

LIFE IN THE INDUSTRIAL AGE

Section 2 Quiz**A. Terms, People, and Places**

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms or names in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. Not all the choices will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

Column I

- _____ 1. the rebuilding of rundown areas of cities
- _____ 2. scientist who discovered the cause of tuberculosis
- _____ 3. scientist who linked microbes to disease
- _____ 4. group formed to aid sick or injured workers
- _____ 5. the idea that microbes cause illnesses

Column II

- a. germ theory
- b. Louis Pasteur
- c. Robert Koch
- d. Florence Nightingale
- e. Joseph Lister
- f. urban renewal
- g. mutual-aid society

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. What was the main reason for Europe's great population growth in the 1800s?
 - a. Families had more children.
 - b. People moved to the cities.
 - c. Farmers increased food production.
 - d. The death rate fell.
- _____ 7. A pioneer of hospital care, safety, and hygiene was
 - a. Robert Koch.
 - b. Florence Nightingale.
 - c. Louis Pasteur.
 - d. Louis Sullivan.
- _____ 8. How did cities in the West change during the 1800s?
 - a. Factories were relocated to the outskirts of cities.
 - b. Cities underwent urban renewal.
 - c. Cities became less livable and more dangerous.
 - d. Cities lost popularity with tourists.
- _____ 9. How did workers respond to harsh conditions of industrial life?
 - a. They quit their jobs and moved to farms.
 - b. They froze the wages of unskilled workers.
 - c. They formed unions and mutual-aid societies.
 - d. They hired armed guards and police to protect themselves.
- _____ 10. Labor laws were passed in several countries to
 - a. outlaw children and women working in mines.
 - b. require employers to offer healthcare benefits.
 - c. force factory owners to raise the standard of living.
 - d. foster worker discontent.