CALIFORNIA WORLD HISTORY · UNIT 2 · 25 QUESTIONS

Industrial Revolutions, Imperialism, and Colonialism — Practice Test

This practice test was made by AI and there may be mistakes. If a question or answer looks wrong, use the Flag a mistake button to let Brett know so he can fix it.

1 **The Industrial Revolution began in Britain in the late 1700s because Britain had coal, iron, capital, and a growing supply of**

- A Ships
- B Workers
- C Spices
- D Gold

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2 **The steam engine, improved by James Watt, provided power for factories, mines, and later for trains and**

- A Ships
- B Farms only
- C Homes only
- D Canals only

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3 **The spinning jenny and the power loom increased textile production by allowing workers to produce cloth much more**

- A Secretly
- B Quickly
- C Expensively
- D Slowly

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4 **Urbanization during the Industrial Revolution meant that many people moved from farms to cities to work in**

A Mines only

B Ports only

C Schools

D Factories

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5 **In the 1800s, factory workers formed unions. The main goal of these early unions was to improve**

A Religious freedom

B Working conditions

C Trade routes

D Land ownership

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6 **The factory system replaced cottage industry by bringing workers and machines together in one place under the supervision of a**

A Guild master

B Farmer

C Merchant only

D Factory owner

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7 **Child labor was common in early factories, and reform laws later limited working hours for children and required some**

A Farm work

B Schooling

C Military service

D Apprenticeships only

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8 **The Bessemer process made steel cheaper and stronger, which helped build railways, bridges, and**

- A Paper
- B Ships
- C Cloth
- D Glass

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9 **The Second Industrial Revolution brought new industries based on electricity, chemicals, and oil, and it spread industrialization beyond Britain to Germany, the United States, and**

- A Japan
- B Egypt only
- C Peru only
- D Morocco only

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10 **Karl Marx argued that history was driven by class struggle between owners of production and workers, and he called for workers to unite to change the**

A Trade system

B Economic system

C Religion

D Monarchy

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11 **Nationalism is a strong sense of pride in and loyalty to one's nation, and it helped drive the unification of Italy under leaders such as**

A Metternich

B Napoleon

C Garibaldi

D Bismarck

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12 **Otto von Bismarck used diplomacy and war to unify the German states under Prussian leadership in the**

A 1800s

B 1500s

C 1700s

D 1900s

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13 **Imperialism in the late 1800s was driven by the desire for raw materials, markets, and strategic bases, and European powers divided much of**

A North America

B Australia only

C Africa

D South America

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14 **The Berlin Conference of 1884 to 1885 set rules for European claims in Africa, but African leaders were not**

A Represented

B Consulted only

C Invited as observers

D Allowed to trade

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15 **The Sepoy Rebellion in India in 1857 was a major uprising against British East India Company rule and led to direct rule by the British**

A Army only

B Church

C Crown

D Parliament only

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16 **The Suez Canal, opened in 1869, shortened the sea route between Europe and Asia by connecting the Mediterranean Sea to the**

- A Black Sea
- B Red Sea
- C Caspian Sea
- D Arabian Sea

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **The Opium Wars weakened China and forced it to open ports to foreign trade, which increased foreign influence over Chinese**

- A Territory and trade
- B Religion only
- C Language only
- D Agriculture only

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18 **The Meiji Restoration in Japan ended feudal rule, modernized the military and industry, and made Japan a major**

A World power

B Colony

C Trading post

D Isolated island

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **The Boxer Rebellion in China in 1900 was an uprising against foreign influence that was suppressed by an alliance of foreign**

A Missionaries only

B Farmers

C Powers

D Merchants

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **Japan's victory over Russia in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904 to 1905 showed that an Asian power could defeat a European power and increased Japan's influence in**

A Persia

B Korea

C India

D Egypt

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21 **The year in which the Suez Canal opened was**

ANSWER _____

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22 **Belgian rule in the Congo under King Leopold II was notorious for forced labor and harsh treatment in the extraction of**

A Coal

B Wheat

C Silk

D Rubber

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23 **The Boer War of 1899 to 1902 was fought in southern Africa between Britain and settlers of Dutch descent known as**

A Xhosa

B Ashanti

C Boers

D Zulus

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **A canal opened in 1914 connected the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans across the Isthmus of**

A Gibraltar

B Panama

C Suez

D Malacca

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25 **Socialism in the 1800s generally called for greater public or worker control of production in order to reduce inequality created by industrial**

A Capitalism

B Farming

C Trade

D Monarchy

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ANSWER KEY

1. B
2. A
3. B
4. D
5. B
6. D
7. B
8. B
9. A
10. B
11. C
12. A
13. C
14. A
15. C
16. B
17. A
18. A
19. C
20. B
21. 1869
22. D
23. C
24. B
25. A

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