Chapter 11  The Industrial Society and the Struggle for Reform 1815-1850

Great Britain (Advantages, Classical Economists, Textiles, Steam, Mining, Iron, Rrs, Factory System)

1 Which combination of advantages assisted Britain in becoming the first industrial nation in the eighteenth century?
A active technological innovation, extensive canal system, growing chemical industry
B largest free trade area in Europe, rich mineral deposits, rapidly expanding agricultural production
C developing railway network, political stability, all regions were close to the sea
D social mobility, the taxes were relatively light, the Calvinist work ethic
E excellent facilities for banking, demand from colonial markets, discovery of gold in Australia

2 "Generally speaking, there is no one who knows what is for your interest so well as yourself - no one who is disposed with so much ardor and constancy to pursue it."
A laissez faire
B selective taxation to encourage industrial growth
C navigation acts
D government price supports
E high tariffs

3 According to Ricardo's Iron Law of Wages
A workers in pig iron production must earn subsistence wages
B population will outrun the food supply
C a ten-hour workday was most productive
D variations in the supply and demand of labor will lead to eventual mass starvation
E poverty will end only with the public ownership of the means of production

4 "The power of the laborer to support himself does not depend on the quantity of money he receives for wages, but on the quantity of food, necessaries, and conveniences essential to him from habit, which that money will purchase. The natural price of labor, therefore, depends on the price of food, necessaries, and conveniences required for the support of the laborer and his family."
A Darwin's law of natural selection
B Comte's vision of Utopia
C Ricardo's iron law of wages
D Dickens' account of the London poor
E Marx's idea of class struggle

Questions 5 and 6 are based on the following quotation

“Population, when unchecked, increases in a geometrical ratio. Subsistence increases only in an arithmetical ratio. A slight acquaintance with numbers will show the
immensity of the first power in comparison to the second . . . . This implies a strong and constantly operating check on population from the difficulty of subsistence.”

5 The following above represents the views of which of the following?
A Henri de Saint-Simon
B Karl Marx
C **Thomas Malthus**
D Jacques Turgot
E Edmund Burke

6 Which of the following would best avoid or minimize the suffering of the cyclical subsistence crises described above?
A. A socialist revolution to take control of production
B. Government regulation of prices
C. State-assisted importation of food
D. **Limiting the birth rate**
E. Forced emigration

7 “The power of population is infinitely greater than the power in the earth to produce subsistence for man. Population, when unchecked, increases in a geometric ratio. Subsistence only increases in the arithmetic ratio. A slight acquaintance with the numbers will show the immensity of the first power in comparison with the second.”

The argument presented above is fundamental to
A Adam Smith’s belief in the natural laws of production and exchange
B Hegel’s theory of the process of change
C **Malthus’ belief in the inevitability of working-class poverty**
D Charles Darwin’s theory of biological evolution
E Marx’s theory of class conflict

8 Which of the following economists accepted Adam Smith's classical economics and tried to explain why his prediction of general prosperity under laissez-faire capitalism was not coming to fruition?
A Utopian Socialists
B Karl Marx
C Proudhon
D Robert Owen
E **Malthus and Ricardo**

9 “No prudent master of a family ever attempts to make at home what it will cost him more to make than to buy. If a foreign country can supply us with a commodity cheaper than we ourselves can make it, better buy it from them with some part of the produce of our own industry.”

The quotation above was used to justify
A. The establishment of Utopian socialist communities in early nineteenth-century Great Britain
B. **Free trade in early nineteenth-century Great Britain**
C. The social legislation proposed by Bismarck in late nineteenth-century Germany
D. European imperialism in Africa in the late nineteenth century
E. Economic integration of Central and Eastern Europe in the early twentieth century.

10 How did Edward Jenner's development of a vaccine against smallpox influence the Industrial Revolution?
A. It increased the food supply by protecting farmers from developing the disease through exposure to infected cows.
B. It led indirectly to a population increase that provided more workers for urban factories.
C. It improved the health of milkmaids and increased the supply of dairy products.
D. Used on cattle, it increased the yield of meat.
E. It had no influence.

11 The most important innovation brought in to being by the industrial revolution was
A. rapid transportation of good via canals
B. expansion of agricultural production by crop rotation
C. application of steam power to operate machines
D. the railway system
E. the movement of manufacturing to rural areas

12 In comparison to a preindustrial economy, the most distinctive feature of a modern economy is its
A. Greater capacity to sustain growth over time
B. Increased democratization of the workplace
C. Lower wages for the literate middle class
D. Lack of economic cycles
E. Elimination of hunger and poverty

13 The Industrial Revolution demonstrated significant advances in all of the following EXCEPT
A. the uses of the internal combustion engine
B. the mining of coal
C. the powering of ships
D. the development of railroads
E. the manufacture of textiles

14 Which name does NOT belong on this list?
A. Richard Arkwright
B. John Wilkinson
C. Edmund Cartwright
D. Henry Cort
E. Samuel Taylor Coleridge

15 Thomas Newcomen's pumping machine, invented in the early 1700s, was considered a radical innovation because
A. it generated electricity
B. it was powered by electricity
C. it was powered by steam
D. it used fine-kilned brick as a heat insulator
16 James Watt and Matthew Boulton were a notable combination of
A soldier and politician
B painter and sculptor
C aristocrat and commoner
D **engineer and salesman**
E bishop and lawyer

17 The industrial revolution began in which of the following areas?
A steel
B chemicals
C **textiles**
D railways
E ship building

18 A number of technological advances throughout the 18th century made possible the large-scale production of which of the following?
A Shoes
B **Textiles**
C Heavy machinery
D Ships
E Precision tools

19 The most important sector of the early industrial revolution was
A shipbuilding
B **textiles**
C chemicals
D railways
E appliances

20 Early uses of the steam engine included all of the following EXCEPT
A operation of fountains
B pumping water out of mines
C **powering turbines**
D operation of textile machinery
E hauling objects up hillsides

21 In the mid-nineteenth century, industrial growth in Western Europe was significantly stimulated by the
A Abolition of national customs barriers
B Introduction of assembly production
C Investment of United States capital
D **Expansion of transportation systems**
E Expansion of labor unions
22 The graph above depicts the lengths from longest to shortest, of the railway systems of
F. The United Kingdom, the Italian states, France
G. The United Kingdom, the German states, France
H. The German states, the United Kingdom, the Italian states
I. France, the German states, the Italian states
J. France, the United Kingdom, the German states

23 The first passenger railway was opened in
A. 1810 in Germany
B. 1820 in Italy
C. 1830 in Britain
D. 1840 in the United States
E. 1850 in France
24 The first passenger railway line of importance was built between
A Paris and Marseilles
B Berlin and Warsaw
C Manchester and Liverpool
D Amsterdam and the Hague
E St Petersburg and Moscow

25 When did the majority of textile workers cease to work in the "domestic system" in their homes and become factory workers?
A 1750s-60s
B 1770s-80s
C 1790s-1800s
D 1810s-30s
E 1860s-70s

Industrialization on the Continent (France, Germany, Other)

26 The most important industrial regions of Europe include all of the following EXCEPT
A Manchester/Sheffield in England
B the Ruhr valley in Germany
C Silesia in Germany
D Lille area in northern France
E Naples and southern Italy

27 All of the following are characteristic of capitalist economies EXCEPT
A private property in the means of production
B a legal framework entitling industrialists to their profits
C a legal framework of contracts
D **exclusive use of specie in all financial exchanges**
E employers have the right to hire and fire workers

Social Effects (Population, Working and Living Conditions, New Classes, Responses)

POPULATION ESTIMATES IN THE MILLIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Selected Nations in Europe</th>
<th>1800</th>
<th>1900</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ENGLAND</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GERMANY</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITALY</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The chart above provides population estimates for selected European countries in the years 1800 and 1900. Which of the following is the most valid interpretation of the statistics?

A. The population doubled in each of the countries identified.
B. The population of Italy and Germany doubled because of national unification.
C. The population growth reflects the degree to which each of the nations industrialized.
D. The population of England grew at a faster rate than any of the nations identified.
E. Colonialism caused the indigenous population of England to increase fourfold.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Selected Nations in Europe</th>
<th>1800</th>
<th>1900</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FRANCE</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
POPULATION GROWTH IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population Size (millions)</th>
<th>Average Growth Rates per Annum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

29. The difference between French and British population growth as shown in the chart above was primarily caused by the
   K. Earlier adoption of birth control in Great Britain
   L. Earlier adoption of birth control in France
   M. Higher level of infant mortality in Great Britain
   N. Higher reproduction rate in France
   O. Greater loss of population in Great Britain due to wars

30. Which of the following was a major demographic change in Western Europe between 1850 and 1914?
   A. A dramatic shift of population to urban areas
   B. A rapidly increasing birth rate
   C. A rapidly increasing death rate
   D. A pronounced trend toward larger families
   E. A marked decline in emigration
31 The map above best supports which of the following statements?
A. Religious affiliation explains the growth in population
B. Immigration to the Western Hemisphere decimated the population of central Germany
C. The Franco-Prussian and Austro-Prussian wars left Germany divided and depopulated
D. The population of industrial regions grew most rapidly
E. The influx of Russians and Eastern Europeans made Germany the largest multinational state in Europe
32 The increased population density in certain parts of France between 1801 and 1846 shown above indicates that
A. The growth of Paris absorbed any natural population increase
B. There was a reversing trend in which industry moved to the center of France while agriculture moved to the north
C. The population distribution in existence in 1801 was almost unchanged in 1846
D. By 1846 southern France was declining in population
E. By 1846 central France was declining in population

33 During the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the first European country to experience a dramatic decrease in its birth rate was
F. France
G. Italy
H. Russia
I. Spain
J. Germany

34 The Irish emigrated to the United States and elsewhere in the mid-nineteenth century because
A. the poor law did not operate in Ireland
B. the corn laws stopped the import of food
C. the Roman Catholic church wanted to evacuate the island
D. Celtic wanderlust
E. unemployment and famine
35 Famine became endemic in which of the following countries in 1848?
A. England  
B. **Ireland**  
C. France  
D. Italy  
E. Spain

36 Which of the following was the most dynamic industrial city in Europe during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries?
A. **Manchester**  
B. Bruges  
C. Edinburgh  
D. Dublin  
E. Paris

37 The Industrial Revolution was partially responsible for all of the following developments in Great Britain EXCEPT
A. An increase in the mobility of the work force  
B. The improvement of the transportation network  
C. Increased emigration to the colonies  
D. A large increase in annual national income  
E. **An increase is the number of small landowners**

39 Increased wages for industrial workers in England after the middle of the nineteenth century changed the position of women by
A. giving them greater independence from their husbands  
B. **making them more dependent on their husbands**  
C. encouraging greater numbers of them to work in factories  
D. making children a greater burden to raise  
E. persuading the government to give them the vote

40 Which of the following was a major social effect of the early Industrial Revolution?
A. **New rhythms of work and leisure**  
B. Increase of the average age at first marriage  
C. Rapid improvement in workers’ wages  
D. Decline of children’s employment opportunities  
E. Extensive government efforts to provide public housing.

41 All of the following were results of the Industrial Revolution EXCEPT
A. it created two new social classes,  
B. it displaced the landed aristocracy as the dominant social class  
C. it brought great wealth to factory owners  
D. it subjected workers and their families to low wages, long working days, and oppressive living conditions  
E. **it created poverty much worse than that in the countryside**
42 The chart above depicts the process of urbanization in
A. Austria-Hungary
B. **England and Wales**
C. France
D. Germany
E. Spain and Portugal

43 A factor accelerating the British government’s repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846 was the
A. South Sea Bubble scandal
B. American Revolution
C. **Irish potato famine**
D. Development of relatively inexpensive ocean transport
E. Worldwide mechanization of grain farming.

44 The repeal of the British Corn Laws in 1846 was most strongly opposed by
K. Factory owners
L. Wage laborers
M. **Wealthy landowners**
N. Religious dissenters
O. Shopkeepers
The above diagram represents an index of social tension in Britain between 1790-1860 in relation to the trend of money wages and the price of bread. Based on the graph all of the following are true EXCEPT

A the price of bread was highest during the Napoleonic wars
B **workers were best off in 1795**
C the "Hungry 40s" were appropriately named
D the most likely period of social tension in Britain was 1810-1820
E  repeal of the Com Laws drove down the price of bread

**SOURCES OF BRITISH GRAIN IMPORTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Area I</th>
<th>Area II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

46  Areas I and II in the table above refer, respectively, to
F.  North America and Australia
G.  Europe and North America
H.  France and Prussia
I.  Australia and France
J.  Europe and Asia

47  What phrase best describes the role of European women in factories as the nineteenth century progressed?
A  held more responsible positions
B  fewer of them worked in industry
C  more worked in industry
D  more women factory workers were married than single
E  women were more resistant to factory discipline

48  New or reformed and enlarged police forces were established in France and Britain by which of the following dates?
A  1700
B  1750
C  1800
D  **1850**
E  1900

49  Railways made many significant changes in daily life. These included all of the following EXCEPT
A  standardized times throughout Europe
B  suburban development
C  regular vacations
D  national newspapers
E  **increased taxation**

50  "The young workers seemed to be always cheerful and alert taking pleasure in the light play of their muscles - enjoying the mobility natural to their age. The scene of industry, so far from exciting sad emotions in my mind, was always exhilarating. It was delightful to observe the nimbleness with which they fixed the broken ends. The work of these lively elves in the factory seemed to resemble sport."
A  factory worker
B  **factory owner**
Which of the following was a great movement of religious and spiritual renewal in England 1750-1850?
A Methodism
B Luddism
C Anglicanism
D rationalism
E communism

All of the following are characteristics of the Industrial Revolution (1780-1830) EXCEPT
A that it replaced hand manufacture with machine production
B that it concentrated the working force in factories
C that it was a period of dramatic advancement
D that it took place first in France
E that it transformed European society

The Industrial Revolution created two new social classes:
A the bourgeoisie and the landowning peasantry
B the proletariat and the merchant class
C middle-class professionals and landowning aristocrats
D capitalists and the proletariat
E capitalists and urban aristocrats

The Allies who defeated Napoleon restored which monarch to the French throne in 1814 and again in 1815?
A Charles X
B Francis II
C Philip V
D Henry V
E Louis XVIII

Which of the following best describes the spirit of the Congress of Vienna?
A grudging acceptance of the terms submitted by the Girondists
B reassertion of royal legitimacy and rejection of republicanism
C concerned only about the preservation of the Holy Roman Empire
D exacting ferocious vengeance
E acceptance of the British ideal of representative government

The Congress of Vienna hoped to restore the European balance of power after the Wars of the Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars by
A surrounding France with strong states
B unifying all of Germany
C reestablishing the Holy Roman Empire
D unifying Italy
E giving Russia the left bank of the Rhine
57 Who among the following was NOT a leading figure at the Congress of Vienna?
A Viscount Castlereagh  
B Prince Talleyrand  
C Prince Metternich  
D Tsar Alexander I  
E **the Duke of Brunswick**

58 Who was the man whose ideas and aims dominated the Congress of Vienna and after whom the age of reaction, from the fall of Napoleon to the Revolutions of 1848, is named?
A Castlereagh  
B **Metternich**  
C Alexander I  
D Talleyrand  
E Hardenburg

59 Metternich would have been most in sympathy with the political philosophy of
A. John Locke  
B. Robert Owen  
C. Charles Fourier  
D. **Edmund Burke**  
E. Giuseppe Mazzini

60 The period from the fall of Napoleon in 1815 to the Revolutions of 1848 is often referred to as the Age of Metternich for all the following reasons EXCEPT
A the reactionary policies of Prince Metternich of Austria dominated continental politics  
B republicanism was suppressed and the nationalistic urges of most ethnic groups were denied  
C support of the Old Order was widespread among the political elite  
D **the industrial middle class was increasingly denied representation in government**  
E the liberal ideas of the French Revolution were suppressed

61 All of the following occurred as a result of the settlements reached at the Congress of Vienna (1814-1815) EXCEPT
K. A balance of power was reestablished  
L. Belgium was united with the Netherlands under the House of Orange  
M. The neutrality of Switzerland was recognized  
N. **Italy was unified under Sardinian leadership**  
O. A personal union between Sweden and Norway was created

62 Metternich and other diplomats were able to accomplish all of the following as a result of the Congress of Vienna (1814-1815) EXCEPT
A Switzerland was recognized as a neutral nation  
B Metternich gained status internationally as a minister of Europe  
C the balance of power between nations and alliances was restored  
D **Italy was unified under Sardinian leadership**  
E the Netherlands were reunited with Belgium politically
63 Which of the following was an outcome of the settlement at the Congress of Vienna (1814-1815)?
A. **The restoration to power of many of the dynasties deposed by the French Revolution and by Napoleon I**
B. The division of Europe based on the principle of aligning territorial boundaries with the national sentiments of the inhabitants
C. The award of overseas colonial territories to several countries that made significant contributions to the defeat of Napoleon I
D. The recognition of the right of a people to choose whom they would accept as their lawful ruler
E. The c-ration of a unified German state through the reestablishment of the Holy Roman Empire

64 Which of the following early nineteenth-century political figures was most closely identified with the concept of “the concert of Europe”?
P. Castlereagh
Q. Napoleon I
R. Talleyrand
S. Alexander I
T. Metternich

65 Which would be the best description of the political situation in France from 1815 to the start of World War I?
A. **A series of contrasting types of governments were established and removed.**
B. There was a gradual but continual move toward reform and greater representation for all classes.
C. There was a disintegration of republicanism.
D. Imperialism replaced Bourbon despotism.
E. Ceaseless despotism was relieved by brief periods of revolution.

66 Which of the following spared Europe a general multinational war during the second half of the nineteenth century?
A. **The functioning of an effective balance of power**
B. Europe’s preoccupation with industrial development
C. The strength of the German navy
D. Fear of Ottoman expansion into the rest of Europe
E. A policy of free and unrestricted trade.

**Restoration and Reaction (Great Britain, Germany, Russia)**

67 All of the following policies reflect the conservative nature of the British government from 1815-1825 EXCEPT
A. the Corn Laws
B. the Peterloo Massacre
C. the "Rotten Borough system"
D. the Six Acts of 1819
E. **the establishment of a modern police force**
Prince Klemens von Metternich used the Germanic Confederation to
F. **Oppose liberalism and nationalism in Central Europe**
G. Encourage the penetration of France into the German states
H. Prevent British military domination of the European continent
I. Aid the spread of radicalism in the German states
J. Make Prussia the dominant power among the German states
69 Which of the following is true according to the chart above of Russia's social hierarchy in the mid-nineteenth century?
A Russia was primarily an agricultural society
B Cossacks were more numerous than soldiers
C literacy was widespread
D there was a large urban proletariat
E peasants were no longer tied to the land

70 A series of uprisings challenged Russian oppression of which of the following countries during the nineteenth century?
A Poland
B Bulgaria
C Hungary
D Crimea
E Serbia

71 Which is the best characterization of the status of reform in Russia from 1815 to 1914?
A "Orthodoxy, Autocracy, Nationality" was the slogan of all.
B Repeated attempts to Westernize and reform resulted in reaction.
C Gradual democratization was effected by the "Westernized" intelligentsia.
D A purge of all Western influences was effected by the "Slavophiles."
E There was a total suppression of all attempts to reform and modernize.

The “isms”: Conservatism, Liberalism, Socialism, Republicanism, Feminism, Nationalism, Romanticism

71 Leading early nineteenth century reactionaries such as Prince Mettemich of Austria tried to control or contain all of the following EXCEPT
A constitutionalism
B religious revival
C nationalism
D liberalism
E freedom of the press

72 Tsar Alexander I of Russia came increasingly to fear all of the following EXCEPT
A unlimited autocracy
B abolition of serfdom
C disloyalty of the nobility
D the decline of Christianity
E the ideas of the Enlightenment

73 In England in the early nineteenth century, liberals worked most actively to
A reform the navy
B abolish the aristocracy
C establish a republic
D reform the House of Commons
E restore the Navigation Acts

74 Nineteenth century liberalism was most likely to be espoused by
A monarchs
B nobles
C factory workers
D peasants
E middle class
75 The nineteenth century English cartoon shown above suggests that
A the Liberal Party was reluctant to extend the franchise
B women did not want to vote
C the results of further extension of the franchise were unpredictable
D parliamentary reform would damage agricultural prices
E only women supported parliamentary reform

76 Which of the following countries experienced a rebellion that was primarily motivated by nationalism soon after the end of the Napoleonic wars?
A England
B Spain
C Greece
D France
E Russia

77 Panslavism is
A a movement to restore serfdom in Eastern Europe
B a Hungarian independence movement
C a nationalist movement among Slavs
D a Habsburg plan to control central Europe
E an Ottoman policy to divide and conquer

78 Hapsburg rule in the Austro-Hungarian Empire prior to World War I was most threatened by
A the growth of socialism
B liberal reformers
C German aggression
D the Pan-Slavic movement
E a decline of the fine arts

79 Who among the following was NOT a Romantic author?
A Lord Byron
B William Blake
C William Wordsworth
D Stendhal
E Jeremy Bentham

80 The close relationship between Romanticism and religion during the nineteenth century was strengthened by the fact that both
A. Found a common ground in the Enlightenment
B. Emphasized the benefits to society of new industrial technology
C. Appealed almost exclusively in the middle class
D. Opposed imperialist expansion
E. Stressed the unity of the emotions and the will

81 "The Age of Reason diminished the human spirit by denying the emotionality that flows from the soul. Miracles are acts of God, not illusions for the senses. Mystery is at the core of existence. The tiller of the soil is purer at heart than the factory laborer, and science will never uncover the ultimate meaning of life."

The passage above would most likely have been written in the first half of the 19th century by
A a Socialist
B a materialist
C a Romantic
D a rationalist
E a liberal

82 The Romantic movement of the early nineteenth century was a reaction against the
A Gothic spirit of Louis XIV's court
B scientific rationalism
C ideals of aristocratic honor
D nationalism
E poverty and homelessness

83 Which is true of the Romantic movement in early nineteenth-century Europe?
K. It opposed emotional exuberance and excess
L. it shunned the study and writing of history
M. it was, in part, a reaction to the classicism of an earlier period
N. Among the arts, its influence was felt almost exclusively in music
O. It emphasized adherence to universally accepted standards in the arts.

84 Which of the following statements best describes the writers of the Romantic school?
A They stressed emotion rather than reason
B They continued the traditions of the Enlightenment
C They were advocates of increased political rights for women
D They modeled their work on the classics of Greece and Rome
E. They based their writing on scientific and mathematical models
85  The painting above would most likely adhere to the themes of the movement that included which of the following?
   A. Marx and Engels
   B. Charles Darwin
   C. Byron and Goethe
   D. Edmund Burke
   E. Freud

86  “These writers extolled, often in an exaggerated form, the expression of human emotion and the search for realization of one’s own identity”

   The writers described above were associated with which of the following?
   
   A. The Renaissance
   B. Realism
   C. Classical liberalism
   D. Utilitarianism
   E. Romanticism

87  Which of the following statements best describes “romanticism”?
   
   A. A belief that the rules of art are eternal and unchanging
   B. Interest in expressing general and universal truths rather than particular and concrete ones
   C. Emphasis on logical reasoning add exact factual knowledge more than on imagination
   D. Emphasis on a high degree of emotional subjectivity
   E. A value system that rejects idealism
The artist of the above painting tried to convey what feeling?

A  the romantic image of lost religious spirit
B  landscape after a thermonuclear war
C  intellectual appreciation for architectural design
D  hope for a glorious future
E  support for Henry vrrrs dissolution of the monasteries
89 The illustration above shows the industrialization of Germany, including the bucolic surrounding area, indicating that this piece belongs in which of the following artistic movements?
A Naturalism  
B Romanticism  
C Neo-classicism  
D Impressionism  
E Surrealism

Revolution and Reform (1830-1, Great Britain, 1848)

90 During the first half of the nineteenth century uprisings and revolutions were most likely to break out first in
A Lisbon  
B London  
C Paris  
D St Petersburg  
E Amsterdam

91 All of the following cities experienced major uprisings in 1848 EXCEPT
A Paris  
B Berlin  
C London  
D Rome  
E Vienna

92 Which of the following countries did not experience a rebellion or civil disturbance between 1820 and 1830?
93 Disturbances in Belgium, France, Germany and Italy between 1830 and 1832 can best be explained as manifestations of
F. Religious revivalism in the face of materialism and secularism
G. A communist offensive against the capitalists
H. A crusade by romantic intellectuals to overthrow classicism
I. Student campaigns for access to higher education and the professions
J. **Liberal and nationalist dissatisfaction with the Restoration political order.**

94 The Belgian revolt against the Dutch in 1830 was prompted by
A. nationalism
B. French provocation
C. Russian intervention
D. food shortages
E. English interference

95 Charles X was overthrown as King of France in 1830 for all of the following reasons EXCEPT
A. restoring primogeniture
B. supporting severe punishments for sacrilege
C. giving financial support to the *emigres*
D. **seeking compromise with the middle class liberals**
E. appointing an ultra-rightist prime minister

96 In French political history the years 1814, 1830, and 1848 are known, respectively, for the
K. Execution of Louis XVI, the restoration of the Bourbons, and the establishment of the Paris Commune
L. Restoration of the Bourbons, the election of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte as president, and the establishment of the Paris Commune
M. July Revolution of Louis Philippe, the restoration of the Bourbons, and the founding of the Second Republic
N. **Restoration of the Bourbons, the July Revolution of Louis Philippe and the founding of the Second Republic**
O. Restoration of the Bourbons, the July Revolution of Louis Philippe, and the coronation of Napoleon III as French emperor.

97 The Revolution of 1848
A. overthrew the governments of France, Germany, and Russia
B. erupted in England as well as on the continent
C. marked the decline of the political influence of the proletariat
D. **gave rise to Communism and Realpolitik**
E. dissipated the nationalistic urges of the peoples of Eastern Europe

98 Elected by a landslide after the failed Revolution of 1848, he founded the Second French Empire:
A. Louis XVIII
B Louis Philippe
C Louis Napoleon
D Louis Blanc
E Louis Quatorze

99 The “Second Republic” of France began in which year?
A 1789
B 1792
C 1804
D 1830
E 1848

101 Who among the following was not a Conservative Prime Minister of Great Britain during the nineteenth century?
A the Marquess of Salisbury
B Benjamin Oisraeli
C Sir Robert Peel
D William E. Gladstone
E the Earl of Liverpool

102 Great Britain’s Reform Bills of 1832 and 1867 dealt with
A. Extension of the suffrage
B. Factory working conditions
C. The penal code
D. Social insurance
E. Misuse of public funds

103 The Great Reform Act of 1833 in Britain
A granted universal manhood suffrage
B doubled the size of the electorate
C restored the monarchy to absolute power
D granted the Chartists’ demands
E introduced the railways

104 The British Factory Act of 1833 was concerned with regulating
A hours of child labor
B mine safety
C containment of environmental hazards
D old age pensions
E union regulation

106 "Young Italy is republican. It is Republican because theoretically every nation is destined, by the law of God and humanity, to form a free and equal community of brothers; and the republic is the only form of government that insures this future."
A support Cavour's plan to unify Italy
B approve Garibaldi’s compromise with Victor Emmanuel
C reject the use of force to achieve his goals
D negotiate with Pope Pius IX
E reject unity at the cost of monarchy
Troops storming a barricade in the Donesgasse in Frankfurt, Germany, on Sept. 18, 1848, contemporary German colored engraving. The Granger Collection, New York.

107 The picture above depicts the Revolution of 1848, which occurred in all but which two of the following European countries?
A Russia and England
B Russia and Italy
C France and England
D France and Italy
E Italy and England

108 The original goal of the Frankfurt Assembly (1848-1849) was to
A design and implement a constitutional government for a unified Germany
B consolidate Germany under Austrian Hapsburg leadership
C unify the northern states of Germany under Prussia
D create a united Germany for Germans only
E convince Prussia to unite Germany by force

109 Friedrich Wilhelm IV of Prussia is supposed to have said, "I will not pick up the crown out of the gutter," in response to a request made by
A the Frankfurt Parliament
B Franz Joseph of Austria
C Nicholas I of Russia
D the German kings and princes
E the junkers
110 Which of the following facilitated the counter-revolutionary triumph within the Hapsburg Empire in 1849?
A. The adoption of a new constitution that provided for regional autonomy
B. The loyalty of the Slavs and the Germans to the monarchy
C. The neutrality of Serbia
D. The military intervention by the Ottoman Empire
E. **The lack of cooperation among nationalities in the Hapsburg Empire.**

111 A noted historian once wrote that 1848 was a great turning point in history at which Europe failed to turn. He meant
A. the 1848 revolutions were irrelevant
B. **liberalism failed to overcome nationalism**
C. nationalism failed to overcome liberalism
D. monarchs emerged weakened from the revolutions of 1848
E. the Habsburgs lost a chance to establish a constitutional monarchy in Austria

112 The regime of Louis Philippe of France was overthrown in 1848 for all of the following reasons EXCEPT
A. **hatred for Germany**
B. corruption
C. military passivity
D. high food prices
E. working class unemployment