Regents Questions 1-2

1. • Irregular coastline

• Abundant mineral resources

• Large labor force

• Investment capital

Which country had these characteristics and used them to industrialize in the 1700s?

(1) Germany

(2) Italy

(3) Great Britain

(4) Japan

1. What was a result of the Industrial Revolution in Europe?

(1) the growth of the middle class

(2) an increase in nomadic herding

(3) a decline in urban population

(4) a decrease in international trade

1. Urbanization in developing nations today is similar to urbanization in 19th-century England because in both cases

(1) many people moved to rural areas

(2) governments developed policies of forced migration

(3) ties to extended families increased

(4) many farm workers went to cities to look for jobs

1. Increased agricultural production in England in the late 1700s contributed directly to

(1) the development of a worldwide communications network

(2) the introduction of manorialism

(3) a decrease in the power of the monarch

(4) an increase in life expectancy

1. Which heading is most appropriate for the partial outline below that is related to conditions during the 18th and 19th centuries?

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| I. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_A. Abundant natural resourcesB. Advanced technologyC. Surplus of foodD. Stable economic and political conditions |

(1) Factors Needed for Industrialization

(2) Forces That Caused the Rise of Fascism

(3) Objectives of the Green Revolution

(4) Results of the Glorious Revolution

1. Which pair of natural resources were used to change transportation and manufacturing in Great Britain during the Industrial Revolution?

(1) gold and salt

(2) diamonds and petroleum

(3) copper and tin

(4) coal and iron ore

1. Which statement represents a central idea of laissez-faire economics?

(1) Class struggles are based on inequities.

(2) Workers should form unions to better their conditions.

(3) Prices are best determined by supply and demand.

(4) The government should own all means of production.