Chapter 13 The Challenges of Modern Europe 1850-1914

Mass Society (Demographic, Medicine, Urban Reform, Mass Leisure, Education and Literacy, Family and Childhood)

1. The Crystal Palace, shown above, was built in London in 1851 primarily as a
   A. Private summer residence for the royal family
   B. Memorial to those who fought the Crimean War
   C. Celebration of British technological and economic dominance
   D. Performance hall for musicals and opera
   E. Museum for artifacts from Africa and Asia

2. State funded elementary public education became widespread in Europe during the
   A. 1810s
   B. 1830s
   C. 1850s
   D. 1870s
   E. 1890s

3. All of the following were aspects of life in the largest cities of Western Europe during the latter half of the nineteenth century EXCEPT
   A. Increasing availability of what had been luxury foodstuffs--sugar, tea, and meat--to the lower middle classes
   B. Sensationalist tabloid newspapers covering both national and international news
   C. Significant numbers of workers responsive to socialist ideology
   D. Declining standards of public health and life expectancy
   E. Increasing nationalism among the urban populations.

4. The rebuilding of Paris during the 1850's and 1860's resulted in the
   A. Reduction of open spaces for recreation
   B. Improvement of military fortifications
   C. Prevention of popular uprisings in the city
   D. Destruction of much working-class housing
   E. Concentration of population in the central area of the city

5. In late nineteenth-century Great Britain, women were in the majority in which of the following categories of employment?
   A. Transportation
   B. Mining
   C. Factory work
   D. Domestic service
   E. Construction work
6 The diagram above illustrates the distribution of income in Britain, Denmark and Prussia in 1913. Based on the figures in the graph, which of the following statements is true?
A in Prussia incomes were less equal
B Denmark had the highest level of equality
C Britain had the largest number of poor people
D all the countries experienced large inequalities of wealth
E the richest 5% to 20% owned virtually all the wealth.

7 Public health officials made significant strides improving sanitation during the course of the nineteenth century spurred on by the continuing epidemics of
A bubonic plague
B cholera
C venereal disease
D polio
E small pox

8 The disease most common in industrialized areas of nineteenth-century Europe was
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Disease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>Bubonic plague</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td><strong>Tuberculosis</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>Smallpox</td>
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<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>Malaria</td>
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<tr>
<td>E.</td>
<td>Leprosy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9 The nineteenth-century English cartoon above depicts
A. The weakening of Great Britain caused by emigration
B. Thomas Mann’s *Death in Venice*
C. **The pollution resulting from industrialization**
D. British naval losses
E. Criminals lurking around British waterways

10 The mass reading public in the later nineteenth century mainly purchased
A. novels
B. **tabloid newspapers**
C. poetry
D. magazines
E. religious tracts

11 Which of the following best describes an important trend in typical family size in Western Europe after 1870?
A. It increased in urban areas due to improvements in public health and housing for workers.
B. It decreased in working-class families due to legislation limiting child labor
C. It decreased sharply because of chronic food shortages
D. **It decreased initially in the middle classes because of the increased costs of**
Questions 12-14 relate to the following statements

Historian I: The rise of interest in sports in the nineteenth century resulted from the emptiness and artificiality of urban, industrial life. Masses of people fled each weekend to an unreal, simple, exciting world, seeking a contrast to dull jobs and anonymity in a mass society.

Historian II: Increased interest in sports was consciously fostered by upper-class conservatives toward the end of the nineteenth century. Big businessmen and agriculturalists, as well as conservative newspaper publishers, saw in sports a means of diverting the masses from political and social protest. Sports were also related to military values of fitness and discipline.

Historian III: The rise of sports is one of the most significant and promising developments of the late nineteenth century. It represented a modification of the work ethic. It provided new outlets for individual self-expression. It wore down repressive traditions. Women, for example, benefitted from the ability to exercise and to participate in sports, and the image of the frail, helpless female lost some of its force.

12 Which of the following topics would most interest Historian II?
A. The impact of improved diet on athletic performance
B. The evolution of the rules of soccer football
C. The role of aristocrats in reviving the Olympic Games
D. The decline of bear baiting as an urban recreation
E. The social origins of champion athletes

13 Historians I and II would be LEAST likely to be in agreement on which of the following contentions?
A. Sports represents a desirable human interest
B. Sports have political implications
C. Historically, German athletes have been superior to French athletes
D. An interest in sports was imposed on the masses
E. Sports should receive further study by historians and sociologists

14 Which of the following topics would most interest Historian III?
A. Sports and the idea of excellence in ancient Greece
B. The role of sports in the development of new working-class recreational pleasures
C. Athletic traditions in the German army since Frederick the Great
D. Famous soccer matches from the mid-nineteenth century to the present
E. Spectator sports and the passive nature of mass society

Mass Politics (Liberals, France and the Third Republic, Britain, Germany, Austria Hungary-Ethnic Tensions, Other Areas, Outsiders in Mass Politics)

15 The ideology, an inheritor of the ideals of the French Revolution, that set as its political goals in the first half of the 19th century, freedom of press, assembly and speech, and the
establishment of representative governments is
A socialism
B conservatism
C **liberalism**
D positivism
E realism

16 Mary Wollstonecraft and John Stuart Mill both wrote
F. Critiques of the French Revolution
G. **Tracts on liberty and the rights of women**
H. Utopian novels
I. Polemics against alcohol consumption
J. Satires of George III of England

17 “The worth of a State, in the long run, is the worth of the individuals composing it; and a State which dwarfs its men, in order that they may be more docile instruments . . . will find that with small men no great thing can be accomplished.”

Which of the following would agree with the statement above?
K. Benito Mussolini
L. **John Stuart Mill**
M. Otto von Bismarck
N. Louis XIV
O. Pope Leo XI

18 “The greatest happiness for the greatest number.” Was the explicit goal of which of the following movements?
A. Romanticism
B. **utilitarianism**
C. Pietism
D. Anarchism
E. Jansenism

19 All of the following represent a change in the democratic movement in Europe in the last three decades of the 19th century EXCEPT
A. liberals sought to limit government authority in social and economic affairs
B. suffrage had expanded to include most of the male population
C. liberals argued for government regulation of industry
D. governments became increasingly involved in alleviating poverty
E. industrial workers demanded a higher standard of living

20 *Laissez-faire* economic liberalism is most compatible with the theories of
A. Karl Marx
B. **Adam Smith**
C. Charles Fourier
D. Louis Blanc
E. Friedrich Engels

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*Questions 21-22 are based on the passage below*

“Where liberal parties, now liberal only in name, remained in power, they
embraced protectionism and imperialism, and undertook social regulation, and retained from the old liberal creed only opposition to the extension of the franchise and to the church.”

21 In what era did the developments described in the passage most probably take place?
A. 1715-1788
B. 1789-1800
C. 1815-1830
D. **1880-1905**
E. 1945-1970

22 Which of the following factors best explains the transformation and decline of liberalism described in this passage?
A. The continued deference of peasants to aristocratic influence
B. **The rise of industrial society and of mass political movements**
C. The general decline in literacy rates
D. The inability of laissez-faire economics to uproot traditional communal agriculture and guilds
E. A strong popular reaction against Liberal anti-clericalism

23 The women's suffrage movement was most active and successful in the early twentieth century in which of the following countries?
A. England
B. Germany
C. France
D. Switzerland
E. Italy

24 The man whose reestablishment of a French Empire brought in the mid1800s temporary prosperity then ruinous defeat to the nation was
A. Cavour
B. **Louis Napoleon**
C. Louis Kossuth
D. Leon Gambetta
E. Georges Boulanger

25 Which of the following European countries experienced the greatest degree of political instability in the nineteenth century?
A. Austria
B. **France**
C. The Netherlands
D. Prussia
E. Russia

26 Between the end of the Second Empire in 1871 and the start of World War I, France had one stable government
A. had one stable government
B. had developed a two-party system
C suffered a single-party dictatorship
D had dozens of separate and unstable governments
E was ruled by socialist radicals

Questions 27 and 28 are based on the quotation below.

"He is guilty! Damn that Jewish officer and his rabble-rousing novelist friend! Republicans and their spies will be the ruin of us. That cursed officer has become a symbol. Let him not blind us to the truth that we need a king. May he rot on Devil's Island."

27 To whom is the speaker referring?
A Leon Gambetta
B Marshal MacMahon
C Alfred Dreyfus
D Major Esterhazy
E Georges Boulanger

28 The accused in the above passage was exonerated, partly through the efforts of Emile Zola, the writer. The conflict involved an attempt by a rival political faction to embarrass the government with trumped-up charges of espionage. Which faction was responsible for the false imprisonment of the man referred to above?
A monarchists
B liberals
C republicans
D radical workers
E socialists

29 The Eiffel Tower, dedicated in Paris in 1889, was conceived and built for all of the following reasons EXCEPT to
A create a laboratory for meteorological and astronomical observations
B express the technological optimism of the late nineteenth century
C enhance France’s self-image after its defeat by Germany
D create a center for a vast international radio network
E commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the French Revolution

30 All of the following are features of the social welfare systems that had developed in France and England before World War I EXCEPT
A the right of workers to strike
B government insurance for job injuries
C old-age pensions
D compulsory school attendance
E universal suffrage

31 All of the following were aspects of the British social welfare program as it developed between 1906 and 1916 EXCEPT
A A minimum wage law
B Old-age pensions
C Guaranteed annual income
D. Accident and sickness insurance
E. Unemployment benefits

32 Between 1870 and 1914, the heavily industrialized nations of Western Europe earned the loyalty of their citizens by all of the following EXCEPT
A. Extending the right to vote to almost all adult males
B. Acquiring colonies to promote economic expansion and national pride
C. Dividing farmland equally among peasants
D. Increasing the availability of public education
E. Legalizing trade unions

33 By the 1870's, most Western European governments had begun to provide all of the following EXCEPT
F. Primary schooling for children
G. Safety inspection of factories
H. Public parks, museums, and libraries
I. Municipal water and sewage disposal in urban areas
J. Medical and health insurance

34 Which of the following best characterizes the social structure of the German Empire in 1871?
A. A conservative compromise between the old aristocracy and the new middle class
B. The triumph of the middle class
C. An equitable federation of the traditional states
D. An amicable compromise between the middle class and the industrial proletariat
E. The triumph of the industrial east over the agrarian west

35 The failure of Germany to develop democracy from 1871 to 1914 was due to all of the following EXCEPT
A. the chancellor was responsible to the Kaiser rather than to the Reichstag
B. there was limited male suffrage
C. the Bundesrat represented the German states rather than the people
D. Bismarck's Kulturkampf suppressed the political activities of the influential Catholic minority
E. the social welfare programs created by state paternalism fostered autocracy

36 Which of the following European states was the last to eliminate legal discrimination against Jews?
A. Austria-Hungary
B. France
C. Great Britain
D. Italy
E. Russia

37 An anarchist would be most likely to do which of the following?
A. assassinate a king
B. vote for a communist candidate
C. join the police
D. strengthen parliamentary institutions
E. support a dictator
38 Which of the following was most closely associated with anarchism?
A. The assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife Sophie
B. The execution of Tsar Nicholas II and his family
C. The split between the Mensheviks and the Bolsheviks
D. The formation of the Fabian Society
E. **The growth of the syndicalist movement**

39 "When we ask for the abolition of the state and its organs, we are always told that we dream of a society composed of men better than they are in reality. But no; a thousand times no. All we ask is that men not be made worse than they are by such institutions!

Educated men tremble at the idea that society might some day be without judges, police, or jailers. But, frankly, do you need them as much as you have been told in musty books."

The above statement was written by a(n)
A. Marxist
B. Carlist
C. nationalist
D. liberal
E. **anarchist**

40 Socialism may be described as
A. **an attempt to create economic equality by government action**
B. a call for violent overthrow of the capitalist system
C. an anti-democratic response to the breakdown of the old rural economy
D. a philosophy suitable only for small economic units
E. recommends avoidance of nationalization of industry at all costs

41 Which of the following was a common theme among nineteenth-century Utopian socialists?
A. Support of organized religion
B. Rejection of the institution of marriage
C. **Advocacy of social and economic planning**
D. Revolutionary overthrow of the existing order
E. Promotion of mass political parties

42 Fabian socialism in Britain, founded in 1884, advocated
A. violent overthrow of the government
B. imperialism
C. hostility to Germany and France
D. **democratic gradualism**
E. a return to laissez faire

43 “I know that society may be formed so as to exist without crime, without poverty, with health greatly improved, with little, if any, misery, and with intelligence and happiness increased a hundred-fold; and no obstacle whatsoever intervenes at this moment, except ignorance, to prevent such a state of society from becoming universal.”

The quotation above best illustrates the ideology of which of the following?
A. **Utopian socialism**
B. Classical liberalism
C. Fascism
D. Marxism
E. Syndicalism

44 Which of the following advocated an evolutionary, as opposed to a revolutionary, theory of socialism?
A. Eduard Bernstein
B. V. I. Lenin
C. Rosa Luxemburg
D. Joseph Stalin
E. Leon Trotsky

45 "I set myself against the notion that we have to expect shortly the collapse of the bourgeois economy, and that social democracy should be induced by the prospect of such an imminent, great, social catastrophe to adapt its tactics to that assumption.

The adherents of this theory of a catastrophe, base it especially on the conclusions of the Communist Manifesto. This is a mistake in every respect."

The author of the above statement was an advocate of which of the following?
A. evolutionary socialism
B. Utopian socialism
C. Marxism
D. Trotskyism
E. Leninism

46 The chief professed aim of Marxist socialists in the latter half of the nineteenth century was to
A. Establish constitutional government
B. Ensure equal rights for women
C. End government regulation of business
D. Institute trial by jury in all criminal cases
E. Abolish private ownership of the means of production.

47 In the nineteenth century who was most likely to be a Marxist?
A. banker
B. peasant
C. factory worker
D. white collar worker
E. nobleman

Modern Ideas (Science, Social Sciences, Philosophy, Religion)

48 The three giants of modern European science are
A. Freud, Einstein and Holbach
B. Newton, Livingstone, and Darwin
C. Darwin, Munch and Freud
D. Galileo, Kepler, and Brahe
E. Newton, Darwin, and Einstein
49. Who among the following was not involved in extending understanding of nuclear physics
   A. Albert Einstein
   B. **Alfred Wallace**
   C. Ernest Rutherford
   D. Max Planck
   E. Werner Heisenberg

50. Albert Einstein is well known for theorizing that
   A. Atoms are stable, basic building blocks of nature
   B. Time and space are unconnected concepts
   C. Light contains energy only when it is visible
   D. **Mass and energy are interconvertible**
   E. The speed of an aircraft cannot exceed the speed of sound

51. Which of the following was a result of Einstein’s publication of the special theory of relativity in 1905?
   A. The quantum theory of Max Planck was disproved
   B. The accomplishments of Pierre and Marie Curie were rendered obsolete
   C. **Basic assumptions of classical physics about space and time had to be revised**
   D. Nations of the world immediately began an intensive research effort to create an atomic bomb
   E. Physicists concentrated on developing a method of traveling faster than the speed of light.

52. Albert Einstein’s theory of relativity proposed
   A. A new structure for the atom
   B. **A new conception of space and time**
   C. The fundamental concepts for developing the computer
   D. The origin of the universe from the explosion of a single mass
   E. The particulate nature of light
53 The image shown above is an example of a new technique for examining the human body which was discovered by
A. Faraday
B. Pasteur
C. Lister
D. Roentgen
E. Planck

54 "The theory of natural selection rests on two main classes of facts which apply to all organized beings without exception, and which thus take rank as fundamental principles or laws. The first is the power of rapid multiplication in a geometrical progression; the second, that the offspring always vary slightly from the parents. From the first fact or law there follows, necessarily, a constant struggle for existence."
A. Marx
B. Pavlov
C. Darwin
D. Roentgen
E. Mendel

55 Which of the following ideas did Darwin draw on in developing his theories of evolution?
A. The Romantics’ ideas about the importance of heroic individuals
B. The scientific view that species are eternal and unchanging
C. The Biblical account of creation in Genesis
D. Nineteenth-century theories of manifest destiny
E. The Population theories of Thomas Malthus

56 The discovery which was most important to Darwin in developing his own theories was
A. John Dalton's theory of chemical composition
B. August Comte's positivism
C. Charles Lyell's principles of geology
D. Thomas Huxley's work on ethics
E. Marie Curie's discovery of radium

57 In *On the Origin of Species*, Charles Darwin addresses the
A. Bases of the British constitution
B. Need to protect endangered species from extinction
C. Transmutation over time of plant and animal life
D. Effect of gravity on the orbits of planets
E. Inevitable disappearance of human beings
58. The above cartoon was likely to have been published soon after
   A. publication of Nietzsche's *Man and Superman*
   B. the opening of the first zoo in Europe
   C. the Belgian exploitation of the Upper Congo
   D. publication of Kafka's *Metamorphosis*
   E. publication of Darwin's *Descent of Man*

59. "The Bishop, turning to his antagonist with a smiling insolence, begged to know, was it through his grandfather or his grandmother that he claimed his decent from a monkey."
   A. Darwin's, *Origin of the Species*
   B. Renan's, *Life of Jesus*
   C. Nietzsche's, *Thus Spake Zarathustra*
   D. Kipling's, *Jungle Book*
   E. Frazer's, *The Golden Bough*

60. The most serious force undermining faith in religion in the nineteenth century was
   A. Darwin's *theory of evolution*
   B. Bismarck's *Kulturkampf*
   C. the Falloux law
   D. Gladstone's education reform
   E. the encyclical *Rerum Novarum*

61. Which of the following scientific theories of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries was used
to support notions of racial superiority?
A. James’ theory of pragmatism
B. Freud’s psychoanalytic theory
C. **Darwin’s theory of natural selection**
D. Planck’s quantum theory
E. Pavlov’s theory of conditioned response

62 All of the following statements regarding changes that occurred in the religious life of Western Europe between 1870 and 1914 are true EXCEPT
A. Many Protestant groups became divided between fundamentalists and modernists
B. The Roman Catholic church was slower to adapt to cultural change than were the Protestant groups
C. **The major Jewish communities rejected the changes brought about the urbanization and became more orthodox**
D. The status of religion generally in Western European culture was undermined by growing materialism
E. The churches’ traditional role in education and social welfare was being rapidly taken over by the state

63 Cultural relativism—that the validity of a society’s values depend upon its political and economic context—was encouraged in the 20th century by the theories of
A. Herbert Spencer
B. Sigmund Freud
C. **Albert Einstein**
D. Thomas Huxley
E. Isaac Newton

64 Which of the following is one of Sigmund Freud’s most significant contributions to twentieth-century thought?
A. Spontaneous affection is harmful
B. **Unconscious psychological energy is sexual energy**
C. Dreams are unrelated to waking thoughts
D. Family life has little to do with mental illness
E. Each individual’s personality is predetermined by genetic characteristics

65 A revolution in psychology at the end of the 19th century popularized the notion that human behavior springs from irrational forces and unconscious urges. It was pioneered by
A. Auguste Comte
B. Leopold von Ranke
C. **Sigmund Freud**
D. William James
E. Carl Gustave Jung

66 When Sigmund Freud remarked that “in mental life nothing which has once been formed can perish,” he meant that
A. Human beings are rational creatures
B. Human beings can remember and recall all experiences at will
C. All mental acts are conscious mental acts
D. **The unconscious preserves unpleasant as well as pleasant thoughts**
E. The unconscious obliterates excess thoughts
67 All of the following were notable contributors to the development of modern ideas about human psychology EXCEPT
A William James
B Sigmund Freud
C Carl Jung
D I. P. Pavlov
E Houston Stuart Chamberlain

68 Who among the following was NOT concerned about the decline of traditional Christian values as the 'bedrock of Western Civilization?'
A Johann Wolfgang von Goethe
B Matthew Arnold
C John Wesley
D Viscomte de Chateaubriand
E Friedrich Nietzsche

69 Which statement best describes the prevailing climate among European intellectuals during the late nineteenth and the early twentieth centuries?
A optimism and faith in reason
B revived religious values
C increasing political conservatism
D anti-racist and anti-nationalist
E loss of faith in traditional certainties

70 All of the following brought into question the fundamental assumptions of Christianity EXCEPT
A Ernest Renan
B Sir James Frazer
C Charles Darwin
D Friedrich Nietzsche
E Alfred, Lord Tennyson

**Avant Garde in the Arts**

71 The major trend in art during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries has been towards
A rationalism to romanticism
B colorful to monochromatic
C realism to abstraction
D surrealism to impressionism
E monochromatic to colorful

72 Monet, Renoir, and Pissarro pioneered which style of painting?
A Romanticism
B Impressionism
C Realism
D Abstractionism
E Cubism

73 Claude Monet is associated with the beginnings of the artistic movement known as
A Romanticism
B. Impressionism
C. Realism
D. Dadaism
E. Cubism
The painting above, the “Gare Saint-Lazare” (1877) by Claude Monet, is an example of which of the following schools of painting?

F. Abstract
G. Surrealism
H. Cubist
I. **Impressionist**
J. Baroque
Edvard Munch’s “The Scream,” painted in 1893, was
A an attempt to copy the style of court painters of the eighteenth century
B a protest against cruel treatment of the mentally ill
C a reaction to the horrors of World War I
D a sign of the breakdown of confidence in civilization
E a cartoon portraying space invaders