

World Civilizations: The Global Experience, AP Edition, 6e (Stearns)
Chapter 23 The Emergence of Industrial Society in the West, 1750–1914

Multiple-Choice Questions

1) Which of the following statements is most accurate?

- A) Western Europe experienced huge population growth after about 1730.
- B) Western Europe's population was devastated by a series of wars and epidemics at the beginning of the 18th century.
- C) Poverty and poor nutrition led to a stagnation of the European population until 1840.
- D) Although total population remained stagnant, local populations changed dramatically as people relocated across Europe.

Answer: A

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Topic: Introduction

Skill: Factual

2) Which of the following statements concerning the political philosophy of the Enlightenment is most accurate?

- A) Enlightenment philosophies were creatures of the monarchs who were their patrons and supported the powers of the kings.
- B) Although the Enlightenment philosophers were generally opposed to the authority of the church, they argued that only monarchy could insure stability for the masses.
- C) Enlightenment thinkers challenged regimes that did not grant full religious freedom or that insisted on aristocratic privilege.
- D) Enlightenment intellectuals were the firmest supporters of the church left in European culture.

Answer: C

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Topic: The Age of Revolution

Skill: Conceptual

- 3) Above all, population pressure in the 18th century
- A) led to wholesale replacement of officeholders among the elite.
 - B) drove many people into the working-class proletariat.
 - C) led the business classes to reduce the number of children in their families.
 - D) kept many people trapped as agricultural serfs.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 528

Topic: The Age of Revolution

Skill: Conceptual

- 4) *Proto-industrialization* refers to

- A) the strictly agricultural economy that preceded the Industrial Revolution.
- B) the development of the rural factory system.
- C) the employment of laborers who worked at home but in a capitalist system dependent on urban merchants.
- D) the development of systems of transportation and communication necessary for full industrialization.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 529

Topic: The Age of Revolution

Skill: Conceptual

- 5) Population upheaval and the spread of a property-less class working for money led to which of the following developments?

- A) An increase in the authority of the male heads of households
- B) A general acceptance of authority, whether domestic or political
- C) A decline in the percentage of illegitimate births
- D) The adoption of more urban styles of dress

Answer: D

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Topic: The Age of Revolution

Skill: Conceptual

6) Which of the following was NOT a cause of the American Revolution?

- A) Britain's attempts to impose new taxes and trade controls after 1763
- B) The British invasion of the Mississippi River Valley
- C) Restriction on free movement into the frontier areas
- D) British belief in mercantilism

Answer: B

Page Ref: 529

Topic: The Age of Revolution

Skill: Conceptual

7) In what year did the American colonies set up a new constitutional structure based on Enlightenment principles?

- A) 1776
- B) 1781
- C) 1783
- D) 1789

Answer: D

Page Ref: 529

Topic: The Age of Revolution

Skill: Factual

8) Which of the following was NOT a cause of the French Revolution?

- A) Enlightenment thinkers urging the need to limit the powers of the Catholic church and the aristocracy
- B) The church seeking greater power over the royal government
- C) The middle-class demand for greater political representation
- D) The peasant desire for freedom from manorialism

Answer: B

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Topic: The Age of Revolution

Skill: Conceptual

9) In what year did the French Revolution begin?

A) 1789

B) 1791

C) 1795

D) 1798

Answer: A

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Topic: The Age of Revolution

Skill: Factual

10) On July 14 in the first year of the French Revolution, the storming of what political prison provided a revolutionary symbol?

A) Tuileries

B) Place des Vosges

C) Versailles

D) Bastille

Answer: D

Page Ref: 530

Topic: The Age of Revolution

Skill: Factual

11) Which of the following was a lasting reform passed during the initial, moderate phase of the French Revolution?

A) Universal male suffrage

B) The introduction of Protestantism

C) Peasants were freed from all traces of manorialism

D) Universal military conscription

Answer: C

Page Ref: 530

Topic: The Age of Revolution

Skill: Conceptual

12) The radical phase of the French Revolution led to all of the following EXCEPT the

- A) execution of the king.
- B) introduction of the metric system of weights and measures.
- C) full-scale attack on private property.
- D) Reign of Terror

Answer: C

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Topic: The Age of Revolution

Skill: Factual

13) The final phase of the French Revolution was ushered in by the victory of

- A) Maximilien Robespierre.
- B) Napoleon Bonaparte.
- C) Auguste Comte.
- D) Marquis de Lafayette

Answer: B

Page Ref: 531

Topic: The Age of Revolution

Skill: Factual

14) In what year did a European alliance finally crush the French empire?

- A) 1809
- B) 1811
- C) 1815
- D) 1822

Answer: C

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Topic: The Age of Revolution

Skill: Factual

15) Which of the following statements concerning the impact of the French Revolution on the rest of Europe is NOT accurate?

- A) The French Revolution spread key revolutionary legislation throughout much of Western Europe.
- B) The revolution encouraged popular nationalism outside of France.
- C) The French Revolution and its subsequent empire created a general consensus after the defeat of France for a more liberal Europe.
- D) The idea of equality under the law and attacks on privilege, whether aristocratic, guild, or ecclesiastical, spread throughout Europe.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 531-533

Topic: The Age of Revolution

Skill: Conceptual

16) Which of the following statements concerning the peace conference at Vienna following the fall of France is most accurate?

- A) The allies intended to punish France severely in order to make certain that no further revolution was possible.
- B) Territorial adjustments reached at Vienna kept Europe fairly stable for almost half a century.
- C) Successful restoration of conservative monarchies and promotion of internal peace was achieved for a century.
- D) Poland emerged as one of the winners in the territorial realignments that followed the wars.

Answer: B

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Topic: The Age of Revolution

Skill: Factual

17) Which 19th-century European political group listed below would espouse the following statement? "The political goals of greatest significance are the establishment of constitutional rule and the extension of the parliamentary franchise to propertied men of the middle class."

- A) Radicals
- B) Socialists
- C) Liberals
- D) Conservatives

Answer: C

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Topic: The Age of Revolution

Skill: Factual

18) Which 19th-century European political group listed below would espouse the following statement? "As long as property is controlled by private individuals, inequality will exist. It is the role of the state to manage property for the benefit of all citizens."

- A) Radicals
- B) Socialists
- C) Liberals
- D) Conservatives

Answer: B

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Topic: The Age of Revolution

Skill: Factual

19) In 1820, Greece fought for its independence from

- A) Austria-Hungary.
- B) Poland.
- C) the Ottoman Empire.
- D) Russia.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 532-533

Topic: The Age of Revolution

Skill: Factual

20) Which of the following nations became independent for the first time as a result of a revolution in 1830?

- A) Germany
- B) Switzerland
- C) Italy
- D) Belgium

Answer: D

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Topic: The Age of Revolution

Skill: Factual

21) What piece of legislation gave the vote to many members of the middle class in Great Britain?

- A) The Reform Bill of 1832
- B) The Great Charter of 1848
- C) The Franchise Act of 1811
- D) The Declaration of Rights of 1791

Answer: A

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Topic: The Age of Revolution

Skill: Factual

22) After industrialization in 19th century Europe, a demographic transition occurred which led to a new system that promoted stable population levels through

- A) government-sponsored family planning.
- B) legal sanctions against illegitimate births.
- C) lower birth and death rates
- D) increased mortality due to industrial accidents and environmental pollution.

Answer: C

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Topic: The Consolidation of the Industrial Order, 1850–1914

Skill: Conceptual

23) By 1900 what proportion of the Western population enjoyed conditions above the subsistence level?

- A) One fifth
- B) One third
- C) One half
- D) Two thirds

Answer: D

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Topic: The Consolidation of the Industrial Order, 1850–1914

Skill: Factual

24) Louis Pasteur was responsible for the

- A) development of the telegraph.
- B) discovery of germs.
- C) invention of the birth control pill.
- D) first atomic model.

Answer: B

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Topic: The Consolidation of the Industrial Order, 1850–1914

Skill: Factual

25) As industrialization spread, peasants in Europe improved their conditions by all of the following means EXCEPT

- A) forming unions.
- B) organizing cooperatives.
- C) specializing in new cash crops
- D) seeking education and new technical skills.

Answer: A

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Topic: The Consolidation of the Industrial Order, 1850–1914

Skill: Conceptual

26) Which of the following statements concerning conservative political strategies after 1850 in Europe is most accurate?

- A) With the destruction of the liberal movement, conservatives felt free to restore the aristocratic bias of absolute monarchy.
- B) Conservatives began to ally more closely with socialists in order to offset the political advantages gained by liberals during the revolutions of 1848.
- C) Conservatives ceased to play any role in the political framework of Europe after 1850.
- D) Conservatives strove to develop a new political consensus with liberals that would grant the appearance of constitutional reform but retain aristocratic privilege.

Answer: D

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Topic: The Consolidation of the Industrial Order, 1850–1914

Skill: Conceptual

27) What British conservative prime minister was responsible for extending the vote to working-class males in 1867?

- A) Viscount Castlereagh
- B) George Canning
- C) Benjamin Disraeli
- D) William E. Gladstone

Answer: C

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Topic: The Consolidation of the Industrial Order, 1850–1914

Skill: Factual

28) Who was responsible for managing the unification of Italy?

- A) Benito Mussolini
- B) Count Camillo di Cavour
- C) Georgio Gaspari
- D) Otto von Bismarck

Answer: B

Page Ref: 537

Topic: The Consolidation of the Industrial Order, 1850–1914

Skill: Factual

29) What German conservative was responsible for the unification of Germany in 1871?

- A) Otto von Bismarck
- B) The Elector of Hanover
- C) King Joseph II
- D) Klemens von Metternich

Answer: A

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Topic: The Consolidation of the Industrial Order, 1850–1914

Skill: Factual

30) Which of the following did NOT represent an expansion of government functions in the West following 1870?

- A) Civil service examinations
- B) Extension of regulatory apparatus
- C) The establishment of mandatory national unions for laborers
- D) Compulsory education to age 12

Answer: C

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Topic: The Consolidation of the Industrial Order, 1850–1914

Skill: Conceptual

31) Which of the following statements could NOT be attributed to the political philosophy of Karl Marx?

- A) Earlier socialist theories based on utopian schemes were silly and unrealistic.
- B) In the aftermath of the victory of the proletariat, the state would emerge permanently as a powerful dictatorship.
- C) History was shaped by the available means of production and who controlled them.
- D) Revolution of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie was inevitable.

Answer: B

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Topic: The Consolidation of the Industrial Order, 1850–1914

Skill: Conceptual

32) In what nation did socialism produce the strongest political party during the 19th century?

- A) Britain
- B) Italy
- C) France
- D) Germany

Answer: D

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Topic: The Consolidation of the Industrial Order, 1850–1914

Skill: Factual

33) Socialist movements that proposed the possibility of gradual and peaceful change rather than revolution were called

- A) Bolshevik.
- B) revisionist.
- C) Falangists.
- D) Boulangists.

Answer: B

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Topic: The Consolidation of the Industrial Order, 1850–1914

Skill: Factual

34) Which of the following statements most accurately describes the relationship between science and the arts in the later 19th century?

- A) Science and art continued to follow the lines of classical and rational traditionalism.
- B) Science and art of the 19th century were freed from the traditions of classical rationalism and embarked on a radical shift that favored the emotional.
- C) Science continued the Western trend of traditional rationalism, but art adopted the more emotional and impressionistic theories of Romanticism.
- D) Government restrictions on academic and artistic freedom limited innovation in many European countries.

Answer: C

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Topic: Cultural Transformations

Skill: Conceptual

35) Who proposed evolution in 1859 as the basis of biological development?

- A) Charles Darwin
- B) Karl LeBlanc
- C) Louis Pasteur
- D) Marie Curie

Answer: A

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Topic: Cultural Transformations

Skill: Factual

- 36) American exceptionalism suggests that the United States
- A) developed on its own terms with only incidental contact with Europe.
 - B) depended exclusively for its cultural development on Europe.
 - C) had no cultural relationship of any kind with Europe.
 - D) does not have a culture that it can call its own.

Answer: A

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Topic: Cultural Transformations

Skill: Conceptual

- 37) Western expansion in the 19th century meant an extension of Western society itself, and not primarily a new cultural interchange. Which of the following regions was NOT an area of Western expansion?

- A) Canada
- B) Malaya
- C) New Zealand
- D) The United States west of the Mississippi River

Answer: B

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Topic: Western Settler Societies

Skill: Factual

- 38) Britain's Australian colonies originated in 1788 as

- A) mining expeditions.
- B) plantation and ranching settlements.
- C) penal settlements.
- D) military bases.

Answer: C

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Topic: Western Settler Societies

Skill: Factual

39) Canada was won by Britain in the 18th century from

- A) France.
- B) Spain.
- C) Portugal.
- D) Russia.

Answer: A

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Topic: Western Settler Societies

Skill: Factual

40) British settlers in New Zealand encountered and eventually defeated which native group?

- A) Aborigines
- B) Muslims
- C) Maoris
- D) Tanno

Answer: C

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Topic: Western Settler Societies

Skill: Factual

41) Which of the following countries was NOT a member of either the Triple Alliance or the Triple Entente?

- A) Russia
- B) France
- C) The United States
- D) Austria-Hungary

Answer: C

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Topic: Western Settler Societies

Skill: Factual

42) Balkan nationalism in the 19th century initially exacerbated deteriorating relationships between what two powers with interests in the region?

- A) Britain and France
- B) Germany and Italy
- C) Russia and Austria-Hungary
- D) Germany and Austria-Hungary

Answer: C

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Topic: Western Settler Societies

Skill: Factual

Essay Questions

1) What were the permanent reforms of the American and French revolutions?

Answer: In both cases reforms related to triumph of liberal constitutionalism, Enlightenment political philosophy; creation of parliamentary institutions, assaults on aristocratic and ecclesiastical privilege; broader voting rights for middle classes; abolition of serfdom in France; establishment of equality under the law.

Page Ref: 529-533

Topic: The Age of Revolution

Skill: Conceptual

2) In what ways did the Napoleonic period, despite the creation of an authoritarian regime, result in the extension of revolution to the rest of Europe?

Answer: The era spread concepts of revolution outside boundaries of France: liberal constitutionalism, equality under the law, parliamentary restrictions on absolutism, and destruction of aristocratic privilege created demands for greater political voice among middle and working classes; encouraged popular nationalism on liberal lines; led to revolutions in 1820 in Greece and Spain, in 1830 in Belgium, France, and central Europe.

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Topic: The Age of Revolution

Skill: Conceptual

3) What changes led to the Industrial Revolution in Britain? What social changes did the Industrial Revolution cause?

Answer: Technological innovations, steam engine, interchangeable parts, advances in metallurgy; creation of rapid transport and communications, railways, steamships, telegraph, promoted mass marketing techniques; series of basic economic changes, urbanization, factory system, improvements in banking, tendency to larger businesses, new marketing devices. Social changes: movement from rural to urban, decline in working conditions, constraints on popular leisure, greater emphasis on family life.

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Topic: The Consolidation of the Industrial Order, 1850–1914

Skill: Conceptual

4) After 1850 what political coalitions led to successful nationalist movements, particularly in central Europe?

Answer: Union of conservatives such as Cavour and Bismarck with liberals and to a lesser extent with socialists in order to permit centralization; in both Italy and Germany reforms were passed, universal manhood suffrage, promotion of industrialization, extension of welfare, education; interests of liberals submerged in national pride, desire for united country.

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Topic: The Consolidation of the Industrial Order, 1850–1914

Skill: Conceptual

5) How did the emergence of new central European nations after 1870 lead to increased diplomatic tensions?

Answer: Few parts of world available for colonial expansion; latecomers had few places available to colonize; created tensions and competition among nations; France and Britain terrified by growing military, naval, and economic power of Germany; Russia and France concerned by diplomatic isolation as Germany began to create central European alliance system (Triple Alliance: Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy); led to creation of second alliance system among older nations (Triple Entente: Britain, France, Russia); each alliance system contained a weaker nation, Austria-Hungary and Russia.

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Topic: Diplomatic Tensions and World War I

Skill: Conceptual

Document-based Questions

1) According to the police report, workers were damaging new machinery and throwing items into the river. What might have been their reasons?

- A) The machinery was defective and of no use.
- B) Someone had stolen the horses, so there was no way of getting the machinery to the factory.
- C) The machinery had fallen off the wagon when one of the wheels collapsed.
- D) The machines represented a new way of working and the workers were frustrated and unsure that they could continue in their jobs.

Answer: D

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Topic: Protesting the Industrial Revolution

Skill: Conceptual

2) The poster announced to the factory owners that the workers wanted

- A) more time off.
- B) more machinery.
- C) a portion of the owners' fortunes.
- D) work.

Answer: D

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Topic: Protesting the Industrial Revolution

Skill: Factual