1760 – 1840

Industrial Revolution Quiz

Name _____ Date _____

Fill in the circle beside the best answer.

1. What was the Spinning Jenny?

- (A) A machine that pumped water out of coal mines, using steam power
- (B) A machine that spun many threads at once, replacing hand spinning
- (C) A machine that wove cloth with steam power, replacing hand weaving
- (D) A machine that pulled coal wagons along an iron track in Wales

2. What made James Watt's steam engine so important?

- (A) It could power factories, freeing them from rivers and waterwheels
- (B) It powered the first steamboat across the Atlantic Ocean in 1769
- (C) It ran on water instead of coal, making factories cheaper to run
- (D) It pulled the first passenger trains between Stockton and Darlington

3. What did Richard Arkwright's factory at Cromford establish?

- (A) The railway model of carrying paying passengers between two distant towns
- (B) The legal model of banning children under nine from mill work
- (C) The factory model of gathering workers and machines under one roof
- (D) The home model of spinning thread by hand in workers' cottages

4. What did Richard Trevithick build in 1804?

- (A) The world's first steam locomotive
- (B) The world's first commercial steamboat
- (C) The world's first power loom
- (D) The world's first public railway

5. What was significant about the Stockton and Darlington Railway in 1825?

(A) It was the first railway built in the United States

(B) It was the first railway to run under a city in tunnels

(C) It was the world's first railway to link London and Manchester

(D) It was the first public railway to use steam locomotives

6. What effect did factories have on where people lived?

(A) Cities stayed small as most factories were built on distant farms

(B) Cities grew rapidly as millions left farming for factory jobs

(C) Cities shrank as millions left factory jobs to return to farming

(D) Villages grew rapidly as factories were banned from large cities

7. What did Britain's Factory Act of 1833 do?

(A) Raised wages in textile mills, giving all adult workers a ten-hour day

(B) Limited steam engines in textile mills, banning them from city centers

(C) Limited child labor in textile mills, banning work by children under nine

(D) Ended all child labor in Britain, sending every child to a free school

8. What was the biggest long-term effect of the railways?

(A) They sent workers back to farms and emptied the factory cities

(B) They replaced factories as the main source of jobs in British cities

(C) They cost so much that goods could no longer reach distant markets

(D) They unified the national economy and cut travel from days to hours

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Industrial Revolution Quiz: Answer Key

1. **B** A machine that spun many threads at once, replacing hand spinning

2. **A** It could power factories, freeing them from rivers and waterwheels

3. **C** The factory model of gathering workers and machines under one roof

4. **A** The world's first steam locomotive

5. **D** It was the first public railway to use steam locomotives

6. **B** Cities grew rapidly as millions left farming for factory jobs

7. **C** Limited child labor in textile mills, banning work by children under nine

8. **D** They unified the national economy and cut travel from days to hours