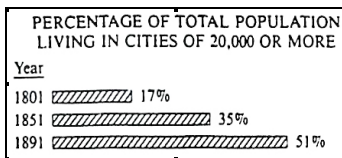


## Chapter 23 – Mass Society and the “Age of Progress”

- All of the following were aspects of life in the largest cities of Western Europe during the latter half of the nineteenth century EXCEPT
  - increasing availability of what had been luxury foodstuffs—sugar, tea, and meat—to the lower middle classes
  - sensationalist tabloid newspapers covering both national and international news
  - significant numbers of workers responsive to socialist ideology
  - declining standards of public health and life expectancy
  - increasing nationalism among the urban populations

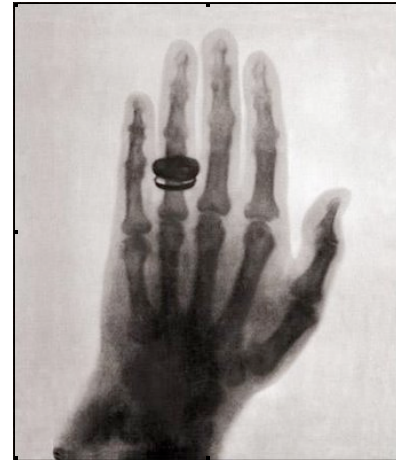
	Population Size (millions)			Average Growth Rates per Annum	
	1800	1850	1900	1800-1850	1850-1900
France	28	36	41	0.47%	0.25%
Great Britain	11	21	37	1.30%	1.14%

- The difference between French and British population growth was primarily caused by the
  - earlier adoption of birth control in Great Britain
  - earlier adoption of birth control in France
  - higher level of infant mortality in Great Britain
  - higher reproduction rate in France
  - greater loss of population in Great Britain due to wars

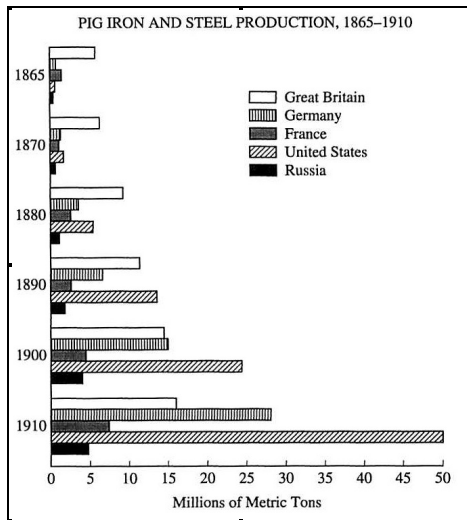


- The chart above depicts the process of urbanization in
  - Austria-Hungary
  - England and Wales
  - France
  - Germany
  - Spain and Portugal
- By the 1870s, most Western European governments had begun to provide all of the following EXCEPT
  - primary schooling for children
  - safety inspection of factories
  - public parks, museums, and libraries
  - municipal water and sewage disposal in urban areas
  - medical and health insurance
- During the last third of the nineteenth century, new industries, such as those producing electric power and chemicals, advanced most rapidly in which of the following European countries?
  - France
  - Italy
  - Germany
  - Belgium
  - Spain

- Which of the following best describes an important trend in typical family size in Western Europe after 1870?
  - It increased in urban areas due to improvements in public health and housing for workers.
  - It decreased in working-class families due to legislation limiting child labor.
  - It decreased sharply because of chronic food shortages.
  - It decreased initially in the middle classes because of the increased costs of rearing children.
  - It remained unchanged because of massive emigration overseas.



- The image shown above is an example of a new technique for examining the human body which was discovered by
  - Faraday
  - Pasteur
  - Lister
  - Roentgen
  - Planck
- Of the following, which was the central issue for nineteenth-century European advocates of women's rights?
  - The right of women to control their own property
  - Equal pay for equal work
  - The right to serve in the military
  - Alimony and child support in cases of divorce
  - The right to civil marriage ceremonies
- In the period between 1871 and 1914, European governments regarded public education for the masses as important primarily because it would
  - discourage emigration to the New World
  - ensure that children received comprehensive religious instruction
  - ensure that laborers were informed participants in the union movement
  - provide society with well-informed and responsible citizens
  - lead to woman suffrage



10. Which of the following statements is accurate according to the graph?
- Great Britain and France led Germany and Russia in industrial production between the 1890's and the First World War.
  - The United States enjoyed its greatest surge in industrial growth in the decade after the Civil War.
  - Great Britain led the industrialized world in the 1860's and 1870's but found itself outproduced by both Russia and Germany by 1900.
  - Between 1880 and 1910 German industrial production rose from less than half of British production to a level greater than that of Great Britain and France combined.
  - Great Britain and the United States were the two leading industrial powers throughout the period 1865-1910.
11. Which of the following conclusions is best supported by the graph?
- Between 1880 and 1910 Germany had a surge in industrial growth because of its aggressive foreign policy.
  - Russia was outproduced by Great Britain because Russia had fewer natural resources and a smaller population.
  - Crises such as the Dreyfus case inhibited industrial growth in France.
  - Between 1860 and 1910 industrialization declined in England because the British Empire diminished in size.
  - In the early twentieth century different rates of national industrial growth caused the European balance of power to shift toward Germany.
12. Which of the following was true of contraception in nineteenth-century Europe?
- It appeared first among working-class families.
  - It initially had the support of the Roman Catholic Church.
  - It reduced the size of rural families much more than that of urban families.
  - It was practiced by middle-class parents seeking a higher standard of living for their families.
  - It became popular as a result of the development of the birth control pill.
13. In the mid-nineteenth century, industrial growth in Western Europe was significantly stimulated by the
- abolition of national customs barriers
  - introduction of assembly-line production
  - investment of United States capital
  - expansion of transportation systems
  - expansion of labor unions
14. Which of the following best describes the relationship of the western European working class to organized religion in the late nineteenth century?
- Renewed and strengthened by religious revivalism
  - Strengthened by church support for unions
  - Weakened, especially in highly industrialized areas
  - Weakened, especially in Ireland
  - Solidified and stable
15. In late nineteenth-century Great Britain, women were in the majority in which of the following categories of employment?
- Transportation
  - Mining
  - Factory work
  - Domestic service
  - Construction work
16. Of the following, nineteenth-century European women were relatively more numerous and made the most influential contributions as
- popular novelists and writers
  - developers of the new biological sciences
  - classical musicians
  - members of parliaments
  - architects and engineers
17. The growth in Europe's population in the late nineteenth century can be attributed primarily to
- falling mortality rates
  - a decline in emigration
  - a growing trend toward larger families
  - falling marriage rates in western Europe
  - population growth rates that were higher in western than in central Europe
18. Which of the following first appeared as major industries in Europe between 1860 and 1914?
- Textiles, mining, and railroads
  - Shoemaking, food processing, and petroleum
  - Steelmaking, chemicals, and petroleum
  - Iron smelting, mining, and shipbuilding
  - Textiles, iron smelting, and machine-tool manufacturing

19. Which of the following is accurate about late-nineteenth-century Socialist parties in western and central Europe?
- (A) They generally supported imperialist expansion.
  - (B) They included members who emphasized electoral success and participation in government.
  - (C) They were effectively controlled by the First International.
  - (D) They publicly repudiated Marxism.
  - (E) They repudiated labor unions as supportive of a labor aristocracy and not of the mass of working people.
20. Before the First World War, European feminists such as the Pankhursts had all of the following goals EXCEPT
- (A) eliminating poll taxes
  - (B) opening up more professions to women
  - (C) liberalizing marriage and divorce laws
  - (D) broadening the franchise to include women
  - (E) establishing colleges for women
- 
21. By the late nineteenth century, Europe was
- (A) self-sufficient in oil production
  - (B) developing its oil reserves
  - (C) dependent on foreign oil
  - (D) exporting oil to other nations
  - (E) not yet using oil in significant quantities
22. The typical nineteenth-century middle-class woman
- (A) enjoyed career opportunities on a par with her male counterparts
  - (B) was restricted politically, but she found outlets for her political actions in universities
  - (C) enjoyed much domestic luxury, but she was limited to a life centered on home and family
  - (D) had little to do with the rearing of her children
  - (E) turned to prostitution and cottage industry to support her family
23. Which of the following was most directly responsible for the rise in literacy in nineteenth-century Europe?
- (A) women instructors at primary schools
  - (B) the growth of the suburbs
  - (C) the growing prestige of the schoolteaching profession
  - (D) the increased availability of state-financed public education
  - (E) vastly improved textbook translations
24. Which group was most opposed to drinking?
- (A) Aristocracy
  - (B) Middle class
  - (C) Working class
  - (D) Rural poor
  - (E) Slum dwellers
25. What view of revisionist socialists differed from orthodox Marxism
- (A) socialism was more likely to succeed in less industrial countries.
  - (B) private property and socialism could co-exist.
  - (C) democracy could lead to socialism, revolution was not necessary.
  - (D) workers were not really able to run government and had to be taken care of by a paternalistic state.
  - (E) only a brutal dictatorship could lead to a socialist society.
26. The development of urban society between 1850 and 1900 brought
- (A) a decrease in wages.
  - (B) a drop in the average standard of living.
  - (C) no improvement in city living conditions.
  - (D) less of a gap between the income of rich and poor.
  - (E) more diversity of occupation in the middle and lower classes.
27. One change the nineteenth century brought to women was
- (A) less distinction between the duties of husband and wife.
  - (B) a rise in factory employment after marriage.
  - (C) more equal employment opportunities.
  - (D) legal subordination to men.
  - (E) the right to vote.
28. White-collar workers generally
- (A) grew in importance in the nineteenth century.
  - (B) were uninterested in moving up in society.
  - (C) were recruited from the ranks of the working class.
  - (D) kept many servants.
  - (E) felt a common tie with manual workers.
29. The country in which the problems of urban congestion and deplorable conditions occurred first and most acutely was
- (A) France.
  - (B) Germany.
  - (C) Great Britain.
  - (D) Ireland.
  - (E) The United States.
30. The typical nineteenth-century middle-class social occasion was
- (A) attendance at a sporting event.
  - (B) a trip to the music hall.
  - (C) gambling.
  - (D) a dinner party.
  - (E) a relaxing evening at the local pub.
31. By the late nineteenth century, indulging in heavy drinking and practicing cruel sports like cockfighting
- (A) were on the increase because of more leisure time.
  - (B) were both in decline.
  - (C) fluctuated from year to year.
  - (D) resulted in the prohibition of such activities.
  - (E) had become the height of fashion.
32. After 1850, the illegitimacy rate in Europe
- (A) increased.
  - (B) rose sharply compared to the rate in North America.
  - (C) decreased.
  - (D) remained about the same.
  - (E) fluctuated depending upon economic conditions.

33. Emmeline Pankhurst was noted for her
- (A) realistic novels depicting the life of poor workers.
  - (B) impressionist paintings.
  - (C) militant advocacy of women's suffrage.
  - (D) contributions to the field of science and medicine.
  - (E) leadership in the pacifist movement.
34. Late-nineteenth-century roles of father and mother tended to become
- (A) more alike.
  - (B) more rigid and defined.
  - (C) more democratic, with the father showing more affection.
  - (D) more equal as economic power shifted to women.
  - (E) undefined and confusing.
35. The division of labor by sex in the last half of the nineteenth century tended to
- (A) increase.
  - (B) decrease.
  - (C) not change from the earlier period.
  - (D) increase only for elite women.
  - (E) decrease only for middle-class women.
36. Which of the following was the greatest single contribution to medicine in Europe in the 1870s?
- (A) research on contagion and infectious disorders.
  - (B) establishment of government supported health agencies.
  - (C) isolation of the smallpox virus and vaccine.
  - (D) provision of infant care reducing mortality rates.
  - (E) development of medical and health insurance.
37. In nineteenth-century Europe, the working classes consisted of about
- (A) one out of every ten people.
  - (B) four out of every five people.
  - (C) half the population.
  - (D) one out of every three people.
  - (E) one-quarter of the population.
38. By 1900, the leading industrial power in Europe was
- (A) Germany.
  - (B) France.
  - (C) Italy.
  - (D) Britain.
  - (E) Belgium.
39. The “demographic transition” that took place between 1870 and 1914 involved
- (A) a sharp rise in the death rate.
  - (B) an increase in the birthrate.
  - (C) a decrease in the size of the middle class in Western Europe.
  - (D) movement from urban to rural areas.
  - (E) a huge migration of Europeans to the United States, South America, and Australia.
40. Compared to preindustrial society, the relative distribution of wealth among the three classes in industrial society
- (A) probably did not change.
  - (B) shifted in favor of the working class.
  - (C) shifted significantly in favor of the middle class.
  - (D) shifted toward the aristocracy.
  - (E) None of the above.