1) A long-term effect of the Industrial Revolution was the
   A) failure of communities to provide schools
   B) disappearance of the middle class
   C) increased availability of a large number of craftsmen
   D) development of labor reforms and labor unions

2) What did Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels believe would be the result when communism finally emerged as the dominant political and economic system?
   A) The Soviet Union would become the world's only superpower.
   B) Only two classes would exist in society.
   C) Citizens would own their individual homes and farms.
   D) All the evils of industrial society would disappear.

3) Which two major ideas are contained in the writings of Karl Marx?
   A) survival of the fittest and natural selection
   B) monotheism and religious tolerance
   C) class struggle and revolutionary change
   D) separation of powers and checks and balances

4) The economic theory of laissez-faire capitalism proposes that
   A) command economies should provide the greatest opportunity for national growth
   B) the practices of mercantilism should be expanded
   C) governments should not interfere with business
   D) the nobility should have strict control over business and industry

Questions 5 and 6 refer to the following:

Speaker A: "Human labor is nothing more than a commodity, which is offered for sale in the marketplace. It is governed by the laws of supply and demand. If wages are increased for one generation when the supply of workers is low, people will have more children and there will be an oversupply in the next. To prevent this, wages should not be increased in the first place."

Speaker B: "Government must end its ideas of mercantilism. Prices should be determined by the laws of supply and demand, not by government regulation. Free trade and competition are necessary to encourage the production of goods that are of good quality and low in price."

Speaker C: "The capitalist class will never give up the ownership of the means of production peacefully. Workers should band together and overthrow the owners and secure for themselves the right to ownership. Inevitably, the workers will win."

Speaker D: "Economic equality can be achieved by everyone cooperating in communities established to relieve the horrible conditions in the factories. Human nature can be adapted so that people can live in harmony."

5) Which speaker most closely supports the ideas of Karl Marx?
   A) Speaker A  
   B) Speaker B  
   C) Speaker C  
   D) Speaker D

6) Which speaker best represents laissez-faire economics?
   A) Speaker A  
   B) Speaker B  
   C) Speaker C  
   D) Speaker D
7) "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*

Which problem is the subject of the given passage?

A) lack of child labor laws  
B) urban pollution  
C) economic inequality  
D) poor transportation systems

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8) Which of the following conclusions is *best* supported by the information on the map above?

A) People emigrated from Great Britain because of pollution.  
B) In 1830, England had an unfavorable balance of trade.  
C) Great Britain's prosperity unified the people.  
D) England's natural resources led to the growth of industrial cities.
Questions 9 and 10 refer to the following:

The maps below represent Great Britain around 1800 and in 1911.

9) What is the best title for the given maps?
   A) Impact of the Industrial Revolution on England
   B) Declining Urbanization in England
   C) England During the Scientific Revolution
   D) Growth of the City of London

10) Which statement can be made based on a review of the given maps?
    A) England had only one major city in 1911.
    B) Most of England's population was located near the southern coast in 1911.
    C) By 1911, few English cities had more than 100,000 inhabitants.
    D) By 1911, England's major urban population was centered northwest of London.

11) Laissez-faire capitalism, as attributed to Adam Smith, called for
    A) strict government control of the economy
    B) minimal government involvement in the economy
    C) heavy taxation of manufacturers
    D) government investments in major industries
Which of the following conclusions about Great Britain's population between 1701 and 1850 is best supported by the map above?

- The population of some cities and towns increased dramatically.
B) Many people moved from the London area to the area around Liverpool and Birmingham.
C) The size of most urban areas decreased.
D) Political unrest caused rural people to move to the towns.

13) Laissez-faire economists of the 19th century argued that
A) individuals should be allowed to pursue their self-interest in a free market
B) the government should regulate the economy and foreign trade
C) anarchy would result if universal male suffrage was granted
D) governments should develop a state-run banking system to prevent instability

14) Which statement is supported by the ideas of Karl Marx?
A) Industrialization benefits the wealthy and exploits the poor.
B) Private ownership of businesses helps workers.
C) Industrial capitalism allows workers and employers to work together for a common purpose.
D) Countries should benefit from the wealth of their colonies.

15) A key principle of the economic theory of communism is
A) organization of workers' unions
B) government ownership of property
C) privatization of business
D) restoration of a bartering system
16) A long-term result of the Industrial Revolution in Europe was
   A) an increase in the number of small farms
   B) a general rise in the standard of living
   C) a strengthening of the economic power of the nobility
   D) a decline in international trade

17) Which event had the greatest influence on the development of laissez-faire capitalism?
   A) invention of the printing press
   B) Industrial Revolution
   C) fall of the Roman Empire
   D) Green Revolution

18) In the late 1800s, one response of workers in England to unsafe working conditions was to
   A) return to farming
   B) take control of the government
   C) form labor unions
   D) set minimum wages

19) Which development caused the other three?
   A) increased productivity of industrial workers
   B) increased urbanization
   C) introduction of the factory system
   D) unsafe working conditions