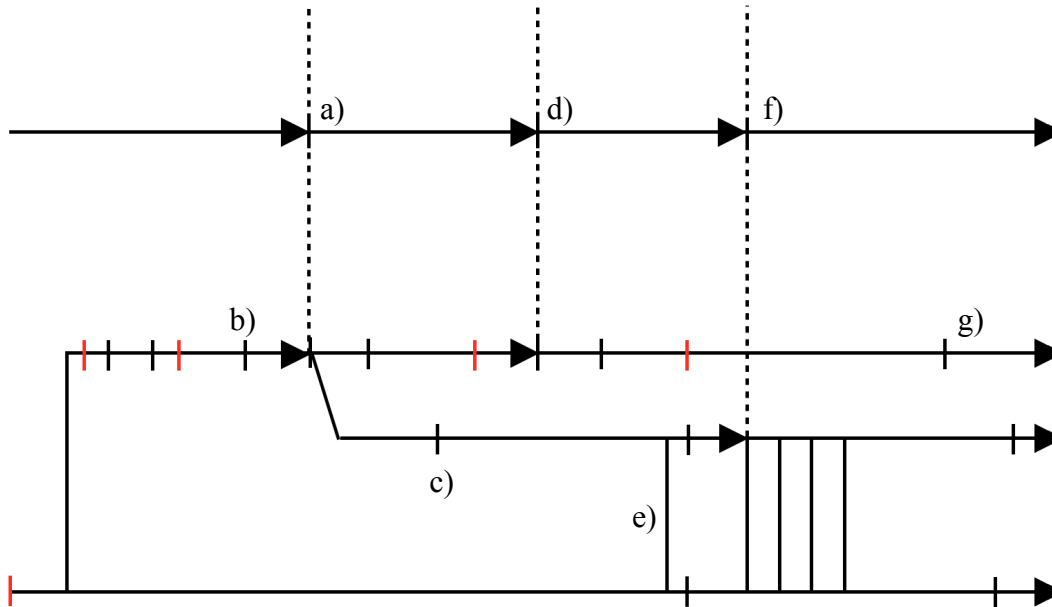


**Part 1: Anchor Fact TimeLine**

1. Use the diagram to help you provide the dates and/or names of the events or periods labelled:



**Date**

- a) c.1769
- b) 1756-63
- c) 1823
- d) 1869/70
- e) 1914-19
- f) 1945/6
- g) 1964/5

**Event**

- 1584: Hakluyt’s Discourse on Western Planting
- 1823: Monroe Doctrine
- 1947: Truman Doctrine
- 1787/9: Constitution / Bill of Rights
- 1964/5: Civil Rights Act / Voting Rights Act
- 1993: European Union
- 1865-77: Reconstruction

**Periods**

- 1776-1861: Early American History
- c.3000BC - c.1769: Pre-Industrial Life
- 1492-1776: Colonial Period
- 1949 - Today: World Police Power

**Bonus**

- 1619x2: House of Burgesses / first slaves
- 1831-61: Abolitionism
- 476 AD: Fall of Rome
- 1946: ENIAC

(1/2 point per answer)  
**Total Points This Page: 9 pts**  
**Total Bonus Points This Page: 2 pts**

**Part 2: Pre- and Proto- Industrial Life**

2. What does it mean to say human beings lived for 25 years *on average* in pre-industrial life? Why was life so short?

Saying that people lived on average for 25 years means that some people died younger and some older, but that when you find the average it is 25. Life was so short because there wasn't any technology to improve it, and people regularly died from disease and starvation. **(3 pts: 1 pt for concept of average; 1 pt for lack of technology; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

3. What is the importance of the Watt Steam Engine? What kinds of machines were built based on this device (give at least two examples).

The Watt Steam Engine changed human history forever. It started the proto-industrial phase of history, also known as the "Age of Steam." Machines such as steamships, steam locomotives (trains) and power looms were built using this technology **(4 pts: 1 pt for role in history; 2 pts for two machines; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

4. Why is the date for the Watt Steam Engine given as "*c.1769*" rather than just "1769"?

The date for the invention of the Watt Steam Engine has to be given as "*c.1769*" because "*c.*" means "circa" or "around." An invention as complicated as the steam engine is never created in one moment. It goes through many stages from the initial inspiration, to a prototype, to a working model, to a government patent, etc. This why it's usually necessary to make the date "*c.*" **(3 pts: 1 pt for explaining "*c.*"; 1 pt for stages of an invention; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

**Total Points This Page: 10 pts**

5. What's the difference between "proto-industrial" and "industrial"? (There are at least *two* parts to this answer.)

One difference "proto-industrial" times and "industrial" times is that the technologies of proto-industrial times are now obsolete, such as the steam engine and telegraph. The other main difference between the two periods is that in proto-industrial times, progress was slow. In industrial times it was fast. **(3 pts: 1 pt for obsolescence; 1 pt for rate of change; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

### **Part 3: Industrial and Advanced Industrial History**

6. What's the difference between "industrial" and "advanced industrial"? (You can mention both things that are the same, *and* things that are different.)

"Industrial" times are like "industrial" times in that we used some of the same technologies, such as cars and planes, that run on gasoline (oil). But *advanced* industrial times are different because of certain new technologies, mainly computers, but also nuclear power and space exploration. **(3 pts: 1 pt for sameness; 1 pt for new technology; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

7. What does "ENIAC" stand for? What was its purpose? What advantage did this type of invention provide?

"ENIAC" stands for "Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer." Its purpose was to perform mathematical calculations for firing artillery weapons in wartime. The advantage it provided was that it could perform the calculations 2400 times faster than a human being! **(4 pts: 1 pt for acronym; 1 pt for math; 1 pt for speed; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

**Total Points This Page: 10 pts**

**Part 4: Advanced Industrial Food**

8. When industrial technology such as the Haber Process to make fertilizer increased the amount of food that could be made, what happened to people that have lived on farms but didn't need to. What other technology was needed to ship the food to them from the farms without it spoiling?

When industrial food production made less workers necessary on farms, they moved to the cities. When they lived so far from the food that was produced it had to be preserved through refrigeration technology to get it to them without spoiling. **(3 pts: 1 pt for cities; 1 pt for refrigeration; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

9. Why is Norman Borlaug an important person in history? What is the transformation to modern food that he helped bring about, and what is this transformation called?

Norman Borlaug is an important person in history because he is the father of the "Green Revolution" that created superabundance in food production. **(3 pts: 1 pt for superabundance; 1 pt for Green Revolution; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

**Total Points This Page: 6 pts**

**Part 5: Bonus**

10. What was the nickname of the ENIAC?

"Giant Brain" (0.5 bonus points)

11. Who was the first person to walk on the moon?

Neil Armstrong (0.5 bonus points)

12. Who created the Standard Oil Company?

John D. Rockefeller (0.5 bonus points)

**Total Bonus Points: 3.5 pts**

**Total Points on Test: 35 points**