

Modern World History: The Industrial Revolution & Social Transformation



Name: _____ Date: _____

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?

- A. Absolute monarchy decreeing all citizens become blacksmiths
- B. Abundant domestic coal and iron ore reserves, accessible navigable river networks, legal protection of private property, and commercial capital from global trade
- C. Complete isolation from international sea commerce and European diplomacy
- D. Relying entirely on manual artisan guilds without mechanical patents

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

- A. Fencing off communal lands dispossessed small tenant farmers, driving millions of displaced agricultural workers into urban cities as wage-seeking factory labor
- B. Enclosures caused agricultural production to drop to zero, forcing factories to close
- C. It made farming illegal across the British countryside
- D. It caused urban workers to move en masse back onto feudal manors

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?

- A. Trade unions and labor confederations
- B. Feudal knight orders
- C. Company-owned monopolies
- D. Permanent military conscription battalions

Modern World History: The Industrial Revolution & Social Transformation



Name: _____ Date: _____

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)