



History – Grade 8

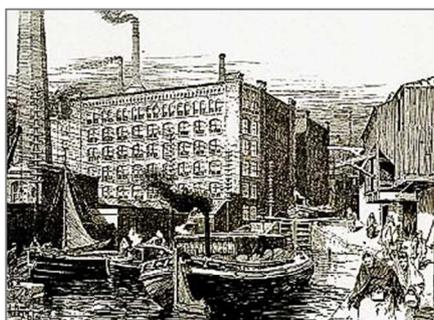
Welcome to your Conquesta Olympiad. When you have decided which of the answers is correct, scratch out the letter in the matching square on your answer sheet. Example:- If the answer to question 4 is c, then scratch out the letter c in the square containing c next to the number 4 (see example 1 below). If you've made a mistake and b should have been the answer, neatly cross out the mistake and then scratch out b (see example 2 below).

Example 1:-

4.	a	b	c	d
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Example 2:-

4.	a	b	c	d
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1. Which two cities in Britain became the main trading ports to benefit from the slave trade?

(a) Liverpool and Bristol.	(b) Liverpool and London.
(c) Bristol and Brighton.	(d) Bristol and Portsmouth.
2. In which country did the Industrial Revolution begin during the late 18th century?

(a) Germany.	(b) Britain.	(c) France.	(d) The United States.
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3. Which technological advancement is associated with James Watt?

(a) Cotton gin.	(b) Spinning Jenny.	(c) Steam engine.	(d) Light bulb.
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4. Which of the following is an effect of the Enclosure Act?

(a) Growth of small farms.	(b) Increased farming efficiency.
(c) Decline in farming output.	(d) Increased factory output.

5. Which factor was not an impact of the Industrial Revolution on industrialised countries?

(a) Increased pollution.	(b) A decline in the population.
(c) Improved transportation.	(d) Urbanization.

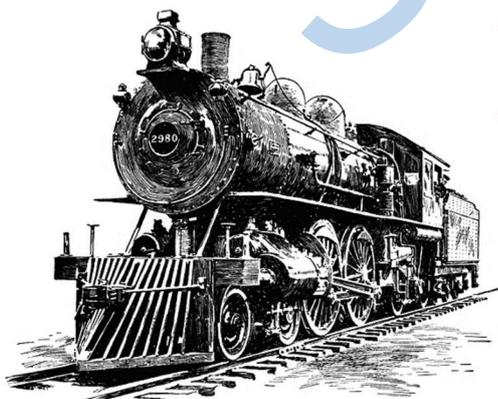
6. Why was child labour allowed to exist in Britain during the early part of the Industrial Revolution?

(a) No other forms of labour were available.	(b) Children wanted to work in the factories.
(c) Children were a cheap supply of labour.	(d) It was a way to get children off the streets.



7. Which of the following statements is true about the domestic system of production?

(a) Traders delivered raw materials to workers' homes.	(b) Traders picked up finished goods and paid workers based on the number of items made.
(c) Workers manufactured goods in their own homes using their own tools.	(d) Workers manufactured products in large urban factories.



8. What vast reserves in England powered steam engines?

(a) Coal.	(b) Oil.	(c) Timber.	(d) Uranium.
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9. Which of the following best describes the Luddites?

(a) They were English coal miners protesting harsh conditions.	(b) They were the lowest of the unskilled workers in England.
(c) They physically attacked machines they believed adversely affected their livelihood.	(d) They were the first movement of the working classes.
10. Who were the proletariat (*lowest class*) in the context of the Industrial Revolution in Britain?

(a) The factory owners.	(b) The British government.
(c) The factory workers.	(d) The farm workers.

11. What was one of the benefits of crop rotation in the Agricultural Revolution?

(a) It divided land into small pieces.	(b) It used less land.
(c) It caused people to leave the land.	(d) It kept the soil fertile.

12. Why was the invention of the cotton gin important?

- (a) It removed the leaves and stems from the cotton.
- (b) It separated the seeds from the cotton faster than by hand.
- (c) It converted cotton to alcohol.
- (d) It ploughed straight rows for cotton to be planted.

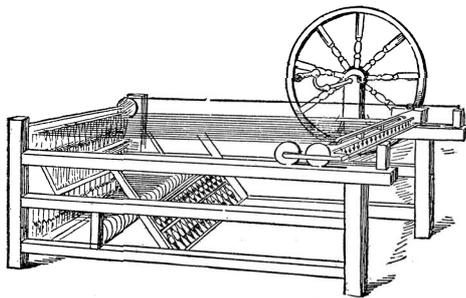


13. Which of the following statements is not true about the Industrial Revolution?

- (a) Decline in factory-based manufacturing.
- (b) Increased use of metals and minerals.
- (c) Machines were invented which replaced human labour.
- (d) New energy sources were developed to power the new machinery.

14. Who invented the spinning jenny in 1765, a home-based machine that spun thread 8 times faster than when spun by hand?

- (a) John Kay. (b) James Hargreaves. (c) Richard Arkwright. (d) Samuel Crompton.



15. Which of the following inventions during the Industrial Revolution is not correctly matched with the inventor?

- (a) Cotton Gin invented by Eli Whitney.
- (b) The Seed Drill invented by Jethro Tull.
- (c) The Power Loom invented by Richard Arkwright.
- (d) Economical road building methods invented by John McAdam.

16. Which of the following statements best describes working conditions during the first part of the Industrial Revolution?

- (a) Poor with unequal distribution of wealth.
- (b) Poor with a classless society.
- (c) Good with government controlling all industries.
- (d) Good with every class sharing in the wealth.

17. Which economic system believes in free market principles?

- (a) Labour Unions. (b) Communism. (c) Traditional. (d) Capitalism.

18. The factory system led to the end of

- (a) labour unions. (b) child labour. (c) cottage industries. (d) women's suffrage.

19. What was the first type of industry to be moved to factories during the Industrial Revolution?

- (a) Food production. (b) Textiles. (c) Railroad sleepers. (d) Steam ships.

20. Which of the following is the best description of the Swing Riots?

- (a) They smashed machines in the factories.
- (b) They smashed agricultural machinery.
- (c) They fought for children's rights.
- (d) They protested against unsafe factory conditions.



21. What impact did the cotton gin have on slavery?

- (a) It decreased the need for slaves.
- (b) It increased the demand for slaves.
- (c) It increased the demand for indentured servants.
- (d) It slowed the slave trade down.

22. If factories make a mass quantity of one item, that item becomes

- (a) less expensive to buy. (b) more expensive to buy.
- (c) more expensive to make. (d) less valuable to customers.

23. Which of the following best describes the change in the nature of work during the Industrial Revolution?

- (a) Greater amounts of craft skill were used in the workplace.
- (b) Work moved from small-scale independent production to large-scale factory labour in return for a wage.
- (c) Workers gained more independence and autonomy.
- (d) Factories were closed down in many parts of the world.

24. 'Cholera' is the Greek word for

- (a) contamination. (b) disease.
- (c) diarrhoea. (d) dehydration.

