

World History  
Unit 2 Assessment

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Answer the questions.

1. What was the Industrial Revolution and what were its social and economical consequences?
2. What was The Enlightenment and why is the period that it took called “The Century of Lights”?
3. Explain the causes and consequences of the Thirteen Colonies of America independence.
4. Explain the causes and development of the French Revolution.
5. Order the following facts chronologically: U.S. Revolution, Industrial Revolution, Independence Revolutions in Latin America, Napoleon Bonaparte Empire Expansion, French Revolution.
6. Mention two thinkers in The Enlightenment and explain what was proposed by each one.
7. Mention what socialist ideas consist of.
8. Dominant government form in Europe in the XVI century and up to the end of the XVIII century, in which power is unlimited, enduring, hereditary and theocratic.
9. A coup d'état is:
  - a) Legitimate election of a ruler in which suddenly or unexpectedly the system changes.
  - b) Military concept in which the state is in charge of all functions.
  - c) Taking of the political power, in a sudden and violent way, from a power group, breaking the institutional legality of a country.
10. Political and economical doctrine in which liberty, equality and individualism are defended. The economical liberalism sought for free competition and limited the state intervention. The political one rejected absolutism and supported the separation of powers in the state.
  - a) Absolutism.
  - b) Enlightened Despotism.
  - c) Liberalism.

- d) Labor Unions.
11. Political concept in which kings in absolute monarchies included the ideas from The Enlightenment in their political system, created social and economical reforms contributing to the culture enrichment and adopted a paternalist discourse.
- a) Absolutism.
  - b) Enlightened despotism.
  - c) Liberalism
12. Life expectancy refers to:
- a) The years a person lives.
  - b) The years that the majority of women have when they get married.
  - c) It is the average amount of years that a person lives within a population in a defined period.
13. What was the name of a Spanish child born in America?
14. What was the name of the tax paid by the natives of the Americas to the Spanish crown?
15. Union of workers constituted to defend and promote professional, economical or social interests of its members:
16. What's the name of the social class composed by the working class?
17. Political and social phenomenon that emerges in the XIX century in Latin America. It consists of a charismatic leader whose power was based on informal and vague leadership recognition from the mass.
- a) Caudillismo.
  - b) Absolutism.
  - c) Liberalism.
  - d) Neoclassicism.
  - e)
18. Esthetic movement that reflects upon arts the intellectual principles of the Enlightenment that were transferred to all culture scopes.
- a) Proletariat.
  - b) Romanticism.
  - c) Caudillismo.
  - d) Neoclassicism.

World History  
Unit 3 Assessment Answer Key

**Students are expected to answer the following information in their own words.**

1. The production means changed from handcrafted to mass production. This process is known as Industrial Revolution and it started up in England, in 1750. There were huge consequences: there was a massive migration from the countryside to the cities; many jobs were lost because the industry required less workforce increasing unemployment and lowering salaries. The working conditions became harsh and both the landscape and the environment were affected. Communication also changed. Innovations like the first locomotives and steamboats appeared, so that great amounts of products and people were moved in a faster, more efficient way.

2. The Enlightenment was a cultural and philosophical movement that developed in Europe in the XVIII century. It sought to set humanity free from the darkness of ignorance through reasoning; that's why it is called "the century of Enlightenment".

3. The ideas of the enlightened thinking that proposed to limit the state intervention and a more balanced society influenced the North American colonies seeking for their independence. The birth of the United States of America and the influence over other independence movements in Latin America were both consequences of it.

4. The Enlightenment ideas, the abuse from the absolutist regimes, the tax increases because of the Seven Years' War, the bad harvests that caused starvation, and the excessive court expenses all led to the French revolution. In 1789, Louis XIV was facing a financial crisis. To solve the problem, he called the States-General Assembly. The clergy and the nobility proposed an increase in taxes for the people to solve the problems. The Third State faced with this proposal, separated from the General Assembly and formed the National Assembly. The members of the assembly decided to draft a Constitution to rule them and the Constituent Assembly was declared. The rumors about the King pretending dissolve the Assembly enraged the people who on July 14<sup>th</sup>, 1789, took the Bastille prison and started the Revolution. The Assembly wrote the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, where the equality of the French before the law was established.

5.

1. Industrial Revolution.
2. U.S. Independence.
3. French Revolution.
4. Napoleon Empire Expansion.
5. Independence Revolutions in Latin America.

6. Some of the most influential thinkers were: In France, Montesquieu, Jean-Jacques Rousseau and Voltaire; in England, John Locke, and Isaac Newton; the bourgeoisie

who supported freethinking and wanted a law to rule the nation, a constitution, backed them up.

7. Socialism proposed a society that could be just and equitable. Mikhail Bakunin from Russia proposed Libertarian Socialism or Anarchism, which proposed a society where workers controlled the industry without the State intervention. Karl Marx and Frederick Engels from Germany created Scientific Socialism in which the proletariat controlled power through parties that would lead to a new state.

8. Absolutism.

9. c) Taking of the political power, in a sudden and violent way, from a power group, breaking the institutional legality of a country.

10. c) Liberalism.

e) Labor Unions.

11. b) Enlightened despotism.

12. C) It is the average amount of years that a person lives within a population in a defined period.

13. Creole.

14. Indian Tribute.

15. Labor Unions.

16. Proletariat.

17. Caudillismo.

18. Neoclassicism.

