

# **AP Euro Review Flashcards**

**1790-1914**



**After the French Revolution, the ideals of republican liberty in France were**

- A. Fully achieved by the Directory**
- B. Compromised by the dictatorship of Napoleon**
- C. Partially realized under Robespierre**
- D. Embraced by the Roman Catholic Church**
- E. Confused with democratic liberalism**



## **Compromised by the dictatorship of Napoleon**

**The era after the French Revolution was politically chaotic and was complicated by the threats of foreign invasion. After a period of oligarchic rule, Napoleon rose to power and took complete control of the national government. A strong leader, he paid lip service to the revolutionary motto of liberty, but he was more interested in maintaining his own power and achieving military goals.**



**Which of the following nations formed an informal coalition against France after the execution of Louis XVI?**

- A. Prussia, Italy, and Austria**
- B. Britain, Spain, and Austria**
- C. Russia, Denmark, and Britain**
- D. Germany, Belgium, and Portugal**
- E. Holland, Ireland, and Spain**



## **Britain, Spain, and Austria**

**The act of regicide, or killing the monarch, in revolutionary France was seen as barbaric and dangerous by other regimes in Europe. The Catholic monarchies of Austria and Spain were also particularly incensed with the anti-clerical flavor of the French Revolution. France responded by building up the largest army ever assembled and trained. By 1794, the French army had over one million soldiers and began to win battles against the antirevolutionary forces.**



**In the Concordat of 1801, Napoleon did which of the following**

- A. He achieved complete political control over Spain**
- B. He achieved peace with other European kingdoms**
- C. He gave control over the church in France to the pope**
- D. He concluded an alliance with Russia**
- E. He had the Catholic Church recognized as the predominant faith in France**



**He had the Catholic Church recognized as the predominant faith  
in France**

**After the coup of 1799, Napoleon made peace with the Roman Catholic Church. Although not a believer himself, Napoleon placated the pope by recognizing that most French people were still Catholic. In agreeing to this, the church did not get back the land taken by the revolutionary government. In the end, it meant the end of official enmity (animosity) between Rome and Paris. This lessened the role of religion in the wars that would sweep across the continent in the next decade.**



**All of the following can be catalysts (spurs) that lead to political revolution EXCEPT**

- A. A large underclass of oppressed people**
- B. A corrupt and oblivious regime**
- C. An active land-reform movement**
- D. Excessive taxation**
- E. A large gap between rich and poor**





## **An active land-reform movement**

**Revolutions are often more likely with a conservative and uncaring leadership. Often land reform is desperately needed to give the peasantry a stake in their work.**

**Aristocrats usually resist such reforms and seek to maintain their own power base. Whether one looks at the French or the Russian Revolution, corrupt leadership and a small wealthy elite often give the poor no option but to revolt.**



**A major encouragement to industrialization in the 19<sup>th</sup> century was the development of**

- A. Labor unions**
- B. Steam power**
- C. Reform movements**
- D. Land grants**
- E. Transoceanic shipping lanes**



## Steam power

**The ability to move people and goods is an important capability for industrialized nations. During the Industrial Revolution, steam power helped make ships and trains faster and more efficient. Steam-powered trains replaced canals as a much more effective way to move goods over long distances.**



**The survival of Great Britain during the Napoleonic period was primarily due to**

- A. The collapse of Italian nationalism**
- B. Its alliance with Portugal**
- C. Its dominant naval power**
- D. Prussian duplicity in switching sides during the war**
- E. The leadership of Lord Baltimore**



## **Its dominant naval power**

**Napoleon was the leader of one of the greatest continental armies in European history. He was thwarted on the high seas, however, by the power of the British Royal Navy. In the Mediterranean and in the Atlantic, the French navy could not defeat the British. This protected Britain from invasion and also disrupted French overseas trade. British naval power was able to play a pivotal role in the eventual defeat of Napoleon in 1814.**



**The paintings of Francisco Goya played a role in**

**A. Encouraging Spanish nationalism during the Napoleonic era**

**B. Helping keep peace between Spain and France after the revolution**

**C. Romanticizing the life of the rural poor in Portugal**

**D. Eclipsing the work of the Dutch master during the 19<sup>th</sup> century**

**E. Promoting Protestantism in France after 1800**



## Encouraging Spanish nationalism during the Napoleonic era

**The Napoleonic wars spread beyond the borders of France and had a large impact on neighboring Spain. Napoleon puts his own brother on the Spanish throne, which prompted protests from the Spanish. The occupying French used arbitrary arrests and executions to attempt to control the restless population. Goya painted dramatic scenes of Spanish defiance in the face of French oppression. This further catalyzed Spanish nationalism and eventually led to the defeat of the French in Spain.**



**The final defeat of Napoleonic France was mostly caused by**

- A. The resistance of the United States to the practice of impressment at sea**
- B. Overextension of its military reach**
- C. Prussian naval power**
- D. The disintegration of its overseas empire**
- E. The defeat at Trafalgar**



## **Overextension of its military reach**

**Napoleon was successful in controlling different parts of Europe during the first decade of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. But his reach was exceeded when he invaded Russia in 1812. formerly an ally of France, Russia decided to withdraw from the continental blockade that Napoleon thrust on his allies. The invasion of Russia was a disaster for France because its military power was weakened by a costly and remote campaign. Napoleon never regained his former power and was finally defeated in 1814 and forced into exile**



**The chief aim of the Napoleonic continental system was to**

- A. Forge an alliance with Great Britain**
- B. Bring most of the Mediterranean under French control**
- C. Intimidate the Irish into attacking Scotland**
- D. Exclude British trade from the rest of Europe**
- E. Partition Germany among the powers of Europe**



## **Exclude British trade from the rest of Europe**

**By 1810, Napoleon was the great power in Europe because he had conquered and intimidated the powers around him. The one nation he could not control was Great Britain, which was militarily intact and protected by its powerful navy. Napoleon tried to deny British access to the economy of Europe, but this was unsuccessful in the end. Russia and other former French allies joined Britain in resisting Napoleon's hegemony (domination over other countries)**



**Which of the following was NOT a result of Napoleon's Grand Empire?**

- A. Feudal dues were abolished in some conquered territories**
- B. Belgium's nationhood was recognized**
- C. Serfdom was ended in many parts of Europe**
- D. Heavy taxes were levied in occupied territories**
- E. German nationalism was given a boost**

## **Belgium's nationhood was recognized**

**Napoleon saw himself as a conquering liberator who spread the ideals of the French Revolution. This meant recognizing the rights of the peasantry or serfs. Although some reforms resulted, many Germans and Spanish saw the French as foreign oppressors. This gave rise to new national sentiments and led to Napoleon's eventual downfall. The extended France was called the Grand Empire and reached its apex in 1810. after 1810, the empire began to fragment as more and more kingdoms opposed French domination.**



**The Constitutional Charter of 1814 achieved which of the following in France?**

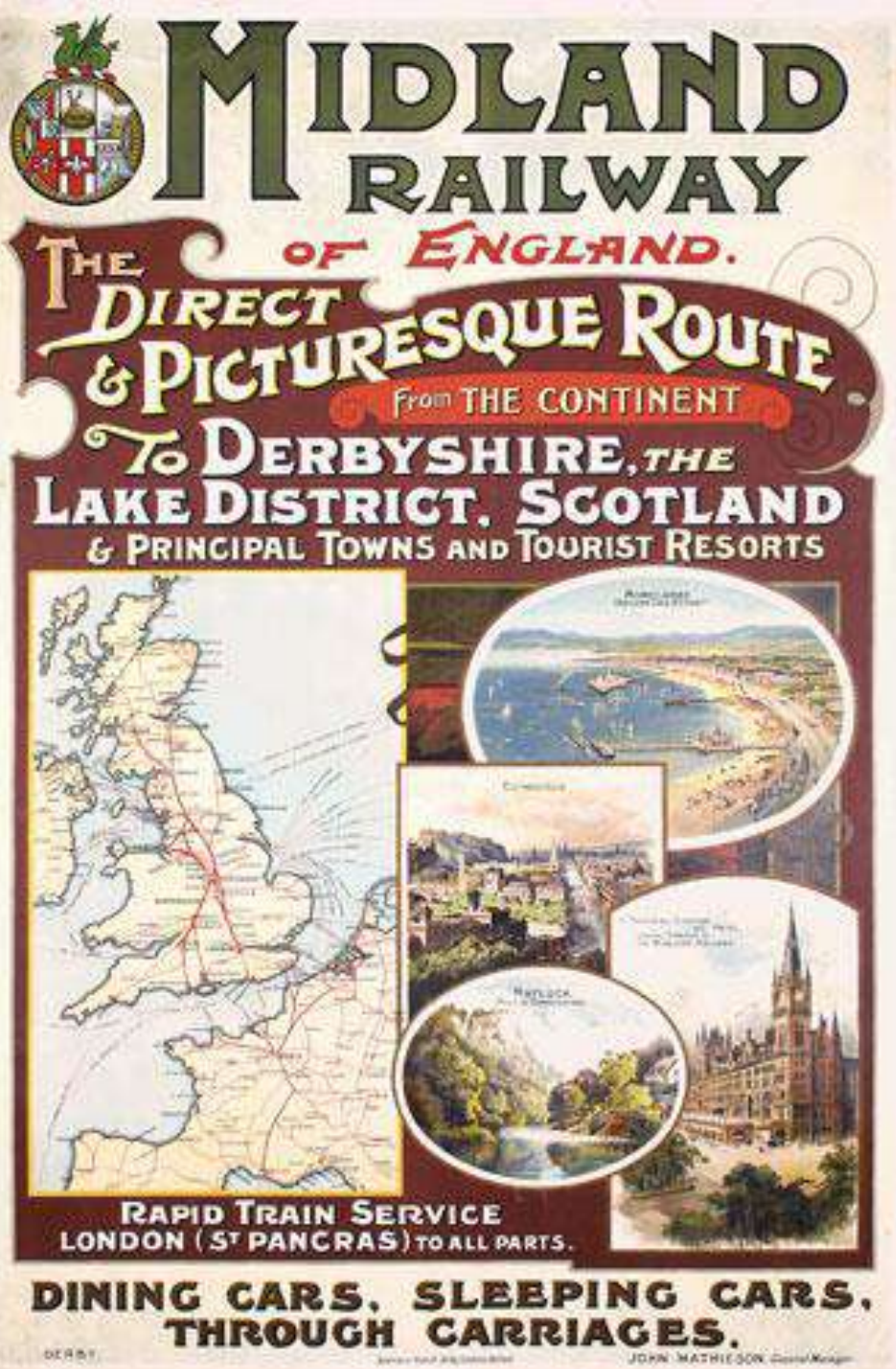
- A. The Bourbon dynasty was reinstated as a limited monarchy**
- B. All rights were restored to the aristocracy**
- C. Protestantism was banned**
- D. Austrian occupation of Paris was formalized**
- E. Louis XVIII became an absolutist sovereign**



**The Bourbon dynasty was reinstated as a limited monarchy**

**The Charter of 1814 allowed for the return of the Bourbons after a generation of exile. Louis XVIII accepted many of the reforms of the revolution, and his restored monarchy was essentially a constitutionally limited one. In the end, he reigned only ten years, and the monarchy did not prove popular in post-revolutionary France.**





**This poster is evocative of which era in modern European history?**

- A. The belle époque**
- B. The Victorian era**
- C. The Napoleonic era**
- D. The interwar period**
- E. World War I**





## The Victorian era

**The reign of Queen Victoria coincided with the rapid industrialization of western Europe. Chief among the new technologies that appeared was the steam-powered railroad systems that began to connect Europe. The poster is British and shows that trains gave people access to once-remote regions, such as Scotland. Families were able to vacation in areas that had been inaccessible before modern transportation was available.**



**In the preindustrial era, European goods were often moved via**

- A. Barges that connected different countries**
- B. Wagons on paved roads**
- C. Human-made canals that connected cities**
- D. Mule trains across the countryside**
- E. Crude steam-powered trucks**



## **Human-made canals that connected cities**

**In the 18<sup>th</sup> century, canals were built in different parts of western Europe to help move goods to the marketplace.**

**These were often human-made canals that left existing rivers and went across the countryside regardless of elevation gain. Many locks were built to allow canal boats to follow the terrain. These canals enjoyed a half century of usefulness until they were replaced by the railroads, which were more efficient.**



**Which of the following features of the British nation encouraged industrialization after 1780?**

- A. Labor unions**
- B. Steam power**
- C. Reform movements**
- D. Land grants**
- E. Transoceanic shipping lanes**



## Transoceanic shipping lanes

**Great Britain was the first modern industrial nation. It possessed all the ingredients that a country needs to develop beyond the preindustrial stage. It had a thriving textile industry with wool and cotton as the most common products. Cotton mills were among the first factories to be built in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. There were many agricultural laborers who adapted to factory work in 19<sup>th</sup> century Britain. There was also a stable government that often voted in the interests of investors who were expanding their industries in Britain and around the world.**



**Which two technological innovations greatly stimulated the textile industry in Great Britain by 1795?**

- A. The cotton woofers and spinning jenny**
- B. The astrolabe and shuttlecock**
- C. The barometer and flying loom**
- D. The spinning jenny and the water frame**
- E. The wool splicer and lateral wool**

## **The spinning jenny and the water frame**

**In the 18<sup>th</sup> century, cotton had to be imported into Great Britain from other parts of the world, such as India or the United States. Cotton was an easier fabric to manufacture, especially after the invention of the spinning jenny, which greatly increased the ability to produce yarn and thread. This and the water frame helped textile manufacturers expand their operation and create more cloth. These inventions catalyzed the growth of the cotton industry because clothes could be made faster and cheaper**



**In the early years of the Industrial Revolution, factory owners often sought to hire**

- A. Older married women**
- B. Children abandoned by their parents**
- C. Nobles down on their luck**
- D. Educated middle-class people**
- E. Retired clergy**





## **Children abandoned by their parents**

**Working conditions in factories were often poor, and some adults balked at working in them. There was a large population of orphaned and abandoned children who were available to factory managers. These children had often been left in the care of local parishes or churches. Sometimes opportunistic parish officers apprenticed these children out to factory recruiters, and they worked long hours in unsafe factory conditions. This was a type of de facto slavery, and conditions were brutal for the young workers**



**19<sup>th</sup> century Great Britain was remarkable in the**

- A. Strictness of its mercantilist policies**
- B. Oppressive nature of its monarchy**
- C. Devotion it showed to King George II**
- D. Freedom it allowed to private entrepreneurs**
- E. Liberal policies it implemented in India**



## **Freedom it allowed to private entrepreneurs**

**England had evolved into a relatively liberal constitutional monarchy by 1800. It maintained a respected monarchy while giving more power to the people through the governing Parliament. It was much less regulatory of businesses than other European nations in the same time period. This encouraged people to invest their money in new enterprises, which helped create the great merchant class in Britain in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.**



**Early 18<sup>th</sup> century factories were often located on**

**A. The coast**

**B. Mountainsides**

**C. Canals built by steam shovels**

**D. The sides of valleys**

**E. rivers**



## rivers

**Many of the early factories were water powered, making flowing rivers an ideal source of natural power to industrialists. The flowing water drove large water wheels, and the mechanical energy was used to power the water frames and power looms. New towns grew up rapidly around these factories, and many jobs were created.**



**Which of the following natural resources greatly aided the development of Britain's industrialization?**

- A. Copper and tin**
- B. Lime and manganese**
- C. Coal and iron**
- D. Oil and lead**
- E. Iron and silver**



## Coal and iron

**The industrialization of Great Britain was furthered with the discovery of new methods for making iron and, later, steel. Coal was a vital material used in making higher-quality iron. Higher temperatures and new methods allowed for impurities to be removed from the raw iron. Iron became the favored material for new machines used in the manufacturing sector. When new transportation technology evolved in shipping and railroads, the demand for iron increased many times. This led to a boom in heavier industries in Britain.**



**The availability of efficient mechanical power in 19<sup>th</sup> century Europe was achieved with the improvement of the**

- A. Power loom**
- B. Spinning jenny**
- C. Steam engine**
- D. Smokestack**
- E. Bessemer process**



## Steam engine

**The first steam engines used in Europe were inefficient, but were used in mines and early factories. The first steam engines were about two stories tall. In the 18<sup>th</sup> century, James Watt made specific improvements so that steam engines could be smaller and more powerful. Soon, steam power was being used to operate machines in factories and move ships and trains. Fuel in the form of coal was cheap and plentiful, so steam was an inexpensive solution to power needs in western Europe. Great Britain led the way in steam technology and helped it industrialize ahead of other nations.**



**The industrial term *division of labor* in manufacturing means the**

- A. Creation of specialized tasks on the factory floor**
- B. Establishment of union organizations**
- C. Worker makes the product entirely**
- D. Creation of more management layers in a company**
- E. Labor gets divided into different factory shifts**



## Labor gets divided into different factory shifts and sectors in the factory

**Interchangeable parts on factory-produced tractors, guns, cannon, power looms, etc. meant that many phases of making a device could be standardized and created in different sectors of the factory with different workers learning their skill one phase at a time. As well, once the various parts of the device (tractor, gun, loom, etc.) were put together, then there would be repairmen for the various devices. A division of labor means that different people in the factory were responsible for different aspects of the produced product instead of having one individual create the whole device.**



**Conservatives in 19<sup>th</sup> century Europe believed in protecting the**

- A. Existing social and political order**
- B. Rights of women and children**
- C. Revolutionary ideals of Robespierre**
- D. Independence of the Netherlands**
- E. Freedom of trade between nations**



## **Existing social and political order**

**The basic posture of the conservative is opposition to change. Conservatives in the 19<sup>th</sup> century began to develop an alternative to the revolutionary ideals of the American and French Revolutions. They believed that while change was natural over time, it should not be revolutionary in nature. They worked to preserve the political and social status quo as they defended their own interests and power.**



**Traditional elites in 19<sup>th</sup> century Europe consisted mostly of**

- A. Catholic priests and middle-class merchants**
- B. Company officials and lower nobility**
- C. Professionals and businesspeople**
- D. Peasants and artisans**
- E. Aristocrats and high-level bureaucrats**



## **Aristocrats and high-level bureaucrats**

**With the defeat of Napoleon, the traditional conservatives in Europe were able to reconsolidate their power. These landed aristocrats (land-owning nobles) sought to reestablish the monarchy and the privileges of the old order. Governments were also dominated by long-existing and important bureaucracies (a combination of nobles and highly-educated middle-class men). Leadership was often in the hands of the landowners and the officials who helped run the kingdoms.**



**Mass manufacturing of machines became more efficient after 1830 with the use of**

- A. Plastic presses**
- B. Cast-iron parts**
- C. Handmade steel parts**
- D. Iron smelting**
- E. Interchangeable parts**



## Interchangeable parts

**Interchangeable parts meant that many phases of making a device could be standardized. The fewer the parts, the more simple the machine and the easier it was to make, clean, and maintain. Repair was also easier. This was true of everything from steam locomotives to cannons and guns.**



**Which of the following were important forces of ideological change in 19<sup>th</sup> century Europe?**

- A. Fascism and neo-conservatism**
- B. Nationalism and liberalism**
- C. Moralism and Leninism**
- D. Victorian ideals and Marxism**
- E. Globalism and monarchism**



## Nationalism and liberalism

**By the 19<sup>th</sup> century proved to be an important transition for conservatives and liberals. The economic and technological changes of the 1800s meant new challenges for all people. While liberals continued to promote the ideals of the 18<sup>th</sup> century revolutions, conservatives used nationalism to appeal to their supporters. Nationalism gave rise to new countries and also helped support established leaders.**



**The postwar order after the defeat of Napoleon was created at the**

- A. Treaty of Helsinki**
- B. Geneva Convention**
- C. Congress of Vienna**
- D. Versailles Convention**
- E. Berlin Congress**

## Congress of Vienna

**The four nations that banded together to defeat France in 1814 met in Vienna to establish a lasting peace for Europe.**

**Prussia, Great Britain, Russia, and Austria met to deal with a defeated France and redraw the map of Europe.**

**The hope was to build a balance of power that would last.**

**The agreements were generally lenient toward France and**

**had strong defensive features should any power rise up and upset the balance.**



**A political stance that favored progressive change would be called**

- A. Anarchistic**
- B. Libertarian**
- C. Conservative**
- D. Radical**
- E. liberal**



## liberal

**In the 1800s, liberal and conservative political thinking emerged to separate parties and candidates from one another. Some, like Marx, favored change and believed in revolution when the circumstances called for it. Others, like Burke in England, saw revolution as dangerous and sought to preserve the way things were. Progressive change is the goal of the liberal, who wants to work within the system to see the world improve.**



**After 1815, the European congress system was used somewhat regularly to**

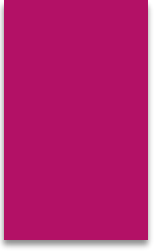
- A. Create alliances against Russia**
- B. Raise taxes from kingdoms**
- C. Settle international disputes and maintain the peace**
- D. Punish France for the Napoleonic wars**
- E. Isolate Great Britain politically**





**Settle international disputes and maintain the peace**

**The Congress of Vienna established the longer-term Quadruple Alliance among Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia. These powers moved to isolate France without punishing her and maintain a workable peace in Europe. Throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the four powers would meet when needed if there was a potential crisis to attend to. Their commitment to a rational balance of power meant that general war was avoided and the 1800s were relatively peaceful.**



**Which of the following was the primary goal of the Holy Alliance in Europe after 1815?**

- A. Suppressing the liberal legacy of 18<sup>th</sup> century revolutions**
- B. Supporting the Catholic Church**
- C. Ensuring that Russia did not become too dominant in eastern Europe**
- D. Mandating nonintervention in the affairs of other countries**
- E. Creating a balance between Protestant and Catholic kingdoms**



## Suppressing the liberal legacy of 18<sup>th</sup> century revolutions

**After the Napoleonic era, the most conservative kingdoms were Austria and Russia. They sought the support of Prussia in a campaign to discourage liberal reform in Europe. The three monarchies formed the Holy Alliance after the Congress of Vienna in 1815. Their desire was to maintain the prerevolutionary status quo that kept monarchs in power. Whenever liberalism rose up, as in Spain or in Sicily, the Holy Alliance would do what it could to stamp out change to the old order and usually did it through the congress system.**



**Austria dominated which of the following political entities during the early 19<sup>th</sup> century?**

- A. The Holy Roman Empire**
- B. The Scandinavian League**
- C. The Low Countries**
- D. The German Confederation**
- E. The Papal States**

## **The German Confederation**

**The Congress of Vienna sponsored the creation of the German Confederation in 1815. this was a loose union of over thirty small German domains, including the larger Prussia. Both Austria and Prussia were members of the Holy Alliance and opposed any liberal trends in central Europe. They used spies and deception to observe progressive groups in universities and in the media. Radicals were intimidated and sometimes killed.**



**Metternich represented which of the following visions for Europe?**

- A. A rising competition between Austria and Norway**
- B. A conservative order based on the privileges of the aristocracy**
- C. Cooperative kingdoms using reforms to advance human rights**
- D. A defensive alliance between Britain and Prussia**
- E. The gradual acceptance of liberalism across the continent**



**A conservative order based on the privileges of the aristocracy**

**Prince Metternich was a middle-ranking Austrian noble who rose to great political prominence in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. A foreign minister under the Hapsburgs, he engineered the conservative peace after the French defeat at Waterloo. He believed in a strong monarchy and bureaucracy based on traditional values.**

**He blamed the bloodshed of the Napoleonic period on the dangerous liberal ideas of the revolutions and worked tirelessly to undo all the reforms of the French Revolution and preserve the peace.**



**The revolutions of 1848 yielded which of the following results?**

- A. The deposing of the pope**
- B. The establishment of the Second Republic in France**
- C. Marxist states being created in eastern Europe**
- D. New progress made by union workers**
- E. Suffrage rights being expanded in Russia**





## **The establishment of the Second Republic in France**

**Liberals opposed to the rule of Louis Philippe rioted in Paris in early 1848. the king abdicated and a new temporary government was created. This new government was made up of mostly moderate and some radical socialists. The two factions did not work well together and the temporary government did not last. Louis Napoleon, the nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte, was elected during the upheaval and moved to undo the liberal advances of the republicans. He disbanded the assembly and reestablished authoritarian control.**



**The Reform Act of 1832 had which of the following effects in Great Britain?**

- A. The monarchy was strengthened**
- B. The number of males who could vote was doubled**
- C. The poor were given more employment by the government**
- D. The slave trade was allowed to continue**
- E. The workday was lengthened in mines**



**The number of males who could vote was doubled**

**One of the main goals of British liberals in the 19<sup>th</sup> century was expanding suffrage rights. Attempts to change voter requirements were met with strong opposition in the House of Lords until the king stepped in and threatened the Lords with reducing their power. The Reform Act revised qualifications for males to vote so that one did not have to own so much property to qualify. Though more lenient, the property qualification only added the richest of the new industrial owners vote. Even so, twice as many men were able to vote after 1832.**



**Positivism was associated with which of the following 19<sup>th</sup> century thinkers?**

- A. Auguste Comte**
- B. Prince Metternich**
- C. Louis Napoleon**
- D. Friedrich Engels**
- E. Louis Kossuth**

## Auguste Comte

**Positivism was a 19<sup>th</sup> century refutation of earlier theology and philosophy. Some people rejected traditional religious beliefs and turned to science as the sole source of truth.**

**They believed that positive knowledge was based in natural phenomena and could be proved by scientific observation. Comte was a pioneer of the positivistic way of thinking and believed in focused investigations into reality. He rejected what could not be proved and believed that a new search for social truth would replace religion.**



**Transatlantic voyages in the 19<sup>th</sup> century were shortened to weeks with the introduction of**

- A. Steam-powered boats**
- B. New navigational equipment**
- C. Larger lateen sails**
- D. Larger prows**
- E. Steel hulls**



## Steam-powered boats

**Early steamships combined engine power with sails to move faster on the water. One such steamship sailed from England to America in seventeen days in 1816. This was twice as fast as earlier schooners that used only wind power. Soon steamships were built for both ocean voyages and local river travel. Steam allowed ships to travel easily upriver, which stimulated the domestic cargo business.**



**By the mid-nineteenth century, which city had replaced Amsterdam as the financial capital of Europe?**

- A. Paris**
- B. Rome**
- C. Glasgow**
- D. London**
- E. Berlin**





## London

**The Netherlands dominated European banking in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, but Great Britain took the lead in financial activity in the next century. Dutch banks remained important, but the growth of British banking took the lead. The stock market in London grew as more and more investment was raised for ventures all over the world. The British banking industry grew along with the imperial interests that Great Britain now had on five continents.**



**What 19<sup>th</sup> century ideologies are highlighted in this painting?**

- A. Idealism and conservatism**
- B. Realism and jingoism**
- C. Liberalism and nationalism**
- D. Marxism and Leninism**
- E. Fascism and liberalism**



## Liberalism and nationalism

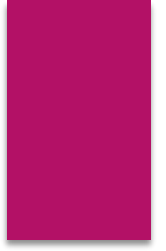
**The painting Liberty Leading the People by Delacroix is one of the most famous works of art representing the post revolutionary era in France. It portrays the political turmoil of the 19<sup>th</sup> century that led to violence in France in 1830 and 1848. it shows the people rising up to change the government and, in the center, shows a woman who represents liberty and freedom. She holds the flag of France, which gives a strong nationalistic tone to the image.**



**All of the following were ideas associated with Karly Marx EXCEPT**

- A. Economic determination**
- B. Glorification of the nation-state**
- C. Class struggle**
- D. The eventual victory of the proletariat**
- E. Dialectical materialism**

## **Glorification of the nation-state**



**Marx believed in the power of the working class (proletariat) and wanted the working class to seize control of production in the modern industrial system. As a materialist, he believed that material forces produce change, a concept referred to as economic determinism. His view of history was one of class struggle that would lead to revolution as the workers took over the economy. He believed this would happen all over the world, so his view was internationalist, as opposed to nationalist.**



**The Crimean War helped inaugurate which of the following professions?**

- A. Chemical engineering**
- B. Corporate law**
- C. Investment banking**
- D. Modern nursing**
- E. Political science**



## Modern nursing

**In the 1850s, the Crimean War was fought in the north Black Sea area and many died from wounds and disease. There was no organized system for treating the sick and wounded on the battlefield, so medical attention was ad hoc. Florence Nightingale saw the situation and organized field hospitals and care for the wounded. Her work marks the beginning of the modern nursing profession and demonstrate that women were capable of helping in public wartime roles.**



**All of the following are features of Marxist theory  
EXCEPT**

- A. Class struggle**
- B. Capitalistic benefits**
- C. Proletarian overthrow of moneyed interests**
- D. Bourgeois exploitation of the workers**
- E. International unity of all workers**



## Capitalistic benefits

**Marx wrote of the predicted overthrow of capitalism by the workers. He saw the bourgeoisie as the moneyed interests who used the workers and took the profits. For Marx, capitalism was the great evil. He saw all of history in terms of class struggle, in which the rich exploited the poor. His theories formed the basis for later socialist/communist movements in Russia and China.**



**Early factory workers found it difficult to adjust to**

**A. Higher salaries**

**B. Regular hours under close supervision**

**C. Shorter work days**

**D. Cleaner facilities to work in**

**E. Being around so many other people**



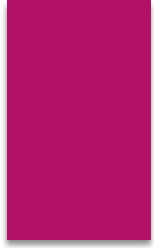
## **Regular hours under close supervision**

**Before the industrial era, workers would get paid by the piece and could work at home, often at odd hours. With the building of factories, many workers had to be organized into shifts. A twelve-hour shift and management oversight meant a more disciplined work experience. This was a difficult transition for many who were used to working in their cottages without supervision. It took a generation for workers to adjust to the new, more regimented work experience.**



**The continental European textile industry suffered in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century when**

- A. Germany declared war on Denmark**
- B. A revolution in Haiti disrupted business**
- C. The United States boycotted goods from France**
- D. A cotton blight struck**
- E. Cheap British goods flooded continental markets**



## **Cheap British goods flooded continental markets**

**After 1820, the industrial capacity of Britain increased dramatically. It was able to outproduce the rest of Europe combined. This meant that cheap British goods were able to undersell textiles from other parts of the continent. The Low Countries were still recovering from the Napoleonic wars, which did not affect Great Britain directly. Soon Britain's economic power was dominant and the rest of Europe was trying to copy its success.**



**The Industrial Revolution gave a boost to which of the following industries in 19<sup>th</sup> century Europe?**

- A. Fishing and transportation**
- B. Metalworking and construction**
- C. Silk weaving and stone cutting**
- D. Weaving and grain milling**
- E. Food processing and banking**



## **Metalworking and construction**

**Continental Europe used heavier industry to lay the foundation for its industrialization. The French and Belgians led the way in learning newer metalworking and construction skills. This led to a demand for more engineers from state-sponsored schools. Powered industry was still unevenly spread across central Europe into the 1800s.**



**A way for a nation to protect itself from cheap foreign imports is to**

- A. Steal technology from more advanced nations**
- B. Lower prices on domestic manufactured items**
- C. Set high tariffs on incoming goods**
- D. Form economic alliances with powerful nations**
- E. Limit exports to neighboring countries**



## Set high tariffs on incoming goods

**When Britain sold its cheaper textiles successfully to the rest of Europe, nations searched for a way to protect their own industries. One of the most common responses in this case was to tax foreign goods, which artificially raised their prices in the marketplace. Germany began to advocate this policy so it could protect its own young industries against foreign competition. From 1835-1870, the *zollverein* in the German states was a prime example of this policy.**



**Which of the following was essential to the success of continental European industrialization in the 19<sup>th</sup> century?**

- A. Growing empires abroad**
- B. The development of joint-stock investment banks**
- C. New territory won in wars**
- D. Conservative monarchies that favored business interests**
- E. Rising labor costs**



## **The development of joint-stock investment banks**

**Continental banks began to grow and use private deposits for industrial investments, making money available for railroad building and ship manufacture. Private investors could buy shares in these new industries and limit their liability to the amount they risked buying the stock. Powerful banks emerged in France, the German Confederation, and Belgium, which helped finance Europe's heavy industry.**



**Buildings in urban areas during the early industrial era were often blackened by**

- A. Burning wood used for fuel**
- B. Fires from local kilns**
- C. Young gangs who vandalized walls**
- D. The burning of coal to heat homes and power factories**
- E. Acid rain that fell during summers showers**



## **The burning of coal to heat homes and power factories**

**Coal became the cheap fuel that powered the Industrial Revolution. It is a very dirty fuel; it pollutes the air and colors the buildings. The soot from the burning of coal created a considerable health hazard as people breathed the dirty air. Eventually, companies installed filters and scrubbers to reduce the soot output of factories in cities. Throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century, people in urban areas were accustomed to blackened skies and polluted air to breathe.**

**They [the urban poor] eat, drink, breed, work, and dine; and . . . The richer and more intelligent classes are obliged to guard them with police. --A. Smyth, 1850**

**The comment above reveals what about the view held by the upper class of the poor in the middle of the Industrial Revolution?**

- A. Many wealthy people were contemptuous of the poor**
- B. The classes mixed comfortably with one another**
- C. The poor depended on the government for protection**
- D. There was a tolerant appreciation of the problems of the poor**
- E. The police sympathized with the urban poor**



**Many wealthy people were contemptuous of the poor**

**The quote reveals the superior attitude that some wealthy people felt toward the poor. The separation between rich and poor was considerable: the wealthy lived on the outskirts of urban areas with plenty of space and clean public areas while the poor lived in the crowded, filthy city centers. Many elites feared the uneducated masses, and as the quote depicts, the police were needed to keep them under control.**



**Liberalism in the 19<sup>th</sup> century demanded what kind of government?**

- A. Enlightened despotism**
- B. Representative government**
- C. Totalitarian rule**
- D. An oligarchic system**
- E. A strong monarchy**





## Representative government

**The revolutions of the 18<sup>th</sup> century promoted the ideas of liberty and the rights of people. This gave rise to constitutionalism, which sought to create representative governments, with the people being able to choose their leaders. Great Britain was the first to develop representative rule for the landed elites. The French Revolution sought to eliminate all class distinctions and create a national representative assembly. These trends were often slowed by conservative interests that favored the rule of monarchy or sharing power with the people.**



**18<sup>th</sup> century mercantilism was challenged in the 19<sup>th</sup> century by the idea of**

- A. Technological conservatism**
- B. Democratic republicanism**
- C. Laissez-faire capitalism**
- D. Regulatory intervention**
- E. Rugged individualism**

## Laissez-faire capitalism

**In the early modern era, it was believed that nations should strive to create self-sufficient economies regulated by their governments. This approach was later criticized by Adam Smith, who said that economies should be left alone to rise and fall. Some early liberals who wanted the government to take a smaller role in overseeing the economy favored this idea of laissez-faire capitalism. Free competition was seen as the “invisible hand” that guided success and failure in the marketplace.**



**The right to vote in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century was largely defined by**

- A. Familial ties to the monarchy**
- B. Property ownership and business success**
- C. Poll taxes, which some could not afford**
- D. Literacy tests**
- E. Professional qualifications**



## Property ownership and business success

**The rights of individuals were often defined by class status in the 1800s. Although more people could vote, the right was often tied to property ownership and wealth, and those who could vote included the old aristocratic elites, successful middle-class professionals, and businesspeople. Only qualifying men could vote, and often property taxes were used to determine who could participate in elections.**



**In 19<sup>th</sup> century Europe, national consciousness was aided by which of the following dynamics?**

- A. Various dialects spoken in different regions**
- B. Dynasties that ruled an area for centuries**
- C. A period of relative peace**
- D. Common language and religion**
- E. The weak leadership of the church**

## Common language and religion

**After 1700, the idea of the modern nation-state took root. Kingdoms that grew and consolidated their rule over an area started to create a national consciousness among the people. This was a force that challenged the status quo in large empires such as Austria and Ottoman Turkey. Nationalist politicians in central Europe began to frame the idea of a German people who had a common language and culture. War was often used to forge new nations because the threat of an enemy would unite a people in the name of their country.**



**Early socialist thinkers saw capitalism as a system that encouraged**

- A. A strong relationship between state and church**
- B. National unity**
- C. A breakdown in class distinctions**
- D. Obedience to state authority**
- E. Selfish individualism**





## Selfish individualism

**Liberal observers of the many changes during the 19<sup>th</sup> century saw that the commercial revolution was creating new tensions and problems in Europe. There was a widening gap between the rich and poor. Capitalism seemed to appeal only to the selfish interests of humankind. Some liberals saw that the pursuit of individual profit led to abuses when workers were exploited. This also guaranteed that the poor would remain disadvantaged and uncared for.**



**Early critics of capitalism called into question the idea of**

**A. A regulated economy**

**B. Personal property**

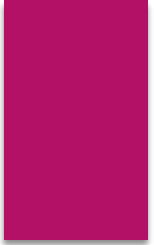
**C. The infallibility of religious scripture**

**D. State interference in the marketplace**

**E. A national currency**

## Personal property

**Some thinkers, such as Fourier (1768-1830) suggested an alternative to the capitalistic order in western Europe. He imagined utopian groupings where goods were shared by everyone and the state took a role in regulating the economy. Capitalism was seen as unjust because some benefited from the system while others did not. The gap between rich and poor was easily observed in nations such as France and Great Britain. This gave rise to the question of what an alternative to capitalism would look like. Chief among the ideas was the elimination of private property.**

- 
- The term *proletariat* means which of the following?**
- A. The theory of historical evolution posited by Engels**
  - B. A political party in France after 1870**
  - C. Opponents of the labor movement**
  - D. Factory managers who abused workers**
  - E. The industrial working class**



## The industrial working class

**As socialist thinkers began to write about modern economics, they coined new terms to describe the people involved. The term *proletariat* came to mean the industrial working class, which included everyone who worked in factories and mills.**

**Philosophers such as Marx saw the proletariat as being exploited by the wealthy elites. Some socialists urged the working class to rise up and take control of the economy that is served.**



**Work days in the early Industrial Revolution ranged from**

- A. Twelve to sixteen hours**
- B. Eight to ten hours**
- C. Fifteen to twenty hours**
- D. Nine to eleven hours**
- E. Six to ten hours**



## Twelve to sixteen hours

**Workers in the 19<sup>th</sup> century factories faced long work days in poor conditions. Work days could be as long as sixteen hours, and there were many rules to follow. Managers watched their workers carefully and would fine them, and in some cases physically abuse them, if they did not maintain discipline in the workplace. Most workers were on the factory floor six days a week. Temperatures in some textile mills exceeded 100 degrees Fahrenheit.**



**The patterns of kinship employment during the Industrial Revolution meant that**

- A. Men migrated from the countryside in search of work**
- B. Nepotism was disallowed in the workplace**
- C. Brothers could not work in the same factories**
- D. Parents and children were often employed together**
- E. Managers paid their wives for work not done**





## Parents and children were often employed together

**Before the Industrial Revolution, families often worked together in their homes to create goods for the textile industry. With the creation of factories, some families would apply for work together. Siblings, cousins, and spouses would often work side by side in the factories. Even young children were put to work. Parents often encouraged their children to work because it meant more income for the family.**



**The Poor Law Act of 1834 established which of the following in Britain?**

- A. Charity funds to feed the hungry**
- B. Workhouses where poor people were forced to work to live**
- C. Nonprofit agencies to care for the homeless**
- D. Immigration programs for the poor to settle in North America**
- E. Laws that made it illegal to be in debt**



## **Workhouses where poor people were forced to work to live**

**In the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, many people believed that the poor were responsible for their own misery. In 1834, the British created a system for the poor where they could be made to live in workhouses and work for the government. The idea was to make these places more like prisons so that people would become motivated to stay out of them. The food was terrible, and sometimes children would be grouped together as a source of cheap labor for nearby factories. Authors of the time period, such as Charles Dickens, wrote about these places, where the poor were virtually imprisoned.**



**The early Industrial Revolution benefited which economic class the most?**

- A. The middle class**
- B. The clergy**
- C. The working class**
- D. The upper class**
- E. The homeless poor**



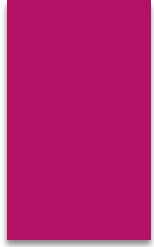
## The middle class

**Historians have debated who benefited as western Europe began to industrialize. Certainly some businesspeople became very rich when factories prospered and profits grew. But overall, it was the middle class that gained the most in terms of wages and status. Skilled professionals saw their lifestyles improve and their incomes rise. The middle class consisted of smaller-scale businesspeople, professionals, and middle managers in companies. They also might be farmers with large landholdings. These were people who could afford to live outside the city centers if they wanted to.**



**Which of the following was a factor in advancing the abolitionment of slavery in Europe?**

- A. Spain abolished slavery in 1720**
- B. Slave rebellions occurred in overseas empires**
- C. Business interests found that slavery was immoral**
- D. Wars disrupted trade around the world**
- E. Widely publicized books and speeches denounced slavery**



**Widely publicized books and speeches denounced slavery**

**Many different factors helped to end slavery in 19<sup>th</sup> century**

**Europe. One important influence was the printed word in**

**Europe and America. Slaves who had run away to gain**

**their freedom wrote their life stories, and many thus**

**learned about the inhuman conditions Africans endured.**

**Also, politicians, such as Wilberforce, worked tirelessly to**

**end the slave trade within the British Empire.**



**British socialists in the 19<sup>th</sup> century tended to be**

- A. Members of the aristocracy**
- B. Intellectuals and reformers**
- C. Middle-class managers**
- D. Wealthy elites**
- E. Factory workers**





## Intellectuals and reformers

**Socialist ideas were not popular in Great Britain in the 1800s. In 1884, a group of British intellectuals formed the Fabian Society to promote liberal socialism in their country. They believed in gradual change but wanted the government to play a larger role in the economy. Their political influence was marginal because conservatives and moderates tended to dominate British politics in the Victorian era.**



**The work of Thomas Malthus suggested that the future would be defined by**

- A. Diminishing moral values**
- B. The survival of the fittest**
- C. More and more worker strikes**
- D. Increasing famine as the populations grew too large to feed**
- E. Longer workdays**



**Increasing famine as the populations grew too large to feed**

**Malthus (1766-1834) believed that the growing population would result in the food supply being unable to sustain so many people.**

**This pessimistic forecast did not take into consideration higher yields in agriculture over time as farming became more efficient. Still, Malthus is one of the early demographers who considered the impact of rising populations in the modern era.**



**The most important duty of middle-class European women in the 19<sup>th</sup> century was to**

- A. Take on jobs to support their families**
- B. Obey their mothers-in-law**
- C. Prepare their sons and daughters for higher education**
- D. Raise their children at home**
- E. Enter the professional ranks after having children**



## **Raise their children at home**

**During the Victorian era, middle-class women raised their own children and were stay-at-home mothers. They passed on housekeeping skills , such as embroidery and cooking, to their daughters. Most professional careers were difficult for women to enter. Some managed to go to medical school, but they were extraordinary pioneers in their fields.**



**In the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, organizing worker unions was difficult because**

- A. Workers were apathetic**
- B. Socialist goals were promoted by many governments**
- C. Anticomination laws made it illegal to strike**
- D. Democratic parliaments were dominated by the working class**
- E. They were opposed by anarchists**



## **Anticombination laws made it illegal to strike**

**Prior to 1848, governments were opposed to labor reforms. Laws in Germany, Britain, France, and other industrial nations banned most union activities such as worker strikes. Only after 1850 were new laws passed that allowed workers to organize. By the end of the century, millions of workers were members of unions in Europe and the United Nations.**



**All of the following are examples of 19<sup>th</sup> century European nationalism EXCEPT**

- A. Danish resistance to Norwegian control**
- B. Hungarian independence from Austria**
- C. The fight between German states and France in 1871**
- D. Italian desire to unify the nation under a monarchy**





## **Danish resistance to Norwegian control**

**Many expressions of nationalism were evident after the defeat of Napoleon. Nations such as Italy and Germany came into existence through military campaigns the united the people behind strong nationalist leaders. Large empires such as Austria had difficulty keeping their multi-ethnic subjects loyal to the monarchy.**



**The goal of Marxist socialism was the creation of**

**A. A single-party dictatorship**

**B. A classless society**

**C. Many worker councils in urban areas**

**D. A partnership between capitalists and workers**

**E. Agricultural collectives or communes**



## **A classless society**

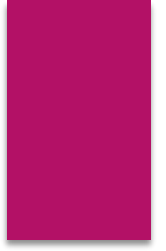
**Some 19<sup>th</sup> century socialists were more idealistic than others, but Marx set forth a goal of the classless society, which depended on the overthrow of capitalism. Production would then be in the hands of the workers, who would create a new order where goods were shared among the people according to their needs.**



**The British passed the Combination Acts of 1799 and 1800 in reaction to**

- A. German industrial successes**
- B. Napoleon's continental system**
- C. The radicalism of the French Revolution**
- D. Marxist agitation among the working class**
- E. Child-labor protests**

## The radicalism of the French Revolution



**The rights of the common person were advanced by the French Revolution, and conservative interests in Britain were afraid this idea would spread to England. Business interests were particularly afraid that workers might band together and fight for higher wages. During the Napoleonic period, Parliament passed laws that outlawed combinations or worker associations. This did not succeed in the long run because workers organized themselves into trade unions that gave them more power in dealing with employers.**



**By 1850, wages for the working classes in Europe were**

**A. Stagnating across the continent**

**B. Rising for the majority of people**

**C. Plummeting for most employees**

**D. Controlled by tight government regulations**

**E. No better than after the Napoleonic period**



## **Rising for the majority of people**

**By the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, working conditions were improving for many European workers. While the gap between rich and poor remained large, workers earned some concessions from their employers. Shorter workdays were negotiated and wages rose for most workers. This trend continued until World War I, leading to gains in the standard of living for the working class across Europe.**



**The great demographic trend of 19<sup>th</sup> century Europe was the**

- A. Loss of population due to continental wars**
- B. Rise in the population of Scandinavia**
- C. Immigration of people from Britain to the continent**
- D. Migration of peoples to urban areas**
- E. Increase in the size of farm families in the countryside.**



## **Migration of peoples to urban areas**

**Prior to the Industrial Revolution, people lived mostly in the rural areas and were involved in agriculture. The creation of factory jobs in cities drew the rural poor to cities where they could work. During the 19<sup>th</sup> century, millions of people moved from the countryside into the cities. They could find work but had to live in cramped and often unhealthy apartments. The streets were open sewers, and facilities were very primitive. In some areas, it is likely that more than 100 people shared a single toilet.**



**The Berlin Conference in 1884 was able to**

- A. Divide South America between Britain and Germany**
- B. Bring most of Africa under European control**
- C. Deal with trade issues in Asia**
- D. Avert war between France and Britain**
- E. Partition China among the powers of Europe**

## **Bring most of Africa under European control**

**The late 1800s were sometimes called the Scramble for Africa. New powers such as Germany and Italy wanted empires like France and Britain. Germany's Chancellor, Otto von Bismarck, invited the nations to meet in Berlin to divide up the African continent and avoid imperial conflict among the European powers. The basic rule was that a European power had to effectively occupy an area to claim it. Taking over territory was easy because the European powers had gone through industrialization and had steam locomotives, steam ships, and machine guns at their disposal. All of Africa, except for Ethiopia and Liberia, was taken over by European powers.**



## **The great breakthrough in understanding disease transmission came with**

- A. Successful inoculations against polio**
- B. Curie's experiments with radiation**
- C. Private rooms in hospitals**
- D. Confirmation of the miasmatic theory**
- E. Pasteur's germ theory in the late 1850s**

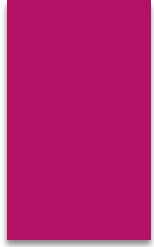
## Pasteur's germ theory in the late 1850s

**Medical knowledge of disease and how it spread was limited in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The miasmatic theory suggested that people breathed bad odors and became ill afterward. While studying brewing techniques, Louis Pasteur discovered living organisms that were part of the process. The connection between germs and disease led to new ways to avoid contamination and stay healthier. New laws to improve public sanitation led to fewer deaths from communicable diseases.**



**One significant result of the Crimean War (1853-1856) was to demonstrate**

- A. The lack of attention given the Middle East by the great powers**
- B. The end of the Victorian era**
- C. The continuing spread of Islam into Europe**
- D. A need for multilateral diplomacy in the Balkans**
- E. The further decline of the Ottoman Empire as a regional power**



**The further decline of the Ottoman Empire as a regional power**

**The so-called Eastern Question was a way to describe the complex rivalry between the declining Ottoman Empire and Russia's desire for more territory in the Balkans. The British and French supported the Ottoman Empire against Russia to maintain balance and stability in the region. In any case, it showed that the Ottoman Empire was vulnerable to Russian expansion in the region.**



**The great liberal prime minister of the 19<sup>th</sup> century in Great Britain was**

- A. Winston Churchill**
- B. Benjamin Disraeli**
- C. William Gladstone**
- D. William Wilberforce**
- E. William Pitt**



## William Gladstone

**Gladstone was prime minister in 1868, during the time of Queen Victoria. His liberal legacy was considerable because he pushed for reforms in the British military and the legal system. He had a deep sympathy for the general public and put through many bills to alleviate poverty. He tried unsuccessfully to push home rule for the Irish through Parliament. Conservatives thwarted many of his bills, but he remained a determined debater and advocate of the people.**



**Economic depression in the 19<sup>th</sup> century were most often characterized by**

- A. The creation of jobs in large industries**
- B. Severe deflation**
- C. Government intervention and price fixing**
- D. Inflationary forces in the marketplace**
- E. Rising confidence in the banking industry**



## Severe deflation

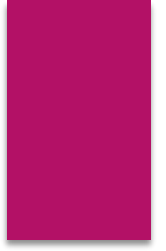
**Deflation means the lowering of prices. This happens in an economic depression because money is so scarce. People lose their jobs and consumer spending dries up. This causes prices to go down as demand decreases. Governments in the 19<sup>th</sup> century rarely intervened in the economy because they preferred to wait out the bad times. Price fixing was unheard of in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and laissez-faire approaches were much more common.**



**In the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, the upper middle class tended to consist of**

- A. Small-scale industrialists and professionals**
- B. Factory workers**
- C. Successful businesspeople and artisans**
- D. Skilled craftspeople and union leaders**
- E. Small-scale merchants and clergy**

## **Small-scale industrialists and professionals**



**The middle class of the 19<sup>th</sup> century was a diverse and multilevel hierarchy. Most middle-class people tended to be service providers or small merchants. The upper middle class consisted of more successful businesspeople and doctors or lawyers with modest practices. They earned a good living but were not particularly wealthy. The upper classes consisted of large-scale manufacturers or entrepreneurs.**



**One economic indicator that highlighted the difference between the working and middle classes in the 19<sup>th</sup> century was**

- A. The hourly wage**
- B. The number of hours worked every week**
- C. The size of stock portfolios**
- D. Homeownership**
- E. Union membership**



## Homeownership

**The lower classes typically could not afford to buy their own homes and often lived in rented apartments. The middle classes, on the other hand, could aspire to owning their own homes, which provided stability and equity over the course of a lifetime. Middle-class families could often afford to hire a servant to help with the cleaning and cooking. Lower-class families lived in cramped quarters and often in unhealthy conditions. The worst slums in cities were crammed with working-class families who could not escape their lot.**

Yet, if you enter the woods  
Of a summer evening late,  
When the night air cools on the trout-ringed pools  
When the otter whistles his mate  
You will hear the beat of a horse's feet . . . ,

**Rudyard Kipling's poem *The Way Through the Woods* (quoted above) demonstrates what about 19<sup>th</sup> century thinking?**

- A. A morbid sense of foreboding**
- B. A Romantic contemplation of nature**
- C. Nationalistic sentiments of the homeland**
- D. A Darwinist view of competing species**
- E. Feelings of isolation in an industrial age**





## **A Romantic contemplation of nature**

**Kipling was one of the most famous 19<sup>th</sup> century poets in the world. He wrote on many topics and traveled widely. While his most famous poems were of British soldiering and animals, here he talks of nature and its sounds. It is somewhat typical of the Romantic style, which idealized and contemplated nature. The language is rich and evokes how one feels when observing the beauties of the natural world.**

It is not the strongest of the species that survives, nor the most intelligent that survives. It is the one that is the most adaptable to change.

**The quote above, from Charles Darwin's *The Origin of Species*, refers to the concept of**

- A. Devolution**
- B. Natural selection**
- C. Animal socialization**
- D. Imperialism**
- E. nationalism**



## Natural selection

**Darwin was a British naturalist who argued that all species, from birds to humans, change over time depending on their environment. The idea of natural selection was radical in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and created much discussion and controversy. Some used Darwin's theories to explain why some nations or races were superior to others, but Darwin was concerned only with the zoological world.**



**Bismarck used all of the following tactics to unify Germany EXCEPT**

- A. Editing the Ems Dispatch to draw France into war**
- B. Inciting rebellion in Denmark against the monarch**
- C. Expanding Prussia by annexing nearby German territory**
- D. Going to war with Austria and diminishing its power over Germany**
- E. Raising revenue to expand the Prussian army without Reichstag approval**



## **Inciting rebellion in Denmark against the monarch**

**Bismarck was the chancellor of Prussia after 1860 who sought to unify all German people into a greater Germany. He created a foreign policy of Realpolitik and went to war regularly to unite German kingdoms together. He did this with wars against Denmark, Austria, and France. He built up the Prussian army and circumvented democratic control of the military. The final success came with a decisive defeat of France in 1871, when he declared the birth of modern Germany.**



## **The Realism movement in the arts in the 19<sup>th</sup> century sought to**

- A. Show the social and economic conditions that affected humans**
- B. Portray the lives of the upper classes**
- C. Romanticize the Industrial Revolution and its effects**
- D. Advance social harmony among the classes**
- E. Inspire nationalism among the masses**



**Show the social and economic conditions that affected humans**

**Realist artists were social observers who used their art to show how average people lived and to criticize the impact of industrialization on people. Both artists and writers tried to record what they actually saw and portray the dilemmas of workers in the industrial world.**



**What military capability was seen as the key to empire building in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century?**

- A. Naval power**
- B. Aviation technology**
- C. Possessing large ground armies**
- D. A modest merchant marine**
- E. Intelligence services**





## Naval power

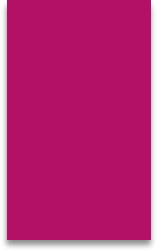
**After 1815, Great Britain became the world model for empire building. It created the greatest empire in human history in part because it had a well-organized and powerful navy. Other industrial nations, such as Germany, France, and the United States, also built navies that could patrol the oceans and protect their interests at home and abroad. Bigger and faster battleships became the pride of leading powers prior to 1914.**



# **Which of the following is a basic difference between the First and Second Industrial Revolutions?**

- A. The effects and scale of the second phase of industrialization were larger**
- B. A deep depression ended the First Industrial Revolution**
- C. The working classes did not benefit from the Second Industrial Revolution**
- D. The first phase of industrialization was shorter**
- E. The Second Industrial Revolution affected central Europe more**

## **The effects and scale of the second phase of industrialization were larger**



**Historians have divided the Industrial Revolution into two phases. The first phase began around 1750 and went to about 1870. this initial burst of industrial development was defined by steam power and the expansion of factory manufacturing. The second phase is dated from 1870 to 1914 (the dawn of WWI). The Second Industrial Revolution was also known as the Age of Steel because steel was the material that defined the new engineering and building of the era. For architecture, the creation of steel meant that high-rise buildings could now be designed.**



**Which of the following conflicts tested the alliances of the Concert of Europe?**

- A. The Mexican War of 1846**
- B. The Franco-Prussian War of 1871**
- C. The Irish Rebellion of 1848**
- D. The Crimean War of 1853**
- E. The Opium War of 1844**

## The Crimean War of 1853

**The Crimean War was the most destabilizing European conflict of the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. It challenged the alliances that had been created after the defeat of Napoleon in 1814. the Concert of Europe set up Austria, Britain, Prussia, and Russia as guarantors of the peace. When tensions over eastern Europe brought Russia into conflict with Britain and France, the old alliances were broken.**



**The term *Luddite* refers to which of the following 19<sup>th</sup> century groups?**

- A. Agents who infiltrated union movements**
- B. Loyalists who defended monarchy**
- C. People who opposed the mechanization of industry**
- D. Followers of Marx who believed in a workers' utopia**
- E. Middle-class factory workers**

## People who opposed the mechanization of industry

**In the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, some textile workers felt threatened by the new machines that made fabric. These people had previously worked in their own homes with looms. The new machines were transforming manufacturing, and this was frightening to the artisans who had worked with their hands prior to industrialization. Luddites sometimes banded together to destroy machinery that they saw threatening their livelihood. In Britain, destroying machinery was interpreted as a felony and the Parliament passed laws that could lead to the death penalty if found guilty and proven that you were part of an organized group to destroy the machines.**

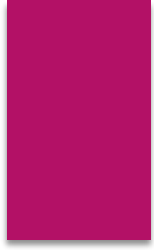


**European military expeditions during the so-called Scramble for Africa were marked by**

- A. Mixed success because natives fought back in numerous parts of the continent**
- B. Complete domination over the continent within ten years**
- C. German stealing of colonies from the Dutch**
- D. Unsuccessful searches for precious metals**
- E. Few Protestant missions being established**



**Mixed success because natives fought back  
in numerous parts of the continent**



**European military ventures in Africa during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century were ad hoc and sometimes unsuccessful (Ethiopia was able to maintain its independence from Italy).**

**Natives were sometimes victorious and other times led resistance movements for decades against the Europeans. While the Europeans eventually colonized many parts of the continent, there were continuing frustrations with native resistance.**



**In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Russia was remarkable for its**

- A. Dynamic political leadership**
- B. Robust steel industry that bypassed the steel industry in England**
- C. Democratic reforms that gave the vote to all white men**
- D. Lack of a middle class**
- E. Openness to modern ideas from the West**



## **Lack of a middle class**

**Russia attempted some reforms in the 19<sup>th</sup> century but still lagged behind the West in giving rights to its people. The Romanov tsars tended to be conservative and heavy-handed in dealing with dissenters (people who would protest or publicly write against the government's decisions). All reforms were top-down, and the large peasant class lived in poverty. There was almost no merchant middle class to give stability to the nation.**



**Which of the following nations opposed the unification of both Germany and Italy?**

**A. Great Britain**

**B. The Netherlands**

**C. Russia**

**D. Austria**

**E. Denmark**

## Austria

**Austria was the dominant power in central Europe for centuries. It had territorial interests both to the north and south. Because of this, it did not want a rival state in the region. Both the German and Italian people had been politically fragmented since the fall of the Roman Empire. As nationalism grew in both northern and southern Europe, Austria did all it could to discourage the unification of both the German and the Italian people. Austria imposed treaties and agreements in the 19<sup>th</sup> century that tried to thwart the creation of either a modern Germany or Italy**



**Which of the following European nations had colonial interests in Africa in the 19<sup>th</sup> century?**

**A. Norway and Greece**

**B. Ireland and Poland**

**C. Belgium and France**

**D. The Netherlands and Austria**

**E. Russia and Germany**

## Belgium and France

**Certain European nations began to assert claims to different parts of Africa in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The early explorer nations such as Portugal and Spain had interests in Africa, but it was the stronger nations, such as Britain and France, that claimed huge sections of the African continent and attempted to colonize them. The latest colonizer was Germany, who helped broker the partition of Africa in 1884. Even small kingdoms such as Belgium took a piece of Africa and created small empires.**



**The most beneficial outcome of industrialization in Europe was**

- A. The creation of new economic ideologies**
- B. Better methods of communication**
- C. A new era of peace**
- D. Stable governments across Europe**
- E. Increasing the material standard of living for many**





**Increasing the material standard of living for many**

**Industrialization had many outcomes, but over time, it produced more goods at cheaper rates for many. Middle-class people could afford new products that made their lives easier. Travel was faster and more affordable.**

**Simple things, such as indoor plumbing, led the improvement in comfort and the standard of living.**



**The center of British trade and rule in East Asia during the 19<sup>th</sup> century was located at**

- A. Beijing**
- B. Goa**
- C. Saigon**
- D. Singapore**
- E. Jakarta**

## Singapore



**The British made impressive imperial gains in East Asia when they took territories in Malaya and Australia. Trading with China required a major port at an Asian crossroads. Singapore is a small island at the tip of the Malay Peninsula, it is well located with a very good harbor. British and Chinese merchants soon made it into a vital center of world trade.**



**All of the following were advancements in shipbuilding in the 19<sup>th</sup> century EXCEPT**

- A. Steel hulls**
- B. Propellers for propulsion**
- C. Diesel engines**
- D. Coal-fueled steam engines**
- E. Larger tonnage per ship**



## **Diesel engines**

**Ships became stronger, heavier, and faster in the 1800s. First wood was replaced with iron, and then steel became the main material for shipbuilding. Paddle wheels were exchanged for propellers, which were more efficient and faster. The change from wind power to steam power made ships more maneuverable and able to sail in any direction**



**The dream of a united Italy was inspired in part by?**

- A. The Haitian overthrow of the French**
- B. The nationalism and liberalism of the Napoleonic code**
- C. Prussia's meddling in Italian affairs**
- D. The urging of the pope to band together**
- E. Austrian reluctance to intervene in Italian affairs**



## **The nationalism and liberalism of the Napoleonic code**

**Italy had been fragmented politically since ancient times. After the Renaissance, foreign powers became more and more involved in dominating parts of the Italian peninsula. Austria and France were particularly interested in controlling parts of southern Europe. The French Revolution inspired many Europeans to consider their national and cultural roots. Italians struggled against Austrian control but found leaders, such as Garibaldi and Cavour, to lead them.**



**Which of the following show Italian *Realpolitik* during unification in the 1860s?**

- A. The use of Swiss mercenaries against the French**
- B. Pursuing free trade with Greece**
- C. Crowning the king of Naples as overall monarch**
- D. Negotiating the Treaty of Paris to settle a dispute with Prussia**
- E. An alliance with Napoleon III against Austria**





## **An alliance with Napoleon III against Austria**

**Many Italians were inspired to unify their country, but they needed an ally against Austria, which opposed unification. France agreed to help Italian nationalists in exchange for other territorial gains in southern Europe. Cavour arranged the political alliance and lived to see the birth of modern Italy in 1861.**



**Democratic liberalism in Europe was most evident in which of the following two nations prior to 1910?**

- A. Germany and Denmark**
- B. France and Britain**
- C. Italy and France**
- D. Britain and Austria**
- E. Russia and Germany**



## France and Britain

**Liberal reforms, which gave more political power to average people, took root in France and Britain after the Age of Revolutions. Suffrage and labor reform made the most progress in Britain and France, while other nations clung to conservative monarchies that opposed liberal changes. Russia was the least progressive, while Germany and Italy made modest progress prior to 1910.**



**Perhaps the greatest application of technology in the 19<sup>th</sup> century was**

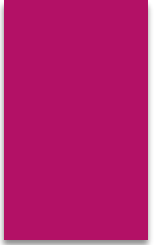
- A. The availability of electric power to urban populations**
- B. The building of hydroelectric dams across Europe**
- C. The invention of the airplane**
- D. Nobel's discovery of high explosives**
- E. The development of chemical fertilizers**



## The availability of electric power to urban populations

**The lives of many people were transformed by the generation of electricity to private homes in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Electricity was most common in the cities and spread much later to the countryside. At first it was too expensive for most people, but new breakthroughs in**

**power generation and the conduction of electricity allowed homes to be lit more safely and efficiently. Electric transportation, such as subways and streetcars, appeared in large urban areas by 1900.**

- 
- The British rule of India could be characterized as**
- A. Complete political control of the subcontinent**
  - B. Exerting limited impact in Bengal**
  - C. A stepping-stone to control of Afghanistan**
  - D. Free of rebellions by the natives**
  - E. Direct and indirect control over various parts of the subcontinent**



## **Direct and indirect control over various parts of the subcontinent**

**British rule of India was a complex tapestry of direct rule and some alliances with Indian princes. Britain connected the region with its railroads and established its educational system in many parts of South Asia. Different arrangements were made with Indian rulers that created indirect protectorates over many subregions. The crown appointed a single British overseer, called the viceroy, who managed the vast British holdings.**



**Temperance movements of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century sought to**

- A. Advance the cause of progressive reform**
- B. Promote Freudian views on mental health**
- C. Advance opportunities for women**
- D. Deal with the social problems related to alcohol abuse**
- E. Ban dancing among young people**





## Deal with the social problems related to alcohol abuse

**Reform movements were part of the political landscape of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. As urban populations grew, social outlets were important to many city dwellers. Drinking wine and beer became a popular mode of socializing, and the price of cheap liquor also declined, making alcohol more available. Church organizations preached against the evils of too much drink, but popular demand for wine, beer, and other types of liquor rose dramatically in the late 1800s. Alcoholism rates rose, and temperance was largely a failed movement in Europe.**



**British interests in Asia led to which of the following 19<sup>th</sup> century war(s)?**

- A. The Mahdi Campaign**
- B. The Opium Wars**
- C. The Crimean War**
- D. The Boer War**
- E. The Spanish-American War**

## The Opium Wars

**Britain encouraged maritime trade throughout the world, and privateers began doing business in China in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Although the Chinese resisted the intrusion of westerners, the Qing dynasty was weakening and foreigners took advantage of this reality. When the opium trade became a source of friction, two wars broke out that gave the British an excuse to quickly defeat the Chinese. This defeat led to further trading privileges for Britain and other foreign nations in East Asia**



**Which of the following European nations were defeated by Africans or Asians in battle prior to 1914?**

- A. The Netherlands and Norway**
- B. Germany and Switzerland**
- C. Belgium and Portugal**
- D. Italy and Russia**
- E. Spain and Austria**

## Italy and Russia

**Part of the premise of imperialism was that European culture and technology were superior to nonwestern ones.**

**This began to be refuted as African and Asian peoples showed they could defeat Europeans in battle, starting in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Italy was defeated by Ethiopia in 1898, and then Japan shocked the world by defeating Russia in the Russo-Japanese War in 1905. this laid the seeds of doubt about European superiority that helped foster later nationalist movements in African and Asia.**

# **The Moroccan crisis of 1905 revealed what about European imperialism in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century?**

- A. Colonial expansion overseas was leading to serious military tensions**
- B. Africans could be subdued easily by European armies**
- C. Great Britain was taking over western Africa**
- D. France was becoming the dominant imperialist nation**
- E. Germany was giving up its colonial ambitions**

**Colonial expansion overseas was leading to  
serious military tensions**

**After 1895, European nations began to challenge one another for control of parts of Africa and Asia. The Russians and British squabbled over the Middle East, while Germany and France had to settle differences in northwestern Africa. Colonial boundaries had been vaguely set in the 1800s, but as the 20<sup>th</sup> century dawned, some of these boundaries were contested. None of these diplomatic crises led to war, but they showed that imperial rivalry was growing prior to 1914.**



**The term *belle époque* refers to which of the following eras in European history?**

- A. The period of tensions before the Crimean War**
- B. The early Victorian era**
- C. The decades prior to 1914**
- D. The pre-Napoleonic period**
- E. The interwar period**



## The decades prior to 1914

**Different eras have been named according to the dynamics of the times. The *belle époque* is a French name for the era just prior to WWI. It celebrates the fashion and culture of the period when the privileged wore colorful fashions and society seemed to be progressing in impressive ways. Many consider it the zenith of European power in the world. Technology was advancing in extraordinary ways; the telephone and airplane were invented and developed. Terms that demark periods in history are varied and often overlap. The Victorian and Edwardian periods in British history coincide with the *belle époque* in western Europe.**



## **What role did Victorian society suggest for women?**

- A. Head of household who disciplined the children**
- B. Moral guardians for the husband and children**
- C. Political activist**
- D. Equal partners in business ventures**
- E. Leaders in educational management**

## **Moral guardians for the husband and children**

**Historians have continued to debate the gender roles that Victorian society embodied. Women were expected to remain at home as caretakers and moral examples for both their children and their husbands. Men ventured out into the world; women were to keep the home a kind of sanctuary to which their husbands could return. There has been debate about the pedestal that women were placed on. Some suggest they were given a narrow yet crucial function for stabilizing the life of a family. Few women could aspire to professional lives, but this era saw the first female doctors and lawyers break into the workforce.**



**Which of the following was part of the classical liberal agenda?**

- A. Constitutional government**
- B. Promoting education and literacy**
- C. Expansion of suffrage (right to vote)**
- D. Guarantees of basic human rights**
- E. All of the above**



## All of the above

**The 19<sup>th</sup> century saw the creation of the classical liberal agenda. Those who believed in progressive change saw the inequities and injustices of the political status quo and sought to change it. The battle to abolish slavery took place in the 1800s, and women also began to campaign for their own rights. The key political right was the right to vote. More and more men were given the right of suffrage; ultimately property qualifications were completely eliminated.**



**To placate the workers of Germany, Bismarck initiated a policy known as**

- A. Republican reform**
- B. Middle-class relief**
- C. Marxist compromise**
- D. State socialism**
- E. Conservative progress**

## State socialism

**Bismarck was the great architect of modern Germany after 1871. he was a conservative but had to deal with the socialist agenda of the Social Democratic Party (SPD).**

**Bismarck sought to marginalize the SPD, but it was growing more powerful as a political party. To placate its members, he initiated the first welfare program in European history, which gave workers retirement benefits and unemployment pay during layoffs.**



**Even after the creation of the dual monarchy in 1867, Austria continued to experience**

- A. Ethnic solidarity**
- B. Slavic domination of the Imperial Parliament**
- C. Political fragmentation along nationalistic and cultural lines**
- D. Socialist challenges to traditional authority**





## **Political fragmentation along nationalistic and cultural lines**

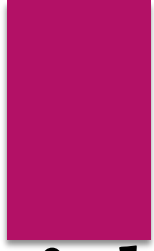
**The Hungarians had won some concessions as the most aggressive non-German minority within the Austrian Empire. They sought to marginalize other Slavic minorities who competed with them for political influence. Over time, Poles, Czechs, and other groups were given some political seats in the Imperial Parliament in exchange for their loyalty to the dynasty. These reforms were opposed by the Germanic elites, and the political system did not function well as the 20<sup>th</sup> century dawned.**



**Violent radicals who believed in no governmental power or regulations were called**

- A. Anarchists**
- B. Plebeians**
- C. Progressives**
- D. Fascists**
- E. Moderates**

## Anarchists



**Anarchism is a belief in individuality that denies the right of any authority to have power over people. Thus, anarchists do not believe in governments or politics. They assert that ultimate freedom is found in a world without rules or laws. They do not have a well-developed ideology because they believe in unrestricted freedom. After the failure of some 19<sup>th</sup> century revolutions, some frustrated radicals resorted to individual terrorism and called themselves anarchists. They believed that any disruption of the state was necessary, and they used violence to achieve their goals.**



**The application of Darwin's zoological theories to the world of politics, international relations, and structured social classes became known as**

- A. Cultural Darwinism**
- B. The law of the masses**
- C. Political selection**
- D. Survival of the inept**
- E. Social Darwinism**

## Social Darwinism

***The Origin of Species* by Charles Darwin in 1859 created a stir because of his observations about the animal world. His belief that species adapted to their environment and competed with one another was a new view of nature. Some thinkers saw parallels with the political world, in which competition yielded winners and losers. Other used Darwin's ideas to explain why some nations seemed dominant over others. Some Europeans suggested that their domination over other parts of the world proved that races and peoples fought and competed with each other just as animals do in nature. These ideas became known as social Darwinism.**



**Which of the following is the additional dimension suggested by Einstein's new theory of relativity?**

- A. Depth in perspective**
- B. Linear distance**
- C. Space-time**
- D. Measured curvature**
- E. Atomic mass**

## Space-time



**Albert Einstein was the great physicist who transformed the human view of the universe. He believed that time and space were not absolute but instead relative. He added a fourth dimension to our three-dimensional view of the universe. This fourth dimension was space-time. He suggested that in the presence of a massive object, space and time would curve.**



**Traditional art was challenged prior to 1914 by new experimental techniques such as**

**A. Neorealism**

**B. Postmodernist approaches**

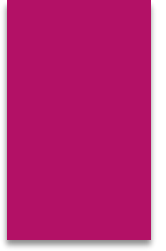
**C. The New Academy**

**D. Impressionism and the avant-garde**

**E. neoclassicism**



## Impressionism and the avant-garde



**The early 20<sup>th</sup> century art world was mired in traditionalism in Europe, and various movements arose to challenge the orthodoxy. Groups of painters began to venture into new areas and created great controversy with their nontraditional ways of expressing themselves. The use of light and visible brushstrokes yielded new schools of art, such as impressionism, which was pioneered by painters like Monet and Renoir. Their early works were harshly criticized, and it took years for their works to be accepted and valued.**



**Which of the following changes in mass ethnic prejudice was observable in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century?**

- A. Discrimination and prejudice were increasingly expressed in racial and political terms**
- B. Minorities were protected against discrimination by governments**
- C. Churches spoke out against racism**
- D. Constitutions were amended to prevent public and private racism**
- E. Ethnic groups avoided controversy to avoid attention**



**Discrimination and prejudice were increasingly expressed in racial and political terms**

**Various European minority groups suffered discrimination throughout history. Gypsies, Jews, and Armenians are examples of ethnic minorities who struggled to deal with discrimination in the societies they lived in. New trends in thinking suggested that people could be categorized into racial groupings and ethnic prejudice took on a new racial tone. Political parties were organized that created agendas against various minorities.**



**Which of the following was an aspect of 19<sup>th</sup> century romanticism in Europe?**

- A. The virtues of the here-artist were extolled**
- B. Art was viewed as an illumination of the world within**
- C. The uniqueness of the individual was promoted**
- D. The emotional impact of art was emphasized**
- E. All of the above**

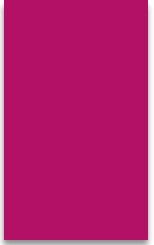


## All of the above

**Romanticism was a broad movement that affected many areas of the arts. Romantics included painters, composers, and writers in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The movement was known for a more emotional style that appealed to the senses. It could combine with the growing nationalism of the era, and artists created music and literature that appealed to one's sense of patriotism. It broke from the more accepted neoclassicism and showed that artists need not be confined to traditional rules when creating their works.**

**The Zionist movement gathered strength in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century as**

- A. Christians became more tolerant of religious minorities**
- B. The Ottoman Empire welcomed outside groups to settle in the Middle East**
- C. The Dreyfus affair resolved discrimination issues in France**
- D. Jews began to consider a homeland for themselves, separate from Europe**
- E. Imperialism offered opportunities in foreign investments**



## **Jews began to consider a homeland for themselves, separate from Europe**

**The Zionist movement was another expression of 19<sup>th</sup> century nationalism. Because Jewish people were seen more in racial terms and because they experienced considerable discrimination in eastern Europe, a movement was begun to find a Jewish homeland. Prejudice was common in eastern Europe, so it is not surprising that Hungarian and Ukrainian Jews took the lead in advocating for a Jewish nation. Russian persecution of poor Jews had been going on for centuries. By the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, various books and pamphlets began to describe what a Jewish-Zionist state would look like. Suggestions were made to colonize part of Africa or to return to the Middle East, where Jewish history had begun in ancient times.**



**Which of the following revealed the political fragility of the Russian Empire by 1910?**

- A. The collapse of old alliances with France and Italy**
- B. War victories in Asia**
- C. Popular revolts against the Russian police state**
- D. Mass immigration to the Americas**
- E. The success of Marxist revolutionaries**



## **Popular revolts against the Russian police state**

**Russia lost a humiliating war to Japan in 1905, and revolution was in the air. Many socialists and Marxists were arrested and imprisoned as a result. While some Russians emigrated to America, it was not a significant number given the nation's large population. In January 1905, a large demonstration took place outside the tsar's winter palace. Organized by discontented workers, the demonstrators sought to petition the monarch about the grievances of the poor in Russia. Palace guards opened fire and killed hundreds while dispersing the crowd. This event helped inspire further cooperation between urban workers and professionals who wanted to liberalize the government. No real success came of this, however, but it revealed the instability of Russia prior to 1914.**



**Revolutionary socialism threatened which of the following classes in Europe prior to 1914?**

- A. The middle-class intelligentsia (well-educated)**
- B. Professional elites**
- C. Urban workers**
- D. Rural peasants**
- E. Conservative aristocrats**

## Conservative aristocrats

**Socialism as a political movement gathered strength and support from various groups in Europe prior to 1914. There were still glaring contrasts between the rich and the poor. Socialism sought to bring government into the reform process and provided more advantages for the working classes. Support for these reformers came from various quarters, including liberals from the middle classes. The class that had the most to lose from the gains of socialism was the old landed elites. They feared the masses might rise up and take away some of their traditional privileges and power. They also objected to the international emphasis of the socialists, which contrasted with their conservative nationalism.**



**Migration out of Europe reached its apex in which of the following decades?**

**A. 1870-1880**

**B. 1900-1910**

**C. 1890-1900**

**D. 1910-1920**

**E. 1860-1870**

## 1900-1910

**A mass emigration out of Europe occurred after 1860, and this outflow of people reached its greatest point in the first decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (emigration spelled with an “e” means that people are leaving an area. Immigration spelled with an “i” means that people are entering an area). More than 1 million people emigrated from Europe between 1900 and 1910. the most popular destinations were Canada and the United States, but many also immigrated to Brazil and Australia. Some were induced to leave because of poverty and famine, while others simply heard of better land opportunities elsewhere.**



**Which of the following regions in Europe was the most politically unstable prior to 1914?**

- A. Scandinavia**
- B. The Low Countries**
- C. The Balkans**
- D. The Iberian Peninsula**
- E. The British Isles**

## The Balkans

**With the continuing waning of the Ottoman Empire, the southeastern part of Europe was being contested by other powerful empires. The Turks had been under attack since the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century. Russia and Austria tried to expand at the expense of the Ottomans. In 1912-1913, two short wars were fought in the Balkans to rearrange the political map in that part of Europe. Large and small kingdoms were involved in deciding the fate of nations such as Albania and Macedonia. The settlements were unsatisfactory to nations such as Serbia and further worsened relations in the region.**



**Which of the following nations had surpassed Great Britain in terms of industrial production by 1910?**

- A. Austria and Russia**
- B. Norway and Sweden**
- C. Germany and the United States**
- D. France and the Netherlands**
- E. Italy and Japan**





## Germany and the United States

**After 1830, Great Britain was the great pioneer as an industrial nation. It created a worldwide empire and could manufacture many goods for sale around the world. With the unification of Germany in 1870, Britain had a new rival in terms of industrial capability, and Germany surpassed Britain in steel production by the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The United States, with its vast territory and resources, also had an industrial sector to rival that of Europe by 1910.**

## **Which of the following statements best expresses British motives for imperialism prior to 1914?**

- A. World peace would be enhanced by overseas possessions**
- B. Imperialism would help spread democracy to the rest of the world**
- C. Europeans were altruistic and wanted to help other people**
- D. New living space was needed to relieve the growing homeless population**
- E. Colonies were an economic benefit to Great Britain**

## **Colonies were an economic benefit to Britain**

**There was more than one motivation for creating overseas colonies by Europeans between 1850-1910. Some wanted to spread Christianity and bring Western culture to so-called less civilized peoples. Others wanted territory to show that they were powerful. Great Britain was primarily interested in the economic benefits, however, and overseas colonies were seen as new marketplaces to penetrate and sources of goods that could be sold worldwide. Tea grown in India was imported cheaply; cotton was made into cheap textiles for sale afterward; diamonds from South Africa helped industrial cutting machines; and, control of the Suez Canal in Egypt made shipping inexpensive to East Asia.**