## Industrial\_Revolution version F

1. Early uses for sulphuric acid included

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | a) removing rust and bleaching cloth |
|  | b) making cement and bleaching cloth |
|  | c) removing rust and making cement |
|  | d) producing dyes and making cement |
|  | e) producing dyes and bleaching cloth |

2. Puddling involved

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | a) stirring with a long rod and was never successfully mechanized. |
|  | b) the use of coke instead of coal greatly reduced the cost of producing pig iron |
|  | c) stirring with a long rod and became much cheaper when steam engines replaced manual stirring |
|  | d) the use of coke instead of coal and led to much strong iron |

3. For most of the period of the Industrial Revolution, the majority of industrial power was supplied by

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| --- | --- |
|  | a) water and steam. |
|  | b) water and wind. |
|  | c) steam and wind. |

4. The dominant industry of the Industrial Revolution in terms of employment, output and invested capital was

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | a) railroads |
|  | b) military spending |
|  | c) textiles |
|  | d) farm equipment |
|  | e) ship building |

5. According to Wikipedia, the first large machine tool was used to

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | a) plane rails for railroads |
|  | b) bore cylinders for steam engines steam engines. |
|  | c) drill coal mines |
|  | d) shape plates for ship hulls |

6. The industrial revolution began in

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | a) simultaneously in a variety of European nations |
|  | b) Great Britain |
|  | c) simultaneously in Europe and the United States |
|  | d) Germany |
|  | e) United States |

7. On the eve of the Industrial Revolution, when the textile industry was largely a cottage industry, men did the \_\_\_\_\_\_ and women did the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. If a loom was used, the work done by the men required \_\_\_\_\_\_ person hours.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | a) spinning, weaving, fewer |
|  | b) weaving, spinning, fewer |
|  | c) weaving, spinning, more |
|  | d) spinning, weaving, more |

8. On the eve of the Industrial Revolution, when the textile industry was largely a cottage industry, women did the \_\_\_\_\_\_ and men did the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. If a loom was used, the work done by the women required \_\_\_\_\_\_ person hours.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | a) spinning, weaving, fewer |
|  | b) weaving, spinning, more |
|  | c) spinning, weaving, more |
|  | d) weaving, spinning, fewer |

9. What impact did the industrial revolution have on living standards of ordinary people, *according to Wikipedia?*

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| --- | --- |
|  | a) little or no growth in the first half, but enormous growth in the second half of the industrial revolution. |
|  | b) little or no growth until much later (19th and 20th centuries) |
|  | c) the question is a subject of controversy |
|  | d) sustained growth, for the first time in history |

10. Manchester acquired the nickname \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ during the early 19th century owing to its sprawl of \_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | a) Cottonopolis, textile factories |
|  | b) Coalopolis, coal mines |
|  | c) Cokopolis, coke processing plants |
|  | d) Weavopolis, Weaving factories |

11. During the Industrial Revolution, the best Chemists were trained in

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | a) Germany |
|  | b) Great Britain |
|  | c) Italy |
|  | d) United States |
|  | e) Sweden |

12. The Industrial Revolution began shortly before

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | a) the American revolution (1776) |
|  | b) World War I (1914) |
|  | c) the American civil war (1861) |

13. The Calico Acts were initially designed to protect

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| --- | --- |
|  | a) domestic cotton production |
|  | b) small manufacturers |
|  | c) large manufacturers |
|  | d) the woollen industry |

14. Cartwright built two textile factories. One of them

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| --- | --- |
|  | a) was sabotaged by workers |
|  | b) was transported to Germany |
|  | c) burned down |
|  | d) is still in use today |
|  | e) two of these are true |

15. Which is NOT one of the three areas of development that helped initiate the industrial revolution?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | a) textiles |
|  | b) iron making |
|  | c) steam power |
|  | d) assembly lines |

16. The *Miner's Friend*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | a) pumped water |
|  | b) was electrical lighting |
|  | c) transported miners |
|  | d) provided ventilation |

17. A major change in the metal industries during the era of the Industrial Revolution was the replacement of wood and other bio-fuels with coal. Compared to wood, coal required

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | a) less labour to mine, but was less abundant (until the Rineland coal fields were discovered). |
|  | b) about the same labour to mine, but was more abundant than wood. |
|  | c) less labour to mine and was also more abundant. |

18. During the Industrial Revolution, the cost of producing sulfuric acid greatly improved by

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | a) replacing glass containers with lead containers |
|  | b) replacing iron containers with glass containers |
|  | c) replacing glass containers with iron containers |
|  | d) replacing lead containers with glass containers |

19. The purpose of Eli Whitney's cotton gin was to

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | a) spin cotton |
|  | b) weave cotton |
|  | c) clean cotton |
|  | d) pick cotton |
|  | e) remove seeds |

20. Henry Cort developed rolling, which is 15 times \_\_\_\_\_ than \_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | a) faster, hammering |
|  | b) cheaper, hammering |
|  | c) cheaper, puddling |
|  | d) faster, puddling |

21. The Industrial Revolution lasted just under \_\_\_\_\_ years

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | a) 400 |
|  | b) 600 |
|  | c) 50 |
|  | d) 1000 |
|  | e) 200 |