

Modern World History: The Industrial Revolution & Social Transformation



Use the matching sheet ID when checking answers.

Part A: Historical Analysis. Evaluate primary causes, technological leaps, and social consequences of the Industrial Revolution.

1. Which combination of geographic, economic, and political factors enabled Great Britain to lead the onset of the Industrial Revolution in the mid-1700s?

Answer: B. Abundant domestic coal and iron ore reserves, accessible navigable river networks, legal protection of private property, and commercial capital from global trade

Britain possessed rich deposits of coal and iron, extensive island waterways, patent laws protecting inventors, and deep investment capital accumulated through Atlantic commerce.

2. How did the British Agricultural Revolution and Parliamentary Enclosure Acts directly accelerate industrial factory expansion?

Answer: A. Fencing off communal lands dispossessed small tenant farmers, driving millions of displaced agricultural workers into urban cities as wage-seeking factory labor

Privatization of common lands increased agricultural yields while simultaneously forcing dispossessed peasants to migrate into burgeoning industrial hubs like Manchester and Birmingham.

3. In response to severe 14-hour workdays, dangerous machinery, and child exploitation, what organized reform mechanism did workers establish to demand collective bargaining rights?

Answer: A. Trade unions and labor confederations

Industrial laborers banded together into trade unions to conduct collective strikes, negotiate safer hours and fair wages, eventually securing parliamentary labor legislation (like the Factory Acts).

Part B: Economic Systems Comparison Matrix. Categorize each economic principle under Classical Capitalism or Revolutionary Socialism.

Sort these items: Private ownership of the means of production driven by profit incentives and competition; Collective or state ownership of major industries to ensure equitable distribution of wealth; 'Invisible Hand' allocates resources efficiently through supply and demand market price signals; Historical materialism: view that all human history is driven by class struggle between proletariat and bourgeoisie; Laissez-faire doctrine advocating minimal governmental interference in commercial markets; Abolition of private industrial capital and universal public provision of social necessities

Capitalism (Adam Smith / Wealth of Nations)	Socialism / Marxism (Karl Marx / Communist Manifesto)
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