

Activity: Causes and Effects of New Migration Patterns Quiz

1. During the Scramble for Africa (c. 1880 to 1914), which commodity's sourcing in the Congo Free State led to the most notorious atrocities and forced labor?
 - a. Gold
 - b. Rubber
 - c. Diamonds
 - d. Palm oil
2. In Britain's Industrial Revolution, what percentage of the population was urban by 1851, marking it as the first society to cross the 50% threshold?
 - a. 20%
 - b. 75%
 - c. 90%
 - d. 50%
3. Chicago's population exploded from near-zero in 1830 to about 1.7 million by 1900 primarily due to:
 - a. Gold rush
 - b. Textile mills
 - c. Railroads, meatpacking, and immigration
 - d. Coal mining
4. Boston's population grew from around 18,000 in 1790 to around 561,000 in 1900, with a major surge in the 1840s to 1850s driven by:
 - a. Yankee rural migrants only
 - b. Irish famine refugees
 - c. Chinese coolies
 - d. Convict transportation
5. The Irish Potato Famine (1845 to 1852) caused approximately how many deaths and how many emigrations from Ireland?
 - a. 500,000 deaths, 500,000 emigrated
 - b. 1 million deaths, 1 to 2 million emigrated
 - c. 2 million deaths, 500,000 emigrated
 - d. 100,000 deaths, 5 million emigrated
6. In 1847 ("Black '47"), about how many Irish arrived in Boston alone, boosting the city's population by roughly 30% in one year?
 - a. Around 37,000
 - b. Around 5,000
 - c. Around 100,000
 - d. Around 500,000
7. The Chinese coolie trade (1840s to 1870s) primarily supplied labor to plantations and railroads in:
 - a. Australia and South Africa
 - b. Cuba, Peru, and U.S. West Coast
 - c. Caribbean and Fiji
 - d. British factories

8. Average mortality on Chinese coolie voyages to Cuba in the late 1850s was approximately:

- 1 to 2%
- 50%
- 0%
- 6% to 17%

9. The Indian indenture system (1830s to 1920s) transported over 1.5 million workers from India to replace enslaved labor after British abolition in:

- 1807
- 1865
- 1888
- 1834

10. Early Indian indenture voyages to the Caribbean had mortality rates often exceeding:

- 1%
- 17%
- 50%
- 0.5%

11. Australian convict transportation (1788 to 1868) sent over 160,000 convicts primarily from:

- Britain and Ireland
- China and India
- Africa
- Eastern Europe

12. Mortality on Australian convict voyages averaged around 1 to 2% in later periods (post-1810s), but early fleets like the Second Fleet (1790) reached:

- around 5%
- around 26 to 28%
- 50%
- around 0%

13. Steamships reduced transatlantic crossing time from Liverpool to New York from 6 to 8 weeks (sailing ships pre 1840s) to:

- 10–14 days
- 1–2 days
- 4–6 weeks
- No change

14. The Erie Canal (1825) dramatically lowered transport costs and time between the Midwest and New York, enabling migration flows to:

- Boston only
- Chicago and U.S. interior cities via ports
- Australia
- India

15. Railroads in Britain (post 1830) and the U.S. (transcontinental 1869) primarily pulled migrants by:

- Increasing rural isolation
- Connecting rural areas to urban factories/mines in hours instead of weeks
- Raising fares
- Banning migration

16. In coerced flows, which system had the lowest average voyage mortality by the mid-19th century due to British regulations and surgeons?

- Chinese coolie
- Indian indenture
- Australian convicts
- Irish famine ships

17. The main "push" factor for Chinese coolies was:

- Famine in Ireland
- Poverty, wars (Opium/Taiping), and deceptive/kidnapping recruitment
- British enclosures
- Potato blight

18. A key consequence of mass migration enabled by steam/rail was:

- Rural population growth
- Decreased global trade
- Urban booms, slums, ethnic enclaves, and social tensions
- End of industrialization

19. Which tech breakthrough (1869) shortened routes for Indian indenture ships to places like Fiji/Mauritius?

- Erie Canal
- Suez Canal
- Transcontinental railroad
- Steam locomotive

20. Overall, industrialization's transport revolution (steamships/rails/canals) turned migration from:

- Local and rare to mass, multi-continental
- Dangerous to safe only
- Voluntary to forced
- Urban to rural