Karl Marx**

604-38

Laissez-faire capitalism as attributed to Adam Smith called for

- (1) heavy taxation of manufacturers
- (2) strict government control of the economy
- (3) minimal government involvement in the economy**
- (4) government investments in major industries

104-25

A key principle of the economic theory of communism is

- (1) restoration of a bartering system
- (2) organization of workers' unions
- (3) government ownership of property**
- (4) privatization of business

603-33

“ . . . They [the Communists] openly declare that their ends can be attained [achieved] only by the forcible overthrow of all existing social conditions. Let the ruling classes tremble at a Communist revolution. The proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win. Working men of all countries, unite!” — Friederich Engels and Karl Marx, Communist Manifesto, 1848

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- (1) unification of Germany
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802-20

The economic theory of laissez-faire capitalism proposes that

- (1) command economies should provide the greatest opportunity for national growth
- (2) the nobility should have strict control over business and industry
- (3) the practices of mercantilism should be expanded
- (4) governments should not interfere with business**

802-26

“I don’t know how old I am. . . . I began to work when I was about 9. I first worked for a man who used to hit me with a belt. . . . I used to sleep in the pits that had no more coal in them; I used to eat whatever I could get; I ate for a long time the candles that I found in the pits. . . .” – E. Royston Pike adapted from *Hard Times, Human Documents of the Industrial Revolution*

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- (3) Charles Darwin developed The Origin of the Species
- (4) Atatürk joined the Young Turks

602-30

Which statement is supported by the ideas of Karl Marx?

- (1) Private ownership of businesses helps workers.
- (2) Industrialization benefits the wealthy and exploits the poor.
- (3) Countries should benefit from the wealth of their colonies.
- (4) Industrial capitalism allows workers and employers to work together for a common purpose.

102-28

What did Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels believe would be the result when communism finally emerged as the dominant political and economic system?

- (1) Only two classes would exist in society.
- (2) All the evils of industrial society would disappear.**
- (3) The Soviet Union would become the world’s only superpower.
- (4) Citizens would own their individual homes and farms.

800-19

THE IRISH POTATO FAMINE OF THE 1840s

What was an immediate result of the mass starvation in Ireland in the late 1840s?

- (1) expansion of the Green Revolution to Ireland
- (2) acceptance of British rule by the Irish
- (3) migration of many Irish to other countries**
- (4) creation of a mixed economy in Ireland

607-21

What was the primary reason that large numbers of people left Ireland in the 1840s and 1850s?

- (1) The people faced mass starvation.**
- (2) A political revolution had started.
- (3) A smallpox epidemic broke out in the country.
- (4) The people sought better educational opportunities.

107-21

Which area was once controlled by Britain, **suffered a mass starvation in the 1840s**, and

became an independent Catholic nation in 1922?

- (1) Scotland
- (2) India
- (3) Ghana
- (4) Ireland**

806-33

Between 1845 and 1860, which factor caused a large decline in Ireland's population?

- (1) famine**
- (2) civil war
- (3) plague
- (4) war against Spain

105-27

The main cause of the mass starvation in Ireland during the 19th century was the

- (1) British blockade of Irish ports
- (2) failure of the potato crop**
- (3) war between Protestants and Catholics in northern Ireland
- (4) environmental damage caused by coal mining

601-25