9 AP® Exam Practice

Multiple-Choice Questions Choose the correct answer for each question.

Questions 1–3 refer to this passage.

> The first step in the revolution by the working class is to raise the proletariat to the position of ruling class to win the battle of democracy. . . . In most advanced countries, the following [means for accomplishing this] will be pretty generally applicable:
>
> 1. Abolition of property in land and application of all rents of land to public purpose . . . .
> 3. Abolition of all rights of inheritance. . . .
> 5. Centralization of credit in the banks of the state, by means of a national bank with state capital and an exclusive monopoly. . . .
> 7. Extension of factories and instruments of production owned by the state; the bringing into cultivation of waste lands, and the improvement of the soil generally in accordance with a common plan.
> 8. Equal obligation of all to work. Establishment of industrial armies, especially for agriculture. . . .
> 10. Free education for all children in public schools. Abolition of children's factory labor in its present form. Combination of education with industrial production, etc.
>
> —Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, *The Communist Manifesto*, 1848

1. **Which of the following conclusions is best supported by the text above and your knowledge of world history?**
   a. Industrialized states increased voting rights in efforts to improve industrial production.
   b. New ideologies emerged in response to social and political upheavals.
   c. Public pressures convinced governments to build up their armies.
   d. The middle class declined because of economic instability.

2. **Which of these best describes the response of governments in industrialized states to worker demands for political and economic reforms?**
   a. The elimination of the privileged classes through higher taxes
   b. The creation of government-run laboring villages to provide workers for factories
   c. The creation of communist governments in Russia and Japan in the nineteenth century
   d. The adoption of labor laws and increased suffrage to help ease some negative effects of industrialization

3. **The ideas of Marx and Engels, seen in the passage above, were in response to which of the following issues of industrialization?**
   a. A desire by industrialists to create a national tax for all social classes
   b. An increase in the wealth of the overall population in industrialized states
   c. Unsafe working and living conditions for urban workers
   d. The production of more and cheaper goods for the population to purchase

Questions 4–6 refer to this table.

SHARE OF TOTAL WORLD MANUFACTURING OUTPUT (percentage)

	1750	1800	1860	1880	1900
EUROPE AS A WHOLE	23.2	28.1	53.2	61.3	62.0
United Kingdom	1.9	4.3	19.9	22.9	18.5
France	4.0	4.2	7.9	7.8	6.8
Germany	2.9	3.5	4.9	8.5	13.2
Russia	5.0	5.6	7.0	7.6	8.8
UNITED STATES	0.1	0.8	7.2	14.7	23.6
JAPAN	3.8	3.5	2.6	2.4	2.4
THE REST OF THE WORLD	73.0	67.7	36.6	20.9	11.0
China	32.8	33.3	19.7	12.5	6.2
South Asia (India/Pakistan)	24.5	19.7	8.6	2.8	1.7

Source: Paul Kennedy, *The Rise and Fall of the Great Powers* (New York: Random House, 1987), 149.

4. **Which of the following most directly explains the comparative shift in British and Indian manufacturing levels between 1750 and 1900?**
   a. The disruption of global cotton production because of the U.S. Civil War
   b. More restrictive labor laws in South Asia that hindered production
   c. The application of steam power to textile production in Britain
   d. The decline in agricultural production because of the Enclosure Acts in Britain

5. **What best enabled the change evident in U.S. manufacturing illustrated in the chart?**
   a. The securing of reliable sources of coal outside the United States' borders
   b. The granting of suffrage to a large portion of the United States' citizens
   c. The emancipation of slaves so that they could serve as an industrial labor force
   d. A significant increase in migration to the United States from Europe and Asia

6. **A historian researching economic systems in the nineteenth century would find the data in the chart most helpful in**
   a. understanding the decline of Japan as an imperial power.
   b. comparing the effectiveness of states that practiced laissez-faire economics with those practicing communism.
   c. understanding the causes of European imperialism in the late nineteenth century.
   d. understanding the underlying economic causes of the cold war.

Short-Answer Questions

Read each question carefully and write a short response. Use complete sentences.

1. Use this passage and your knowledge of world history to answer all parts of the question that follows.

> [The Industrial Revolution's] most serious consequences were social: the transition to the new economy created misery and discontent, the material of social revolution. . . . Simple minded labourers reacted to the new system by smashing the machines which they thought responsible for their troubles. . . . The exploitation of labor which kept its incomes at subsistence level, thus enabling the rich to accumulate the profits which financed industrialization, antagonized the proletarian. However, another aspect of this diversion of national income from the poor to the rich, from consumption to investment, also antagonized the small entrepreneur. The great financiers, the tight community of home and foreign "fund-holders" who received what all paid in taxes—something like 8 percent of the entire national income—were perhaps even more unpopular among small businessmen than among labourers, for these knew enough about money and credit to feel a personal rage at their disadvantage. —Eric Hobsbawm, Marxist historian from Britain, *The Age of Revolution*, 1962

A. Identify ONE specific piece of historical evidence that supports the author's claim that the most serious consequences of industrialization were social.

B. Explain why the response of the lower classes to the situation described above was much different in the Russian Empire than in the United States.

C. Explain how Hobsbawm's Marxism is reflected in the passage.

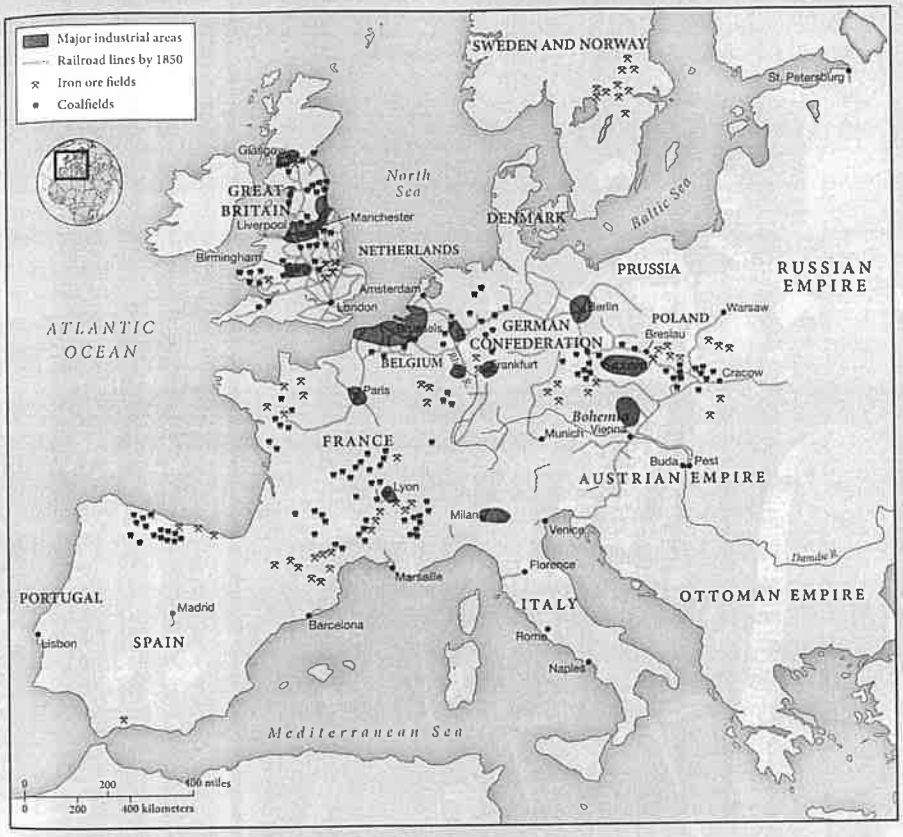
2. Use your knowledge of world history to answer all parts of the question that follows.

A. Identify ONE similar social impact of the Industrial Revolution in Europe and Latin America.

B. Explain the cause for a major change in labor systems during the Industrial Revolution.

C. Explain ONE significant change in the relationship between nations that industrialized and those that did not.

3. **Use the map below and your knowledge of world history to answer all parts of the question that follows.**



The Early Phase of Europe's Industrial Revolution

A. Identify ONE region of Europe that is an exception to the rise of industrial production.

B. Explain why some areas with abundant ore and coal resources did not develop industrial production at the same rate as other regions with similar resources.

C. Explain ONE effect of the economic transformation shown on the map on regions outside of Europe.