

SEMESTER 1 - March, 10, 2021.

FULL NAME: GROUP:

SEMESTER 1 ACHIEVEMENT TEST

Part One: fill in the gaps with the appropriate terms (6 points)

1. was an alliance of interests **against** the Corn Laws in the late 1830s and early 1840s. **(1 point)**
2. was an English **political party** formed by the landed aristocracy. It favoured a strong monarchy, agricultural interests, and the Anglican Church. **(1 point)**
3. was an example of **violent protest** against the hard working conditions and the introduction of machines in agriculture. **(1 point)**
4. were **new kinds of roads** in the early Industrial Revolution. **(1 point)**
5. was passed by Parliament in **1832** to **expand the franchise** to more English people. **(2 points)**

Part Two: choose the letter of the item that best completes the sentence and put it in the table below (8 points)

Sentence	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Correct letter (item)								

1. improved the situation of roads in the early Industrial Revolution.
 a) Jack Metcalf b) John Macadam c) Thomas Telford d) all of these e) none of these
2. The old farming system relied on
 a) crop rotation including fallow
 b) crop rotation including turnips c) enclosed farms d) all of these e) none of these
3. In the first public inter-city railway line in the world was built between Manchester and Liverpool, and it used locomotives.
 a) 1804 b) 1814 c) 1825 d) 1835 e) none of these
4. The agricultural revolution led to
 a) open field systems b) common field systems c) individual private farms d) small farms
5. The domestic system consisted of *production of goods*....
 a) on a small scale b) on a large scale c) in factories d) all of these e) none of these
6. During the Industrial Revolution, improvement in transportations led to ...
 a) the production of more goods b) the exploitation of more coal and iron c) the saving of time
7. Those who benefited from the Corn Laws were
 a) businessmen b) farm owners c) factory owners d) all of these e) none of these
8. of 1679 prevented unlawful or arbitrary imprisonment of the English people.
 a) Habeas Corpus Act b) Toleration Act c) Bill of Rights d) Test Act e) none of these

please turn over →

Part Three: answer the following questions (be precise and concise) (6 points)

1. What was the Chartist Movement and what were its demands?

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2. What were **the achievements** of the Factory System?

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----- End of the Achievement Test-----

MOHAMED KHIDER UNIVERSITY OF BISKRA
 DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES
 ENGLISH LANGUAGE STUDIES - 2020-2021

CLASS: **3rd Year Licence**
 COURSE: CIVILIZATION
 Lecturer: S. KERBOUA

SEMESTER 1 - March, 10, 2021.

FULL NAME: GROUP:

SEMESTER 1 ACHIEVEMENT TEST

Part One: fill in the gaps with the appropriate terms (6 points)

- The Anti Corn Law League** was an alliance of interests **against** the Corn Laws in the late 1830s and early 1840s. **(1 point)**
- The Tory Party** was an English **political party** formed by the landed aristocracy. It favoured a strong monarchy, agricultural interests, and the Anglican Church. **(1 point)**
- The Swing Riots** was an example of **violent protest** against the hard working conditions and the introduction of machines in agriculture. **(1 point)**
- Turnpikes** were **new kinds of roads** in the early Industrial Revolution. **(1 point)**
- The Reform Act** was passed by Parliament in **1832** to **expand the franchise** to more English people. **(2 points)**

Correct term with correct spelling: full mark

Correct term with a spelling mistake: - 0.5

Part Two: choose the letter of the item that best completes the sentence and put it in the table below (8 points)

Sentence	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Correct letter (item)	d	a	e	c	a	c	b	a

- improved the situation of roads in the early Industrial Revolution.
 a) Jack Metcalf b) John Macadam c) Thomas Telford d) all of these e) none of these
- The old farming system relied on
 a) crop rotation including fallow
 b) crop rotation including turnips c) enclosed farms d) all of these e) none of these
- In the first public inter-city railway line in the world was built between Manchester and Liverpool, and it used locomotives.
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- The agricultural revolution led to
 a) open field systems b) common field systems c) individual private farms d) small farms
- The domestic system consisted of *production of goods*....
 a) on a small scale b) on a large scale c) in factories d) all of these e) none of these

6. During the Industrial Revolution, improvement in transportations led to ...
a) the production of more goods b) the exploitation of more coal and iron c) the saving of time
7. Those who benefited from the Corn Laws were
a) businessmen b) farm owners c) factory owners d) all of these e) none of these
8. of 1679 prevented unlawful or arbitrary imprisonment of the English people.
a) Habeas Corpus Act b) Toleration Act c) Bill of Rights d) Test Act e) none of these

please turn over →

Part Three: answer ONLY ONE of the following questions (be precise and concise) (6 points)

1. What was the Chartist Movement and what were its demands?

The Chartist Movement wanted democratic and reforms in Britain in the 1840s. It asked for votes for all men, the equal electoral districts, the abolition of the requirement that Members of Parliament be property owners, the payment for M.P.s, annual general elections, and the secret ballot.

2. What were **the achievements** of the Factory System?

The achievements of the Factory System were a faster method of production, a centralization of working in factories, in cities, the production anticipated demand, The production of goods on a large scale, and the introduction and use of machines.

----- End of the Achievement Test-----