

LIFE IN THE INDUSTRIAL AGE

Test A**A. Terms, People, and Places**

Complete each sentence in Column I with the correct term from Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. (3 points each)

Column I

- _____ 1. French chemist _____ showed that tiny germs could cause disease.
- _____ 2. In 1901, Italian pioneer _____ invented the radio.
- _____ 3. The _____ movement wanted to expand voting rights.
- _____ 4. Industrialization made a wide variety of products available at lower prices, causing the overall _____ of workers to rise.
- _____ 5. The fortune _____ made from his invention of dynamite funded prizes that are still awarded today.
- _____ 6. Impressionist painter _____ relied on the viewer's eye to mix paint strokes into patches of color.
- _____ 7. German composer _____ took full advantage of the broad range of instruments in the modern orchestra.
- _____ 8. To raise money from investors, corporations sell _____, or shares of ownership in the business.
- _____ 9. Reformers in the _____ worked to limit or ban the use of alcoholic beverages.
- _____ 10. City planners in Europe used some of the wealth from industrialization for _____, or rebuilding poor areas of the city.

Column II

- a. temperance movement
- b. urban renewal
- c. Alfred Nobel
- d. Claude Monet
- e. Louis Pasteur
- f. Ludwig van Beethoven
- g. Guglielmo Marconi
- h. women's suffrage
- i. stock
- j. standard of living

LIFE IN THE INDUSTRIAL AGE**Test A** *(continued)***B. Key Concepts**

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. (5 points each)

- _____ 11. The first simple electric motor and the first dynamo for generating electricity were both invented by
- Thomas Edison.
 - Benjamin Franklin.
 - Michael Faraday.
- _____ 12. What effect did the assembly line have on the cost of goods?
- It made the goods cheaper.
 - It made the goods more expensive.
 - It made the goods less available.
- _____ 13. What was a major reason for the population explosion in Europe between 1800 and 1900?
- Couples had more children.
 - Medical advances reduced the death rate.
 - Cities eliminated slums.
- _____ 14. Which of the following phrases reflected the cult of domesticity?
- "Children should be seen but not heard."
 - "A man's home is his castle."
 - "Nobody ever helps me into carriages."
- _____ 15. Normal Schools trained students to be
- teachers.
 - doctors.
 - good wives and mothers.
- _____ 16. John Dalton developed modern atomic theory by showing that
- atoms exist within the periodic table.
 - all atoms are basically alike.
 - each element has its own kind of atoms.
- _____ 17. What theory applied the idea of natural selection to society?
- socialism
 - social gospel
 - Social Darwinism
- _____ 18. Suppose an artist of the 1800s chose to portray the harsh lives of slum dwellers. Which style below would this artist be using?
- realism
 - impressionism
 - romanticism

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Test A (continued)

C. Document-Based Assessment

Use the cartoon to answer the following question. (15 points)

- 19. Identify Central Issues** Study the political cartoon below. Do you think the cartoonist would have considered powerful business leaders of the late 1800s to be captains of industry or robber barons? Use details from the cartoon to support your answer.

Big Business



D. Critical Thinking

Answer the following question. (15 points)

- 20. Draw Conclusions** Describe the cult of domesticity that developed by the later 1800s. (a) What was the goal of the women's suffrage movement that emerged around the same time? (b) How do you think the cult of domesticity affected the women's suffrage movement? Explain your reasoning.
