

## Exam 4

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. What did James Watt gain from his partnership with Matthew Boulton?
  - A. Skilled workers
  - B. Precision parts
  - C. Contacts with government officials
  - D. Capital and skills in salesmanship.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The tendency to hire family units in the early factories was
  - A. a government-sponsored response to urbanization.
  - B. usually a response to the wishes of the families.
  - C. replaced by the system of pauper apprenticeship.
  - D. outlawed by the Combination Acts.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Why did eighteenth-century Britain have a shortage of wood?
  - A. Wood had been over-harvested; it was the primary source of heat in all homes and a basic raw material in industry.
  - B. The new industrial pollution began to destroy traditional old-growth forests.
  - C. The vast expansion of the British navy in the wars against France led to a problem of deforestation.
  - D. The widespread building of canals and roads required large amounts of wood and had caused many forests to be cut through.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Thomas Malthus argued in his *Essay on the Principle of Population* (1798) that
  - A. the productivity of the Industrial Revolution would result in a rise in the standard of living.
  - B. population tends to increase beyond the means of subsistence.
  - C. government programs are necessary to prevent distress.
  - D. capitalism will prevent distress through an increase in productivity.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. What did Henry Cort develop?
  - A. The first locomotive, after much experimentation
  - B. The first commercial steam ship, initially used in North America
  - C. The puddling furnace, which allowed pig iron to be refined with coke
  - D. The steam engine, which became a major factor in the Industrial Revolution
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. What was the result of the development of the British economy between 1780 and 1851?
  - A. Much of the growth in the gross national product was eaten up by population growth.
  - B. The large increase in wages resulted in a vast increase in personal consumption.
  - C. Average consumption per person decreased as industrial work drove down wages.
  - D. The large growth in population caused the gross national product to remain stagnant.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. What did the Mines Act of 1842 prohibit?
  - A. The use of Irish laborers in English mines
  - B. Underground work for all women and girls as well as boys under ten
  - C. Night work in the mines

D. Work shifts longer than eight hours

8. David Ricardo's iron law of wages states that

- A. wages always move in proportion to productivity in the workplace.
- B. the pressure of population growth will always sink wages to subsistence DIFF: Level.
- C. wages of the working class always rise as a percentage of the wages of the upper classes.
- D. population growth creates more highly talented people who produce greater profits.

9. In nineteenth-century Germany, Fritz Harkort sought

- A. to demonstrate that widespread economic growth could be achieved through agricultural development without having to develop industry.
- B. to develop a private academy that would train engineers for industrial production.
- C. to match English achievements in machine production as quickly as possible, even at great, unprofitable expense.
- D. to lead a revolt by artisan craftsmen against the introduction of machine technology.

10. In the nineteenth century, Friedrich List believed that industrial development should be pursued

- A. as part of a project of economic nationalism led by the state.
- B. only in those regions of the nation where natural resources were easily available.
- C. through the laissez-faire tradition of free trade and independence from government interference.
- D. as a supplement to agricultural development but never as a goal in itself.

11. How did class-consciousness form during the Industrial Revolution?

- A. Industrial workers were forced into ever-larger factories that provided the opportunity for them to recognize their common plight.
- B. Forward-thinking radicals educated the laboring classes in the Marxist doctrine.
- C. As modern industry created conflict between industrialists and laborers, individuals came to believe that classes existed and developed a sense of class feeling.
- D. The government acted to protect the position and wealth of the new industrialists.

12. The Great Exhibition of 1851 commemorated the

- A. industrial dominance of Britain.
- B. half-century of labor reforms in Britain.
- C. creation of the German *Zollverein*.
- D. launch of the Great Eastern Railroad.

13. How did the origins of industrialists change as the Industrial Revolution progressed?

- A. More industrialists emerged from the working classes as they became familiar with the new machine technology.
- B. More industrialists emerged from the working classes, as creditors recognized the vast profits in new enterprises and were willing to assume more risk in new ventures.
- C. Industrialists increasingly emerged from the migrant communities, who carried

new technologies across borders.

- D. It became harder to form new firms, and instead industrialists were increasingly likely to have inherited their wealth.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. What was the key development in the eighteenth century that allowed continental banks to shed their earlier conservative nature?
- A. Industrialization of the Continent
  - B. Establishment of limited liability investment
  - C. Recruitment of bank deposits from the landed aristocracy
  - D. Influx of British investment
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. In *The Condition of the Working Class in England*, Friedrich Engels stated that
- A. the British middle classes were guilty of “mass murder” and “wholesale robbery.”
  - B. in general, the living conditions of the working class were “slowly improving.”
  - C. the class-consciousness of the working class would lead to “social revolution.”
  - D. “the working class was itself responsible” for most of the problems its members faced.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. The Factory Act of 1833 constituted a major victory in the prevention of the exploitation of children in that it
- A. allowed children ten and older to work only if they worked with their family.
  - B. banned children under nine years of age from employment.
  - C. banned children under fourteen years of age from employment.
  - D. allowed children aged fourteen to eighteen to work a maximum of eight hours a day.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. How did older members of the population seek to control the sexuality of working-class youths?
- A. They supported the establishment of sex-segregated employment.
  - B. They required women to offer proof of virginity in order to obtain a position in a factory.
  - C. They established stiff fines and punishments for extramarital sex.
  - D. They required factory owners to build workers’ dormitories with strict curfews and lockdowns.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. The reformer Robert Owens sought to
- A. create a single large national union for British workers.
  - B. defend the rights of private property against socialist claims.
  - C. free laborers from the restrictions of the Factory Acts.
  - D. form a committee of industrialists to advise the government on industrial policy.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. In 1850, in what occupational area did the largest number of British people work?
- A. Artisans and skilled craftsmen
  - B. Factory and industrial labor
  - C. Farming and agriculture
  - D. Transportation
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. How did iron become the basic building block of the British economy in the nineteenth century?
- A. The spread of coke smelting and the development of steam-powered rolling mills increased production enormously and reduced the price of iron products.

- B. Government-funded research led the way in the development of inexpensive processes for the production of iron products.
- C. British capitalists used new techniques developed in American iron foundries to increase the manufacture of inexpensive iron products.
- D. Breakthroughs in Russian iron production dramatically lowered the price of iron early in the nineteenth century.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. Why do many historians now believe that the continued concentration by the French on artisan production of luxury items made sense in an era of industrialization?
- A. France, after a generation of revolution and war, was not in a position to industrialize.
  - B. France had long dominated that sector of production; it allowed France to capitalize on its know-how and international reputation.
  - C. The large British lead in industrial technology discouraged the French throughout most of the nineteenth century.
  - D. The French economy, which was overwhelmingly agricultural and concentrated on small-scale farming, did not lend itself to industrialization.

### Source-Based Questions

Choose the letter of the best answer.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. In Primary Source 20.1: Debate over Child Labor Laws, how did Sir Robert Peel argue against the employment of child laborers in 1818 debates in Parliament?
- A. He asserted that children could not work in a factory for fifteen hours without doing harm to their health and constitution.
  - B. He speculated that there could be two shifts of young laborers for every one shift of adults, thus reducing the number of hours worked by children.
  - C. While he was concerned about the health of young laborers, he believed they were also free laborers and once the principle of interference with free laborers was admitted, one could not predict how far it might be carried.
  - D. In his opinion, the main problem was that factory work stunted the growth of children and made them unfit for recruitment into the army.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. In Primary Source 20.5, what does Sarah Stickney Ellis advise the middle-class woman to do?
- A. Make sure that the servants understand what they are required to do during the day
  - B. Plan the day so that it will be as entertaining as possible
  - C. Think about how best to help those who need assistance
  - D. Meet with friends for tea and talk about the latest scandals involving acquaintances from the same social circle
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. On Map 20.1: The Industrial Revolution in England, ca. 1850, what appears to be the largest industrial area?



- A. London
- B. The area surrounding Manchester and Liverpool
- C. The area surrounding Sheffield
- D. The area surrounding Bristol

\_\_\_\_\_ 25. Based on Map 20.1: The Industrial Revolution in England, ca. 1850, what appears to be the most important components of the Industrial Revolution other than coalmining?



- A. Pottery, iron, and machinery
- B. Machinery and consumer goods
- C. Machinery, hardware, and iron
- D. Textiles, iron, and machinery

\_\_\_\_\_ 26. Based on Map 20.2: Continental Industrialization, ca. 1850, where is the largest emerging industrial area located?



- A. The Ruhr
- B. Prague
- C. Berlin
- D. Paris

- \_\_\_\_\_ 27. At the Congress of Vienna, the victorious allies
- A. were guided by the principle of the balance of power.
  - B. resurrected the Holy Roman Empire.
  - C. treated France harshly.
  - D. established constitutional monarchies in the areas conquered by Napoleon.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 28. The allied powers at the Congress of Vienna were determined to
- A. punish France for its role in the recent wars.
  - B. extract war reparations.
  - C. avoid the creation of hostility and resentment in France.
  - D. create a number of new nation-states.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 29. The Karlsbad Decrees of 1819
- A. established a free trade zone within the German Confederation and offered economic privileges to member states.
  - B. created a legislature that united all of the German states but left real decision-making authority with local rulers.
  - C. defined an idea of German nationalism built around a common language, culture, and set of values.
  - D. required members of the German Confederation to root out subversive ideas and to spy on liberal and radical organizations.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 30. What did Klemens von Metternich and Alexander I proclaim at the Troppau Conference in 1820?
- A. Their willingness to allow the establishment of constitutional monarchies as long as male suffrage remained limited to the elite

- B. Their agreement to send Austrian troops to crush the revolution in Spain
- C. Their support for the principle of active intervention to maintain all autocratic regimes whenever threatened
- D. Their refusal to allow France to intervene in the revolutions in the Spanish colonies in Latin America

- \_\_\_\_\_ 31. What did the early French socialist thinkers find disturbing about the emerging industrial society?
- A. They believed that machine technology dehumanized industrial workers.
  - B. They believed that industrial society fomented selfish individualism and split the community into isolated fragments.
  - C. They believed that industrial society separated humans from the rhythms of nature through which the human spirit was continually restored.
  - D. They believed that industrial society promoted a meaningless consumerism that was corrosive to human values.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 32. Why did Klemens von Metternich, as Austrian foreign minister, have to oppose the spread of nationalism in Europe?
- A. As a classical liberal, he feared that it would lead to intolerance and violence.
  - B. Austria's rulers feared the power of a resurgent nationalist Ottoman Empire.
  - C. Austria pursued a policy of free trade, which was incompatible with economic nationalism.
  - D. Austria was a multiethnic empire, and the spread of nationalism among its different ethnic groups threatened to dissolve the empire.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 33. The romantic poet William Wordsworth conceived of poetry as the
- A. coded identification of social norms designed as a puzzle to be solved.
  - B. spontaneous overflow of powerful feeling recollected in tranquility.
  - C. light and airy demonstration of wit meant to express social conflicts.
  - D. structured use of rhyme and meter to clarify the expression of ideas.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 34. Romantics and early nationalists investigated folk songs, folk tales, and proverbs in order to
- A. disprove the value of folk wisdom in their promotion of Enlightenment rationalism.
  - B. find the unique greatness of every people in its folk culture.
  - C. identify fundamental stories and themes that could be used by governments to manipulate the population.
  - D. demonstrate the superiority of their culture over other cultures.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 35. In their war of independence against the Ottoman Empire, the Greeks ultimately won the support of
- A. Austria, Prussia, and Russia.
  - B. Austria.
  - C. the Netherlands and Great Britain.
  - D. Great Britain, France, and Russia.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 36. Many Europeans and Americans embraced the Greek Revolution *because*
- A. of a love of Greek classical culture.
  - B. they saw the liberation of Greece as a Christian crusade.



- C. their merchants sought access to Greek markets for trade.
- D. they believed they could try out utopian ideals in a liberated Greece.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 37. Karl Marx argued that socialism would be established
- A. through electoral victories and control of legislatures.
  - B. by violent revolution.
  - C. by the cooperation of all classes to alleviate poverty and exploitation.
  - D. through the efforts of enlightened rulers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 38. What did Count Henri de Saint-Simon believe in the nineteenth century?
- A. The key to progress was proper social organization.
  - B. Sexual freedom was a necessary component of political freedom.
  - C. Nature should be worshiped as a god.
  - D. Ownership of private property was a crime.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 39. The British Corn Laws of 1815 were enacted with the goal of
- A. lowering tariffs on grains in order to provide inexpensive food for the poor.
  - B. allowing reciprocal trade between Britain and the United States, marking the formal end of hostilities following the War of 1812.
  - C. forbidding the importation of foreign grain unless prices in Britain reached very high levels, selfishly benefiting the aristocratic landowners in Britain.
  - D. permitting the importation of food products into Britain only if they had not been cultivated or harvested with slave labor, marking the beginning of British actions to end slavery.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 40. In Great Britain, the Great Reform Bill of 1832
- A. gave greater representation to the new, industrial areas of the nation.
  - B. retained electoral districts with very few voters.
  - C. quadrupled the number of voters.
  - D. granted the right to vote to substantial farmers but not the middle-class urban population.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 41. In the nineteenth century, how did Ireland's population grow despite extreme poverty?
- A. The amount of land a peasant could lease increased with the number of children in his household.
  - B. Landlords, believing that large families were guarantees of stability, would only lease land to families with at least five children.
  - C. Extensive cultivation of the humble potato
  - D. The Industrial Revolution in England created a never-ending source of employment for Ireland's surplus population.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 42. How did Charles X of France seek to rally political support for himself in 1830?
- A. He expanded voting rights to include nearly all men.
  - B. He invaded Algeria and established it as a French territory.
  - C. He promoted the Constitutional Charter and then guaranteed civil liberties.
  - D. He overturned the law that prohibited the formation of labor unions.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 43. What was the most important influence on the peaceful mid-century reforms in Great Britain?
- A. Fear of a working-class revolution

- B. The ideas of Karl Marx
- C. The moderating influence of the monarch
- D. Political competition between the aristocracy and the middle class

- \_\_\_\_\_ 44. In 1848, what reform did the French government refuse that created a sense of class injustice?
- A. Electoral reform
  - B. Land redistribution
  - C. Repeal of high tariffs on imported food
  - D. A minimum wage
- \_\_\_\_\_ 45. What reform did France's Second Republic institute in 1848?
- A. The right to vote for all adult men
  - B. Louis Blanc's permanent, government-sponsored cooperative workshops
  - C. Establishment of a new revolutionary state, bowing to the demands of artisans and unskilled workers
  - D. The right of both men and women to file for divorce
- \_\_\_\_\_ 46. How did the French provisional government respond to the worsening depression and rising unemployment in 1848?
- A. It expanded the size of the army to provide employment.
  - B. It provided free bread and cheese rations in all of the major cities.
  - C. It ordered the deportation of all non-French citizens.
  - D. It established national workshops to provide employment in public works projects.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 47. Which social groups comprised *the revolutionary alliance* during the revolutions of 1848 in Central Europe?
- A. Students and urban workers
  - B. Middle-class liberals and the army
  - C. The aristocracy and the army
  - D. Middle-class liberals and the aristocracy
- \_\_\_\_\_ 48. In 1848, how did the Hungarian revolutionaries envision a future Hungary?
- A. As a unified, centralized Hungarian nation
  - B. As a collection of ethnic groups with cultural independence
  - C. As a group of allied states with political autonomy
  - D. As a territory divided into noble domains
- \_\_\_\_\_ 49. During the Prussian revolution in 1848, why did the alliance between middle-class liberals and workers dissolve?
- A. Middle-class liberals reinforced free-trade economic policies that would harm the working class.
  - B. Workers demanded a series of democratic and vaguely socialist reforms.
  - C. Middle-class liberals instituted high property requirements for voting rights.
  - D. Workers demanded property redistribution.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 50. Why was the Frankfurt Parliament in 1849 unable to create a "Greater Germany"?
- A. It recognized that the more conservative German-speaking parts of the Austrian Empire would never accept the liberal constitution it had drafted.
  - B. France and Britain let it be known that they would look with extreme disfavor on

the creation of a Greater Germany.

- C. Russia threatened an invasion if the Frankfurt Parliament attempted to create a Greater Germany.
- D. Determined to maintain its empire, Austria would not agree to a Greater Germany that separated German-speaking lands from non-German territories in the empire.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 51. The Quadruple Alliance, the nations that defeated Napoleon, included
- A. Russia, Prussia, Poland, and Italy.
  - B. Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Spain.
  - C. Prussia, Russia, Spain, and Great Britain.
  - D. Russia, Prussia, Austria, and Great Britain.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 52. In December 1825, some 3,000 army officers inspired by liberal ideas staged a protest against which new tsar?
- A. Paul
  - B. Nicholas I
  - C. Peter III
  - D. Ivan IV
  - E. Alexander II
- \_\_\_\_\_ 53. Germaine de Staël urged the French to throw away worn-out classical models and extolled the spontaneity and enthusiasm of the writer and thinkers of
- A. Russia.
  - B. Austria.
  - C. Germany
  - D. Spain.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 54. In 1830, an unsuccessful revolution failed to re-create the country of
- A. Switzerland.
  - B. Hungary.
  - C. Belgium.
  - D. Poland.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 55. What was the result of the “June Days” in France in 1848?
- A. The decision to abandon universal male suffrage and elect a new Constituent Assembly based on a limited electorate
  - B. The invitation to Louis Napoleon, the nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte, to become emperor of France
  - C. The triumph of the republican army under General Louis Cavaignac, after street fighting and the death or injury of more than ten thousand people
  - D. The invasion of France by Prussia, which led to the restoration of Louis Philippe
- \_\_\_\_\_ 56. In 1849, the revolution in Hungary was brought under control with the help of 130,000 troops sent by
- A. the Kingdom of Prussia.
  - B. the Russian Empire.
  - C. the French Republic.
  - D. the Ottoman Empire.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 57. Victor Hugo's political evolution was exactly the opposite of Wordsworth's, whose
- A. youthful radicalism gave way to middle-aged caution.
  - B. immature nihilism evolved into an optimistic acceptance of things as they were.
  - C. aggressive nationalism changed to a pacific universalism.
  - D. utopian socialism transmuted into a convinced anarchism.

### Source-Based Questions

Choose the letter of the best answer.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 58. Read Primary Source 21.1: Metternich: Conservative Reaction in the German Confederation. How did the Karlsbad Decrees affect the universities and the press throughout the German Confederation?
- A. They appointed a commission that would provide guidance on teaching methods in the universities.
  - B. They provided that no publication appearing in the form of daily issues shall go to press without the approval of state officials.
  - C. They called for a special representative of the ruler of each state to assume responsibility for the administration of the universities within that state.
  - D. They abolished all publications within the German Confederation until further notice.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 59. In Primary Source 21.4: The Republican Spirit in Paris, 1848, what did the Provisional Government promise the nation?
- A. To institute the democratic government that France owes itself
  - B. To institute a socialist government in which all are equal in terms of income
  - C. To institute a republican government that will recapture the strength and glory of Napoleonic France
  - D. To institute an empire that will reconstitute the French colonial holdings lost in the previous century
- \_\_\_\_\_ 60. According to Map 21.1: Europe in 1815, which countries were considered the Great Powers of Europe in the first half of the nineteenth century?



- A. The Kingdom of Sardinia, France, the Kingdom of Prussia, the Austrian Empire, and the Russian Empire
- B. Great Britain, the Kingdom of Prussia, the Austrian Empire, the Russian Empire, and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies
- C. Great Britain, the Russian Empire, the Kingdom of Prussia, France, and the Austrian Empire
- D. The Kingdom of Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Prussia, the Austrian Empire, and the Russian Empire

61. According to Map 21.1: Europe in 1815, why was the Austrian Empire able to maintain order in most of Europe between 1815 and 1848?



- A. Bordering as it did on both the Russian and the Ottoman empires, it was well positioned to exert control over two empires that were hostile to one another.
- B. With significant territories on the Italian peninsula and a commanding position within the German Confederation, the Austrian Empire was able to suppress the interest in reform and change in the areas closest to itself.
- C. Owing to its large size, the Austrian Empire was able to influence the actions of the Kingdom of Prussia, thus holding a greater position within the German Confederation.
- D. Though acquiring far-reaching territory, the Austrian Empire was able to implement the German language in all previously non-German speaking lands.

62. According to Map 21.2: Peoples of the Habsburg Monarchy, 1815, which peoples were located within the Kingdom of Hungary?





- A. Germans, Hungarians, Slovaks, Romanians, Ruthians, Croats and Serbs
- B. Croats and Serbs, Slovenes, Italians, Czechs, Slovaks, Germans
- C. Germans, Czechs, Romanians, Slovenes
- D. Hungarians, Ruthians, Italians

- \_\_\_\_\_ 63. What was Georges Haussmann's contribution to nineteenth-century life?
- A. Developing the antiseptic method
  - B. Rebuilding Paris
  - C. His realistic novels of lower-class life
  - D. Pioneering the use of electric streetcars in Europe
- \_\_\_\_\_ 64. What was a result of improved economic conditions in the nineteenth century?
- A. More job opportunities for women outside the home
  - B. More women remained single
  - C. Married women were not expected to work outside the home
  - D. Extension of the vote to women in much of Europe
- \_\_\_\_\_ 65. Which of the following characterizes early-nineteenth-century British cities?
- A. Overcrowding in cities inhibited population growth.
  - B. City officials demolished row houses in order to build more efficient apartment complexes.
  - C. New laws limiting capacity in buildings eased overcrowding.
  - D. Nearly all land was used for buildings, which meant parks or open areas were almost nonexistent.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 66. What was a central component of the improvements in sanitation in the nineteenth century?
- A. Horses carried many of the diseases that afflicted humans.
  - B. Communal baths would reduce the spread of dangerous bacteria.

- C. Excrement from outhouses could be carried off by water through sewers at low cost.
- D. Most diseases were carried into cities by rural laborers who came into the cities for work.

\_\_\_\_\_ 67. What was the breakthrough implication of Louis Pasteur's work?

- A. Human dietary habits affected immunity to diseases.
- B. Diseases passed to humans through airborne agents that could be eliminated by moving sources of filth and decay away from humans.
- C. Diseases were caused by specific living organisms that could be controlled.
- D. Most human diseases were the result of molds that occurred naturally in human environments.

\_\_\_\_\_ 68. How did the electric streetcar affect the urban environment?

- A. Cities could expand as even people of modest means could travel quickly and cheaply to new, improved, and less congested housing.
- B. The wealthy and middle classes could isolate themselves since the streetcar was too expensive for the poor.
- C. Urban dwellers adopted the practice of returning home for lunch, diminishing the sense of attachment one felt to the workplace environment.
- D. Cities abandoned efforts to control urban growth as the boundaries of cities expanded.

\_\_\_\_\_ 69. How did wages change in the late nineteenth century?

- A. Real wages decreased for the mass of the population, and the gap between the rich and the poor increased.
- B. Real wages rose for the mass of the population, but the gap between the rich and the poor did not decrease.
- C. Real wages decreased for the mass of the population, but so did prices thanks to industrialization, leading to an increase in living standards.
- D. Real wages increased for the mass of the population, but prices rose even more dramatically, leading to a decrease in living standards.

\_\_\_\_\_ 70. Why did middle-class families spend considerable portions of their income on food?

- A. The price of food skyrocketed as farm labor became more scarce.
- B. They had to feed not only their families but their large staff of servants and assistants.
- C. They developed a habit of purchasing expensive and exotic colonial products.
- D. They gave frequent, large dinner parties as their favored social activity.

\_\_\_\_\_ 71. What was one of the social functions of the labor aristocracy's strict moral code?

- A. To create a strong barrier against socialist influences
- B. To maintain their unstable social and economic position
- C. To prevent their children from joining the supposedly morally corrupt middle classes
- D. To serve as an example to lower-paid, unskilled workers

\_\_\_\_\_ 72. How did the culture of sports change in the late nineteenth century?



- A. As the middle classes separated from the working classes, the working classes adopted more brutal sports such as bare-knuckle boxing.
- B. Sports became private activities between local clubs that resisted commercialization.
- C. Sports were taken over by elite society, which added costs that the poor could not afford.
- D. Cruel sports such as cockfighting declined, while commercialized spectator sports became popular.

\_\_\_\_\_ 73. Why did illegitimacy rates decline after 1850?

- A. The higher incidence of marriage for expectant mothers
- B. Decreased premarital sexual activity
- C. The increased availability of contraception and abortion
- D. The increased influence of religion among the lower classes

\_\_\_\_\_ 74. Which of the following describes late-nineteenth-century prostitution?

- A. It was strictly divided along class lines; wealthy men visited expensive courtesans, and poor women provided sexual services for working-class men.
- B. It was increasingly outlawed and suppressed across Europe as middle-class women pressed their ideas about morality on society.
- C. It was a stage of life for many poor young women, which they moved beyond as they established their own homes and families.
- D. While young men visited prostitutes, once men married, this action usually stopped abruptly in order to create family harmony.

\_\_\_\_\_ 75. As a result of the idea of separate spheres, middle-class married women who sought to work outside the home

- A. found that they could not gain well-paying jobs, and their wages were less than men's for the same work.
- B. gained a series of legal rights over their property and wages.
- C. were eligible for professional employment if they had the proper education.
- D. had easy access to childcare.

\_\_\_\_\_ 76. How did the goals of middle-class feminists differ from those of socialist women?

- A. Middle-class women believed that women's liberation required greater access to educational opportunities, while socialist women emphasized the need of women to support men on the barricades.
- B. Middle-class women supported the efforts to obtain economic rights for women, while socialist women fought for an expansion of the welfare state.
- C. Middle-class women fought for the right to vote, while socialist women argued that women's liberation could only occur as part of a working-class revolution.
- D. Middle-class women endorsed the separate spheres theory in order to enhance women's power in the home, while socialists emphasized the need to empower women in the workplace immediately.

\_\_\_\_\_ 77. What benefits could a wife produce at home that could not be purchased in the market?

- A. Improved health, better eating habits, and better behavior
- B. Better clothing and household goods such as candles

- C. Improved emotional satisfaction and sexual fulfillment
- D. Better education for children and intellectual curiosity

- \_\_\_\_\_ 78. What caused the revolutionary reduction in the size of European families?
- A. The family's desire to improve its economic and social position
  - B. The effectiveness and availability of birth control
  - C. The pursuit of careers outside the home by married women
  - D. The epidemic of infertility related to environmental contamination.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 79. Which of the following marked changes in childrearing practices?
- A. Women had fewer children.
  - B. Mothers increasingly depended on advice from their mothers and grandmothers owing to the lack of literature on childrearing.
  - C. Women increasingly hired wet nurses to free them to care for other children.
  - D. The number of illegitimate children abandoned at foundling hospitals increased.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 80. One of the most important scientific and technological developments in the nineteenth century saw a form of commercial energy useful in communications and manufacturing developed from
- A. coke.
  - B. coal.
  - C. oil.
  - D. electricity.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 81. Max Weber, the most prominent and influential late-nineteenth century sociologist, argued that the rise of capitalism was directly linked to
- A. Catholicism in Southern Europe.
  - B. the French Revolution.
  - C. Protestantism in Northern Europe.
  - D. the Napoleonic Wars.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 82. In the late nineteenth century, masturbation was
- A. viewed with horror.
  - B. seen as a normal part of adolescence.
  - C. considered unhealthy for women but normal for men.
  - D. promoted as an alternative to premarital sex.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 83. Realist writers fit within the late-nineteenth-century glorification of science because they
- A. generally made the heroes of their novels scientists.
  - B. turned toward science fiction.
  - C. denied the importance of emotion in determining human action.
  - D. attempted to observe and record life in an objective manner.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 84. Why did social scientists develop statistical methods to test their theories?
- A. They believed that humans were reducible to numerical quantities.
  - B. They sought to discover how average individuals functioned and ignore the below average or exceptional.
  - C. They believed that numerical averages were superior to observation as a form of analysis.
  - D. They sought to analyze the massive sets of numerical data that governments had

collected.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 85. What was Count Leo Tolstoy's central message in *War and Peace*?
- A. Human love, trust, and everyday family ties are life's enduring values.
  - B. Great men are able to bend history to their will.
  - C. The idealistic young always surrender to feverish ambition and society's pervasive greed.
  - D. Ordinary men and women are doomed to be crushed by fate and bad luck.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 86. Utilitarianism was Jeremy Bentham's idea that social policies should promote
- A. middle-class morality.
  - B. the concept of survival of the fittest.
  - C. the concept of separate spheres.
  - D. the greatest good for the greatest number.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 87. In almost every advanced country around 1900, the wealthiest 20 percent of households received
- A. 25 percent to 30 percent of all national income.
  - B. 30 percent to 40 percent of all national income.
  - C. 50 percent to 60 percent of all national income.
  - D. 80 percent of all national income.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 88. What was the clearest sign that a family was middle class?
- A. Having servants
  - B. Eating well
  - C. Going to the opera
  - D. Traveling
- \_\_\_\_\_ 89. What was the Second Industrial Revolution?
- A. The extension of the textile and iron industries from Great Britain and Belgium to all parts of the Continent.
  - B. The burst of industrial creativity and technological innovation that promoted strong economic growth toward the end of the nineteenth century.
  - C. Ideas put forth by Karl Marx as to how industry would be organized after the successful proletarian revolution.
  - D. The emergence of the United States at the end of the nineteenth century as the main challenger to the industry leadership of Great Britain.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 90. What characterized the middle-class single-family home?
- A. A special drawing room used to entertain guests
  - B. A music room, preferably one equipped with a grand piano
  - C. A carriage house
  - D. A separate wing for the servants' quarters
- \_\_\_\_\_ 91. In his pioneering work of quantitative sociology, *Suicide* (1897), Emile Durkheim concluded that ever-higher suicide rates were caused by widespread feelings of
- A. envy of the upwardly mobile.
  - B. rootlessness.
  - C. boredom with life.
  - D. anxiety caused by the relentless pace of city life.

### Source-Based Questions

Choose the letter of the best answer.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 92. In Primary Source 22.3: Stephan Zweig on Middle-Class Youth and Sexuality, how does Zweig describe the upbringing of a young woman in what he termed the “Pre-Freudian era”?
- A. For their protection, they were not left alone for a single moment.
  - B. It was understood that girls, like boys, would want to experiment, but it was made clear that experimentation had to wait until they were engaged to a suitable partner.
  - C. The educational process for young girls involved extensive sex education so they would be adequately prepared for married life.
  - D. Young girls were given very little direction other than to remind them of their duty to remain true to the ideas of Christian morality.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 93. In Primary Source 22.1: First Impressions of the World’s Biggest City, how did the anonymous man from the country view life in London?
- A. He was amazed by the huge numbers of people milling about who seemingly had nothing to do.
  - B. He was surprised by how quickly he learned how to live according to city ideas and customs.
  - C. He was struck by how competitive people were in London.
  - D. He was happy to find that city people were warm, generous, and as ready as anyone in the country to become good, close friends.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 94. Which cities on Map 22.1: European Cities of 100,000 or More, 1800–1900 contained one million or more people in 1900?



- A. Madrid, London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and Moscow
- B. Lisbon, Paris, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Berlin, and Constantinople
- C. Rome, Constantinople, Warsaw, Vienna, St. Petersburg, and Copenhagen
- D. London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, and Constantinople

95. On Map 22.1: European Cities of 100,000 or More, 1800–1900, which cities had the largest increase in population growth between 1800 and 1900?



- A. Berlin, St. Petersburg, and Vienna
- B. London, Paris, and Constantinople
- C. Moscow, Naples, Barcelona, and Madrid
- D. London and Paris

96. The Boulevard Saint-Michel, shown on Map 22.2: The Modernization of Paris, ca. 1850–1870, was one of Baron Haussmann’s most controversial projects because its construction



- A. required the razing of much of Paris's medieval core.
- B. took land that had been set aside for the Bois de Boulogne.
- C. meant moving the Arc de Triomphe.
- D. meant destroying the Fortress Wall (1841–45).

- \_\_\_\_\_ 97. Upon his election as president, why did Louis Napoleon sign conservative legislation increasing the power of the Catholic Church and depriving poor men of the right to vote?
- A. He knew that the legislation's wide popularity would secure his authority for the foreseeable future.
  - B. To get the National Assembly to pay his personal debts and change the constitution so he could run for a second term
  - C. To obtain control over the military, which he could then use to overthrow the National Assembly
  - D. He needed to curry favor with the Catholic Church in order to convince the papacy to accept Italian unification.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 98. Louis Napoleon's great success with the economy included which of the following?
- A. Encouraging new investment banks and railroad construction
  - B. Developing plans for the rebuilding of Paris that ultimately were never carried out
  - C. Increasing the size of the army to counter rising unemployment
  - D. Passing laws forbidding the formation of labor unions
- \_\_\_\_\_ 99. How did Sardinia and its monarch, Victor Emmanuel, gain the reputation of a liberal, progressive state?
- A. Victor Emmanuel retained the liberal constitution—and its substantial civil liberties—that was forced on his father in 1848.

- B. Victor Emmanuel instituted a series of reforms designed to strip the Catholic Church of most of its land and power in the region.
- C. Victor Emmanuel passed legislation that seized land from nobles and redistributed it more equitably to the peasantry.
- D. Victor Emmanuel established the first systems of nationwide childhood education and free university education for those admitted.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 100. Otto von Bismarck's *Kulturkampf* refers to his
- A. drive to make German workers more cultured.
  - B. attack on the Catholic Church in the German Empire.
  - C. attempt to stamp out anti-German attitudes in France following the Franco-Prussian War.
  - D. 1864 war against Denmark.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 101. Ottoman reformers launched a series of radical reforms in the nineteenth century known as the
- A. October Manifesto.
  - B. Duma.
  - C. Tanzimat.
  - D. Reichstag.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 102. Why did Prussia and Austria attack Denmark in 1864?
- A. Denmark sought to establish trade tolls along the narrow passage that linked the Baltic Sea with the North Sea.
  - B. Denmark was attempting to bring two provinces that belonged to the German Confederation into a more centralized Danish state.
  - C. Denmark established a series of laws that limited the civil rights of German-speaking people in Danish territory.
  - D. Denmark sought to form a political alliance among the Scandinavian nations as a counter to growing Prussian power.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 103. How did Bismarck structure the North German Confederation in order to secure the authority of the Prussian emperor?
- A. The parliament was permitted only a minor role in the enforcement of legislation, while all new bills had to originate from the emperor himself.
  - B. The parliament had no right to override an imperial veto over legislation, while the emperor had independent control of the army and the bureaucracy.
  - C. The emperor controlled the army and foreign affairs, and universal male suffrage permitted him to go directly to the people if middle-class liberals resisted his bills in the legislature.
  - D. The emperor's edicts could be reviewed by the legislature but could not be overridden without agreement of the high law court, which was comprised of individuals appointed by the emperor.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 104. What was the long-established customs union among the German states?
- A. Zemstvo
  - B. Zollverein
  - C. Reichstag
  - D. North German Confederation



- \_\_\_\_\_ 105. Who was Theodore Herzl?
- A. The speaker of the Reichstag during much of Bismarck's tenure
  - B. The creator of modern psychoanalysis
  - C. The founder of the Zionist Jewish national movement
  - D. The German socialist author of *Evolutionary Socialism*
- \_\_\_\_\_ 106. After the Franco-Prussian War, Prussia
- A. imposed a harsh peace on France.
  - B. imposed a generous peace on France.
  - C. asked for international participation in the formation of the peace treaty.
  - D. acknowledged its own role in starting the war.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 107. Why did Bismarck enact high tariffs on grain from the United States, Canada, and Russia in 1878?
- A. He intended to drive up grain prices in order to weaken the growing Socialist Party.
  - B. He hoped to break the alliance among the great grain-producing nations in order to isolate Russia politically.
  - C. He planned to promote a policy of economic nationalism in which Germany would provide all of its needed commodities.
  - D. He sought to win support from both the Catholic Center and the Protestants Junkers, who had large land holdings.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 108. Why did the conservative Bismarck pioneer the creation of an expansive system of social welfare?
- A. He sought to blunt the attraction of socialism to the working classes and give them a small stake in the existing political system.
  - B. He sought to undermine the power of the landed aristocracy by building a political movement based on support from the masses.
  - C. He was compelled to offer greater social benefits so that German workers would not migrate to France and Great Britain, where such programs already existed.
  - D. He believed that social welfare programs were a government's moral responsibility.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 109. What was the result of the Mexican War of 1848?
- A. It reduced tensions between the northern and southern halves of the United States by generating an atmosphere of renewed patriotic unity.
  - B. It exacerbated tensions between the northern and southern halves of the United States as debate erupted over the extension of slavery into territory acquired from Mexico.
  - C. It provided a crucial stimulus to the development of cotton culture in the Southwest.
  - D. It left the South devastated and weakened.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 110. What was the political goal of creating free, compulsory elementary education in late-nineteenth-century France?
- A. To prepare children to serve the state in wartime, either in the battlefield or on the home front
  - B. To prepare children for work in the industrial setting and promote obedience to managerial authority
  - C. To act as a nation-building tool in which all children would be taught secular, re-

publican values

- D. To create a uniform base of knowledge that all children would be able to use in their professional lives

- \_\_\_\_\_ 111. How did German Social Democrats recover their losses in the 1907 election and become the largest party in the Reichstag in 1912?
- A. They endorsed Marx's call for a violent revolution.
  - B. They accepted trade unions' call for evolutionary rather than revolutionary socialism.
  - C. They took on a more patriotic tone and broadened their base.
  - D. They began courting Catholics in southern Germany.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 112. What effect did the Dreyfus affair have on late nineteenth-century France?
- A. It revived the prestige of the French army.
  - B. It drove a wedge between Catholics and anti-Semites.
  - C. It revived republican distrust of Catholicism.
  - D. It fanned the flames of French imperialism.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 113. Unlike other political parties, Marxist socialists
- A. refused to seek electoral office.
  - B. rejected all forms of patriotism.
  - C. organized themselves into an international organization.
  - D. consistently sought the violent overthrow of national governments.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 114. Why did socialist parties become more moderate by the late 1800s?
- A. Socialist leaders saw revolution as a threat to their increasingly respectable social positions.
  - B. The increasingly radical and aggressive trade union movements frightened socialist parties and turned them in a more moderate direction.
  - C. Socialist leaders, like so many of their followers, became ardent patriots and grew as nationalistic as conservatives.
  - D. As socialist parties attracted larger numbers of members, they looked more toward gradual change and less toward revolution.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 115. How did labor unions in Germany change in the early 1900s?
- A. They became more radical as resistance to their demands by industrialists grew.
  - B. They sought to organize white-collar workers rather than industrial laborers since white-collar workers had more political clout.
  - C. They increasingly focused on bread-and-butter issues rather than dissemination of socialist doctrine.
  - D. They began to establish independent, worker-owned businesses to compete with those of the industrialists.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 116. Which of the following is an accurate characterization of a socialist party in Europe prior to 1914?
- A. Russian socialists tended to be the most moderate of all the parties.
  - B. The German socialist party talked revolution but practiced reformism.
  - C. The British socialists, although not Marxist in orientation, were formally committed to revolution.

D. The powerful French labor unions controlled the French Socialist Party.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 117. Who were the Red Shirts in nineteenth-century France?
- A. Union supporters of the German Social Democratic Party
  - B. Confederate irregulars who came close to winning the American Civil War
  - C. Giuseppe Garibaldi's guerrilla army involved in the invasion of Sicily in 1860
  - D. Russian peasants who rallied to the defense of the Russian Empire in the Crimean War
- \_\_\_\_\_ 118. Who were the Young Turks?
- A. Religious conservatives who supported Sultan Abdülhamid II in rejecting European liberalism
  - B. Supporters of the Imperial Rescript of 1856 that called for equality before the law regardless of religious faith
  - C. Liberal Ottoman statesmen who launched the era of radical reforms known as Tanzimat
  - D. Fervent patriots who seized power in the revolution of 1908 in the Ottoman Empire
- \_\_\_\_\_ 119. What did the notorious forgery “The Protocols of the Elders of Zion” suggest Jewish elders were planning to do?
- A. Assassinate the Russian tsar
  - B. Create a Jewish homeland in Palestine
  - C. Sponsor emigration to the western hemisphere
  - D. Dominate the globe

### Source-Based Questions

Choose the letter of the best answer.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 120. The leading prophet of Italian nationalism and unification before 1848, Giuseppe Mazzini founded a secret society called Young Italy to fight for the unification of the Italian states in a democratic republic. This selection, from the chapter “Duties Towards Your Country” in Mazzini’s best-known work,

*The Duties of Man* (1858), was addressed to Italian workingmen.

Your first Duties . . . are to Humanity. . . . But what can each of you, with his isolated powers, do for the moral improvement, for the progress of Humanity? . . .

God gave you the means of multiplying your forces and your powers of action indefinitely when he gave you a Country, when, like a wise overseer of labor, who distributes the different parts of the work according to the capacity of the workmen, he divided Humanity into distinct groups upon the face of our globe, and thus planted the seeds of nations. Evil governments have disfigured the design of God, which you may see clearly marked out, as far, at least, as regards Europe, by the courses of the great rivers, by the lines of the lofty mountains, and by other geographical conditions; they have disfigured it by conquest, by greed, by jealousy of the just sovereignty of others; disfigured it so much that today there is perhaps no nation except England and France whose confines correspond to this design

[These evil governments] did not, and they do not, recognize any country except their own families and dynasties, the egoism of caste. But the divine design will infallibly be fulfilled. Natural divisions, the innate spontaneous tendencies of the peoples will replace the arbitrary divisions sanctioned by evil governments. The map of Europe will be remade. The Countries of the People will rise, defined by the voice of the free, upon the ruins of the Countries of Kings and privileged castes. Between these Countries there will be harmony and brotherhood. And then the work of Humanity for the general amelioration, for the discovery and application of the real law of life, carried on in association and distributed according to local capacities, will be accomplished by peaceful and progressive development.

Then each of you, strong in the affections and in the aid of many millions of men speaking the same language, endowed with the same tendencies, and educated by the same historic tradition, may hope by your personal effort to benefit the whole of Humanity.

Without Country you have neither name, voice, nor rights, no admission as brothers into the fellowship of the Peoples. You are the bastards of Humanity. Soldiers without a banner, . . . you will find neither faith nor protection. . . . Do not beguile yourselves with the hope of emancipation from unjust social conditions if you do not first conquer a Country for yourselves; where there is no Country there is no common agreement to which you can appeal; the egoism of self-interest rules alone, and he who has the upper hand keeps it, since there is no common safeguard for the interests of all.

In Primary Source 23.1: The Struggle for the Italian Nation, what does Giuseppe Mazzini suggest must happen in order for "the work of Humanity for the general amelioration to be "accomplished by peaceful and progressive development"?

- A. An international governing body must be created.
- B. The pope must create a new Holy Alliance that will decide any diplomatic disputes that might arise.
- C. The people must rise up to create countries according to the natural divisions that exist in Europe.
- D. New countries must be created that are capable of establishing empires in the world outside the European continent.

\_\_\_\_\_ 121. In Primary Source 23.3: Ernest Renan on National Identity, what does Renan consider one valid way to define a nation?

- A. A nation can be defined by its possession of a single language.
- B. A nation can be defined by having a common past.
- C. A common race is essential to the definition of a nation.
- D. A common religion is essential to the definition of a nation.

\_\_\_\_\_ 122. Read Primary Source 23.5: Adelheid Popp, the Making of a Socialist. How did Popp describe the process of becoming a socialist in *The Autobiography of a Working Woman*?

- A. Working conditions were so terrible that from the beginning she knew socialism was the only answer.
- B. She was disgusted by her initial encounter with anti-Semitism and almost immediately found in socialism an answer to it.
- C. She experienced an evolutionary process beginning with enthusiasm for the royal family and for nationalism, then becoming interested in anarchism, and only later learning about socialism.

D. Ironically, she became a socialist only when she obtained a better-paying job and realized that capitalism was exploiting the vast majority of the working class.

\_\_\_ 123. According to Map 23.1: The Unification of Italy, 1859–1870, which areas did Italy gain in 1866?



- A. Venetia and Lombardy
- B. Savoy and Nice
- C. The Kingdom of the Two Sicilies and the Papal States
- D. Venetia and the Papal States

\_\_\_ 124. According to Map 23.1: The Unification of Italy, 1859–1870, what areas did Sardinia-Piedmont lose in 1860?



- A. Savoy and Nice
- B. Sicily, Tuscany, and Romagna
- C. Venetia
- D. Lombardy

\_\_\_\_\_ 125. Based on Map 23.2: The Unification of Germany, 1864–1871, which German states did not become part of the North German Confederation in 1867?



- A. Schleswig, Holstein, and Hanover
- B. Baden, Württemberg, and Bavaria
- C. Alsace, Lorraine, and Saxony
- D. Saxony, Oldenburg, and Mecklenburg

