

Inventors and Inventions of the Industrial Revolution

History · Practice Test · 20 Questions

1. What was the primary function of the spinning jenny, invented by James Hargreaves?

- A) To pump water out of mines
- B) To draw thread from eight spindles simultaneously
- C) To generate electric current
- D) To produce artificial dyes

2. Which spinning machine, patented by Richard Arkwright, was the first fully automatic and continuously operating spinning machine, powered by a waterwheel?

- A) Spinning mule
- B) Spinning jenny
- C) Water frame
- D) Power loom

3. Who invented the spinning mule by combining features of the spinning jenny and the water frame?

- A) James Watt
- B) Samuel Crompton
- C) Richard Arkwright
- D) James Hargreaves

4. What significant improvement did James Watt add to steam pumping engines in 1765 to increase their efficiency?

- A) A separate condenser
- B) A rotary motion
- C) A high-pressure boiler
- D) A magnetic coil

5. Who is generally recognized as the inventor of the steam railway locomotive?

- A) George Stephenson
- B) James Watt
- C) Richard Trevithick
- D) Andrew J. Beard

6. What device patented by Andrew J. Beard in 1897 automatically connected railway cars, improving safety?

- A) Lubricating cup
- B) Steam engine
- C) Jenny coupler
- D) Rotary shaft

7. Elijah McCoy patented a device that automatically lubricated steam engine bearings, often referred to as his:

- A) Rotary engine
- B) Jenny coupler
- C) Lubricating cup
- D) Wireless telegraph

8. Who designed the North River Steamboat, the first commercially successful paddle steamer?

- A) Robert Fulton
- B) Alexander Graham Bell
- C) Thomas Edison
- D) Michael Faraday

9. Michael Faraday's experiments with electric current and magnets led to the principles behind which two inventions?

- A) Telegraph and telephone
- B) Incandescent lamp and electric motor
- C) Electric generator and electric motor
- D) Internal-combustion engine and automobile

10. Who independently invented a practical electric incandescent lamp in 1878-79, along with Thomas Edison?

- A) Lewis Latimer
- B) Joseph Swan
- C) Michael Faraday
- D) Werner von Siemens

11. Lewis Latimer, an American inventor, patented a carbon filament in 1881 that improved the efficiency of what invention?

- A) Telegraph
- B) Telephone
- C) Electric motor
- D) Incandescent lamp

12. What universal code, consisting of dots and dashes, was created by Samuel F.B. Morse for telegraphy?

- A) Morse Code
- B) Braille
- C) Semaphore
- D) Baudot Code

13. Who is credited as the primary inventor of the telephone, which transmitted sound by means of an electric current?

- A) Thomas Edison
- B) Alexander Graham Bell
- C) Guglielmo Marconi
- D) Samuel F.B. Morse

14. The first commercially successful internal-combustion engine, using coal gas and air, was constructed by which Belgian inventor?

- A) Nikolaus Otto
- B) Gottlieb Daimler
- C) Rudolf Diesel
- D) Étienne Lenoir

15. Which German engineer is credited with introducing the four-stroke cycle in the internal-combustion engine?

- A) Gottlieb Daimler
- B) Rudolf Diesel
- C) Nikolaus Otto
- D) Étienne Lenoir

16. Who invented the first gasoline-powered internal-combustion engine based on Otto's four-stroke design?

- A) Rudolf Diesel
- B) Gottlieb Daimler
- C) Nikolaus Otto
- D) Karl Benz

17. What invention by John Deere in 1837 significantly improved plowing with its lighter weight and strength?

- A) Mechanical reaper
- B) Steel plow
- C) McCormick reaper
- D) Multiple-effect evaporator

18. Cyrus McCormick developed the mechanical reaper in 1831, which greatly increased harvesting efficiency compared to:

- A) Tractors
- B) Harvesters
- C) Handheld scythes
- D) Threshing machines

19. Norbert Rillieux invented the multiple-effect evaporator, which revolutionized which industry by efficiently boiling sugar cane juice?

- A) Textile industry
- B) Sugar industry
- C) Automotive industry
- D) Agricultural industry

20. George Washington Carver is known for his advances in synthetic production, developing hundreds of new uses for crops like:

- A) Wheat and corn
- B) Peanuts, soybeans, and sweet potatoes
- C) Rice and barley
- D) Cotton and tobacco