

Chapter 19

The Expansion of Europe in the Eighteenth Century

A. True or False

Where the statement is true, mark T. Where it is false, mark F, and correct it in the space immediately below.

- ___ 1. By 1700, about 80% of western Europeans depended on agriculture for their livelihood.
- ___ 2. Jethro Tull was an inventor of steam engines.
- ___ 3. By the 1700s the two greatest rivals in the competition for overseas empire were France and England.
- ___ 4. Mercantilism was a regulated economic system aimed at increasing a nation's share of wealth, especially gold.
- ___ 5. By about 1730, plantations in Virginia were worked almost entirely by white indentured servants.
- ___ 6. White Americans on the eve of their revolution enjoyed a relatively high standard of living.
- ___ 7. It is estimated that between 1701 and 1800, the number of African slaves shipped over the Atlantic Ocean was just over a million.
- ___ 8. According to Adam Smith, governments should permit free economic competition rather than mercantilism.
- ___ 9. Adam Smith's theories form the basis of modern conservatism.
- ___ 10. Women who remained unmarried in the countryside found few opportunities in the cottage industry.

B. Multiple Choice

Select the best answer and write the proper letter in the space provided.

- ___ 1. Dutch agricultural innovation in the eighteenth century was due to
 - a. the movement of people from cities to rural areas.
 - b. British examples.
 - c. population growth and extensive urbanization.
 - d. the discovery of the open-field system.

- ___ 2. Which of the following was weakness of the cottage textile industry?
- An imbalance between spinning and weaving
 - Shortage of labor
 - Rigid control of the quality of the product
 - Not enough demand fro the product
- ___ 3. Which of the following is a characteristic eighteenth-century economic change?
- Decreased world trade
 - The decline of the cottage system of textile production
 - The creation of more common lands and open fields for production
 - The increase in both population and food supply
- ___ 4. The English enclosure movement ultimately resulted in
- more land for a greater number of farmers.
 - fewer opportunities for the well-off tenant farmers.
 - the concentration of landowning in the hands of a tiny minority.
 - opportunity for the landless laborer to purchase small farms.
- ___ 5. The agricultural improvements of the mid-eighteenth century were based on the elimination of
- livestock farming.
 - the open-field system.
 - rotation of fields.
 - nitrogen-producing plants, such as peas and beans..
- ___ 6. Which of the following prevented eighteenth-century peasants from earning a profit on their land?
- The combination of oppressive landlords and poor harvests
 - The plague
 - The relatively light taxes imposed on them by landlords
 - Their reliance on crop rotation
- ___ 7. The mercantilist attitude toward the state was that
- the government should regulate the economy.
 - governmental power should be increased at the expense of private profit.
 - using governmental economic power to help private interests is unethical.
 - the economy should be left to operate according to its natural laws.
- ___ 8. The new farming system consisting of crop rotation and the use of nitrogen-fixing crops caught on quickly in
- the Low Countries and England.
 - Russia.
 - eastern Europe as a whole.
 - Scandinavia.

- ___ 9. The rapid development of Dutch farming was the result of all of the following EXCEPT
- the increasing number of cities and towns.
 - Dutch reluctance to accept agricultural innovations.
 - an unencumbered political and economic system.
 - a dense population.
- ___ 10. A fair description of the European population before 1700 would be that it
- was remarkably uniform in its growth.
 - increased steadily on account of very young marriages and large families.
 - decreased slightly on account of war, famine, and disease.
 - grew slowly and erratically.
- ___ 11. After 1720, the plague did not reappear because of all of the following EXCEPT
- the development of an effective vaccination against the disease in 1718.
 - the practice of isolating carriers of the dreaded disease.
 - the invasion of the Asiatic brown rat.
 - quarantine in Mediterranean ports.
- ___ 12. In the mid-seventeenth century, England's major maritime competitor was
- France.
 - the Netherlands.
 - Spain.
 - Denmark.
- ___ 13. The Seven Years' War between France and Britain resulted in
- British dominance in North America and India.
 - French dominance in North America and India.
 - a stalemate.
 - British dominance only in North America.
- ___ 14. The slow growth of industry in North America during the colonial period was caused by
- the availability of land and the high cost of labor.
 - a lack of capital for investment.
 - a scorn for industry.
 - British settlers in America having no use for manufactured goods.
- ___ 15. The black-to-white ratio in America by 1774 was
- one to five.
 - one to eight.
 - one to ten.
 - one to two.

- ___ 16. The abundance of land in the American colonies encouraged all of the following EXCEPT
- increased population through natural increase and immigration.
 - a higher standard of living.
 - the growth of slavery in the southern colonies.
 - economic inequality.
- ___ 17. Which of the following resulted from British mercantilist policies?
- A reduction of exports to the Continent
 - A serious decline of Dutch shipping and commerce
 - British colonists no longer purchasing all of their goods from Britain
 - A decline of trade with colonial plantation owners
- ___ 18. The group that used the new farming methods to the fullest in England was
- independent farmers.
 - well-financed, profit-minded tenant farmers.
 - large landowners.
 - small landowning wage laborers.
- ___ 19. The group who formed the aristocratic elite in Spanish America was the
- Creoles.
 - Indians.
 - mestizos*.
 - Habsburgs
- ___ 20. The landowners who dominated the economy and the Indian population of Spain's Latin American empire are known as
- mestizos*.
 - Creoles.
 - mercantilists.
 - warlords.
- ___ 21. The initial target of the English Navigation Acts was
- France.
 - Spain.
 - the American colonists.
 - the Dutch.
- ___ 22. As a result of British victory in the War of the Spanish Succession, Spain was forced to give up the *asiento*, meaning
- the Isthmus of Panama.
 - Nova Scotian fishing rights.
 - Mexico.
 - the West African slave trade.

- ___ 23. The Seven Years' War, which ended in 1763, was a victory for
- France, who received Louisiana.
 - Spain, who won the *asiento* back.
 - Britain, who won territory in North America and India.
 - the colonists in America, who won free trade rights.
- ___ 24. British men and women, by the workings of the mercantilist system, were able to purchase goods such as sugar, tobacco, and dried fish
- only from plantations within the empire, such as America.
 - from any country in the world.
 - from the Continent, largely the Dutch, because of cheapness.
 - from the Spanish merchants of Central and South America.

C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

- _____ 1. Western European country that was the most urbanized by the eighteenth century.
- _____ 2. System of farming where about 1/3 of land lay fallow any given year in order for the soil to recover its nutrients.
- _____ 3. Nineteenth-century painting by Francois Millet that showed the hard work done on the fields by women.
- _____ 4. Dutch engineer whose expertise in drainage meant the recovery of thousands of acres for farming in the Netherlands and in England.
- _____ 5. Another term for the cottage industry that involved proto-industrialization in the countryside.
- _____ 6. John Kay's invention that allowed the weaver to more quickly weave cloth.
- _____ 7. Samuel Crompton's invention that significantly increased the speed at which wool could be spun into thread.
- _____ 8. English ruler who instituted the first of many Navigation Laws aimed at England's economic competitors.
- _____ 9. Treaty which resulted in the loss of all of France's possessions on mainland North America.

D. Matching People, Places, and Events

Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| ___ 1. Low Countries | A. Its disappearance encouraged population growth. |
| ___ 2. <i>mestizos</i> | B. Agricultural land set aside for general village use. |
| ___ 3. commons | C. The area with the highest average standard of living in the world. |
| ___ 4. bubonic plague | D. After 1763 the major power in India |
| ___ 5. American colonies | E. The West African slave trade |
| ___ 6. potato | F. Led Europe in agricultural improvement. |
| ___ 7. <i>asiento</i> | G. Offspring of racial intermarriage in the Spain’s American empire |
| ___ 8. War of Spanish Succession | H. The most important new eighteenth-century food |
| ___ 9. Seven Years’ War | I. War that was ended by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 |
| ___ 10. Britain | J. Conflict in which Frederick II seized Silesia from Austria |
| ___ 11. War of Austrian Succession | K. Conflict that began with Maria Theresa trying to take back Silesia |
| ___ 12. Dutch-Anglo Wars | L. Significantly damaged the economy of the Netherlands. |

G. Geography

Using Map 19.1 in the textbook as a reference:

- 1) Which country appears to have the largest geographic area containing textile production?

Using Map 19.2 in the textbook as a reference:

- 2) Which European country controlled the most land area in the New World? _____

Using Map 19.3 in the textbook as a reference:

- 3) Which two European countries gained territory in North America as a result of the Seven Years’ War?
