MIDTERM 1

No calculators permitted. A total of 100 points are possible.

Last Name: _____ First Name: _____

Your Student ID Number: __ __ __ - __ __ - __ __ __ __

Part A: Multiple Choice Questions
(16 questions, each of which is worth 4 points)

1. In *A Farewell to Alms* there is only one significant event in world economic history. This is:

A. The Demographic Transition
B. The Scientific Revolution
C. The Industrial Revolution
D. The Glorious Revolution
E. The Neolithic Revolution

2. The Neolithic Revolution consisted of what major transformation

A.   The adoption of writing systems.
B.   The adoption of settled agriculture.
C.   The adoption of iron tools.
D.   The adoption of the hunter gatherer lifestyle.
E.   The adoption of stone tools.

3. By definition the "subsistence income" of a society before 1800 was the income at which

A.   People could just afford to feed themselves.
B.   The wage was at least the equivalent of 4 lbs of wheat per day.
C.   No one died of hunger.
D.   60 percent of children survived to adulthood.
E.   Birth rates equaled death rates.

4. Who were the tallest people observed in the world before 1800?

A. Danes
B. Stone Age Europeans
C. Sub Saharan Africans
D. Polynesians
E. Japanese

5. What were Japanese material living standards relative to those of England around 1800?

A. 100%
B. 75%
C. 67%
D. 33%
E. 150%

6. Before 1860, when were English material living conditions at their maximum?

A. 1315
B. 1450
C. 1689
D. 1798
E. 1209

7. The Malthusian model we have studied assumes that birth rates increase with income before 1800. Suppose birth rates were unchanged with income. This would imply -

A. Technological change could improve living standards before 1800.
B. Increases in mortality would improve incomes and leave life expectancy unchanged.
C. Life expectancy before 1800 would be 50 or more.
D. Real incomes would even lower than observed before 1800.
E. There would no longer be a subsistence income in the pre-industrial world.

8. Smallpox was a major killer of children in England before 1800. Smallpox vaccination was introduced in 1796. Suppose the Industrial Revolution had not occurred. The long run effect of this would have been.

A. Life expectancy same, wages fall, population grows.
B. Life expectancy same, wages fall, population the same
C. Life expectancy increases, wages fall, population grows.
D. Life expectancy increases, wages fall, population the same
E. Life expectancy same, wages same, population grows.

9. With unrestricted fertility it is possible for total fertility rates for women to be as high as 10 births per woman. For most Malthusian economies the total fertility rate was much lower. It was typically

A. 3
B. 4
C. 5
D. 6
E. 2

10. A number of features characterized the reproduction pattern in pre-industrial East Asia. Which of the following is **NOT** one of them?

A. Almost all women married.
B. Birth spacing within marriage was much longer than in northern Europe.
C. Most women were married by age 20.
D. Married women deliberately controlled fertility to achieve a target family size.
E. A substantial fraction of men never married.

11. In a Malthusian Economy what is the **long run** effect of a tax on wages to fund wars?

	Birth Rate	**Death Rate**	**Population**
A.	Same	Increases	Falls
B.	Same	Increases	Increases
C.	Falls	Falls	Increases
D.	Falls	Same	Falls
E.	**Same**	**Same**	**Falls**

12. We know that the peoples of the America's were much less technologically advanced than the invading Europeans circa 1500 because

A. The Aztecs practiced human sacrifice
B. Cortez and a small band of Spaniards were able to conquer the entire Aztec Empire in 1519
C. There were only about 25 million people in the whole of the Americas in 1492, compared to more than 400 million in Europe and Asia.
D. The Incas had no written language
E. Mayan pyramids were very similar to those of the Ancient Egyptians

13. In a Malthusian economy, fertility is unregulated and the death rate is 50 per 1000. In the **long run** how many children per woman survive to adulthood?

A.   6
B.   3
C.   2
D.   1
E.   8

14. Suppose the observed death rate in (13) drops to 40 per thousand.   In the **long run** how many children per woman will now survive to adulthood?

A.   4
B.   2
C.   1.33
D.   1
E.   6

15. What happens to the real wage in the long run as a result of this observed decline in death rates from 50 per thousand to 40 per thousand?

A.   Stays the same
B.   Decreases.
C.   Could be either higher or lower.
D.   Increases.

16.   Hours of work seem to have varied across early societies. What were the average number of hours of work per day (averaged across the whole year) for adult males in London in 1800?

A.   9
B.   6
C.   5
D.   4
E.   12

Part B: LONG ANSWERS (36 pts)

1. In the Malthusian economy virtues are vices, and vices virtues. Explain.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____