

Chapter 1 The Rise of Industrial Society in the West

Subjective Short Answer

1. Identify the following terms: Alexander Graham Bell

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

2. Identify the following terms: Guglielmo Marconi

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

3. Identify the following terms: the Eiffel Tower

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

4. Identify the following terms: Henry Ford and the Model T

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

5. Identify the following terms: the Wright brothers

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

6. Identify the following terms: cartels and the Rhenish-Westphalian Coal Syndicate

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

7. Identify the following terms: Consuelo Vanderbilt

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

8. Identify the following terms: Queen Victoria and the Victorian era

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

9. Identify the following terms: Feminism

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

10. Identify the following terms: the Pankhursts and the Women's Social and Political Union

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

11. Identify the following terms: classical economics and laissez-faire

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

12. Identify the following terms: revolutions of 1848

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

13. Identify the following terms: Otto von Bismarck

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

14. Identify the following terms: the dual monarchy/the Austro-Hungarian Empire

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

15. Identify the following terms: Alexander II and serfdom

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

16. Identify the following terms: narodniks

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

17. Identify the following terms: Narodnaya Volya/the People's Will

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

18. Identify the following terms: the Ottoman Empire and the Balkans

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

19. Identify the following terms: Egypt's Muhammad Ali

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

20. Identify the following terms: Britain's National Insurance Act of 1911

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

21. Identify the following terms: France's Third Republic

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

22. Identify the following terms: Carnegie Steel

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

23. Identify the following terms: Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, and
progressivism

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

24. Identify the following terms: Canada's Sir Wilfred Laurier

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

25. Identify the following terms: Simon Bolivar

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

26. Identify the following terms: "scientific socialism"

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

27. Identify the following terms: The Communist Manifesto

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

28. Identify the following terms: Das Kapital

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

29. Identify the following terms: International Workingmen's Association/the First International

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

30. Identify the following terms: Mikhail Bakunin

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

31. Identify the following terms: Nationalism

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

32. Identify the following terms: Henrik Ibsen

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

33. Identify the following terms: the proletariat

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

34. Identify the following terms: Isaac Newton and classical physics

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

35. Identify the following terms: Max Planck and "quanta"

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

36. Identify the following terms: Albert Einstein and $E = mc^2$

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

37. Identify the following terms: Charles Darwin and The Origin of Species

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

38. Identify the following terms: Sigmund Freud's The Interpretation of Dreams

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

39. Identify the following terms: Émile Zola and Naturalism

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

40. Identify the following terms: Modernism

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

41. Identify the following terms: Impressionism and Claude Monet

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

42. Identify the following terms: Expressionism and Vincent van Gogh

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

43. Identify the following terms: Paul Cézanne

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

44. Identify the following terms: Cubism and Pablo Picasso

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

45. Identify the following terms: the Chicago School and Louis H. Sullivan

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

46. Identify the following terms: Frank Lloyd Wright

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

47. Identify the following terms: Igor Stravinsky's The Rite of Spring

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

48. Identify the following terms: Liberalism

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

Multiple Choice

49. The Industrial Revolution first occurred in

- a. Germany.
- b. the United States.
- c. Russia.
- d. Great Britain.
- e. Belgium.

ANSWER: d

50. In comparison with Great Britain, when industrializing most of the European continental nations

- a. were able to succeed without an extensive railroad network.
- b. depended upon oil rather than coal as an energy source.
- c. benefited from greater government support.
- d. relied almost entirely on private investment.
- e. were socialist rather than capitalist in economic philosophy.

ANSWER: c

51. In the United States, "the American system" referred to

- a. the use of slaves rather than serfs in agricultural production.
- b. acquiring colonies in the Pacific rather than in Africa and Asia.
- c. the geographical expansion to the west rather than to the east as in Russia.
- d. a reliance upon agriculture rather than industry throughout the nineteenth century.
- e. the use of interchangeable parts in industrial manufacturing.

ANSWER: e

52. The Second Industrial Revolution differed from earlier industrialization in

- a. making use of electricity as a major source of energy.
- b. manufacturing iron rather than steel.
- c. the use of the more efficient steam engine rather than unpredictable electricity.
- d. following the philosophy of Karl Marx in organizing the economy.
- e. being restricted to the United States and Russia instead of the nations of Western Europe.

ANSWER: a

53. The inventor of the telephone in 1876 and the person who sent the first radio waves across the Atlantic in 1901 were

- a. Thomas Edison and Joseph Swan.
- b. Richard Planck and Thomas Brooks.
- c. Eastman Kodak and William Gladstone.
- d. Alexander Graham Bell and Guglielmo Marconi.
- e. John Reith and Baden Powell.

ANSWER: d

54. In 1889, the world's tallest structure was to be found in the city of

- a. Paris.
- b. New York.

- c. Chicago.
- d. London.
- e. Berlin.

ANSWER: a

55. By the 1870s, Europeans were

- a. abandoning free trade and adopting tariffs.
- b. abandoning tariffs in favor of free trade.
- c. adopting free trade but abandoning laissez-faire.
- d. abandoning capitalism in favor of socialism.
- e. looking to Russia as the industrial model to emulate.

ANSWER: a

56. Cartels

- a. encouraged industrial competition.
- b. reduced industrial competition.
- c. were modern department stores distributing new consumer products.
- d. were common in Great Britain but unknown in Germany.
- e. were abolished in the late nineteenth century.

ANSWER: b

57. By the late nineteenth century, industrialization in Europe differed between

- a. Britain and Germany.
- b. Europe and the United States.
- c. central and western Europe and eastern and southern Europe.
- d. coal-powered Europe and electrically-powered Europe.
- e. laissez-faire nations and mercantilism nations.

ANSWER: c

58. In the nineteenth century, Europe's wealthy elite

- a. formed about 50 percent of the population.
- b. controlled between 30 and 40 percent of its wealth.
- c. was made up primarily from the traditional aristocratic landed classes.
- d. had turned their backs on industrial and commercial wealth.
- e. had succumbed to working class ambitions.

ANSWER: b

59. The nineteenth century model of the middle-class society was

- a. Bismarckian Germany.
- b. Napoleonic France.
- c. Victorian Britain.
- d. Romanov Russia.
- e. Carnegie's America.

ANSWER: c

60. Of the total European population, the working classes numbered about

- a. 25 percent.
- b. 40 percent.
- c. 50 percent.
- d. 80 percent.
- e. 95 percent.

ANSWER: d

61. Which was not a feature of the mass society that emerged by the end of the nineteenth century?

- a. compulsory elementary education
- b. economic equality
- c. urban overcrowding
- d. public health problems
- e. social and economic polarization

ANSWER: b

62. The most radical women's rights organization of the early twentieth century was the

- a. Women's Social and Political Union.
- b. American Federation of Labor.
- c. Narodnaya Volya.
- d. International Workingmen's Association.
- e. Modernist Equality Union.

ANSWER: a

Nineteenth century liberalism included the idea of all of the following except

63. Nineteenth century liberalism included the idea...

- a. property qualifications for voting.
- b. women's suffrage.
- c. a government of limited powers.
- d. protection of basic civil rights.
- e. a constitutional state or government.

ANSWER: b

64. Nineteenth century liberalism was best exemplified by

- a. working class men and women.
- b. middle class men.
- c. the proletariat.
- d. aristocratic landowners.
- e. middle class men and women.

ANSWER: b

65. The most powerful ideology of change in nineteenth century Europe was

- a. communism.
- b. conservatism.
- c. liberalism.
- d. socialism.
- e. nationalism.

ANSWER: e

66. The architect of the German Empire established in 1871 was

- a. Francis Joseph.
- b. Napoleon III.
- c. Victoria.
- d. Otto von Bismarck.
- e. Alexander III.

ANSWER: d

The difficulties of ruling a multi-national empire in the nineteenth century were most apparent in

67. The difficulties of ruling a multi-national empire...

- a. Great Britain.
- b. the United States.
- c. Austria-Hungary.
- d. Mexico.
- e. the Germanies.

ANSWER: c

68. In hopes of transforming Russian society, the narodniks looked to the

- a. anarchists.
- b. communists.
- c. peasants.
- d. democrats.
- e. tsar.

ANSWER: c

69. The nineteenth century European ruler who was assassinated was

- a. Queen Victoria.
- b. Tsar Alexander II.
- c. Emperor Francis Joseph.
- d. Emperor Napoleon III.
- e. King Victor Emmanuel.

ANSWER: b

In addition to Austria-Hungary, in the nineteenth century the ideology of nationalism was

most destructive to the

70. In addition to Austria, in the nineteenth century the ideology...

- a. British Empire.
- b. German Empire.
- c. American system.
- d. Ottoman Empire.
- e. Russian Empire.

ANSWER: d

71. Nationalist revolts were most common in the nineteenth century in the

- a. British Isles.
- b. Rhineland.
- c. Balkans.
- d. Iberian peninsula.
- e. Scandinavia.

ANSWER: c

72. The Ottoman province that became an independent kingdom in 1830 was

- a. Serbia.
- b. Romania.
- c. Bosnia.
- d. Belgium.
- e. Greece.

ANSWER: e

73. The non-European Ottoman province that declared its autonomy and then attempted to modernize in the nineteenth century was

- a. Turkey.
- b. Egypt.
- c. Iraq.
- d. Palestine.
- e. Arabia.

ANSWER: b

74. The early twentieth century abandonment of laissez-faire liberal policies was exemplified in

- a. the ending of serfdom in Russia.
- b. Britain's National Insurance Act of 1911.
- c. the creation of the dual monarchy in Austria.
- d. the creation of the Rhenish-Westphalian Coal Syndicate.
- e. France's Third Republic.

ANSWER: b

75. The nation which suffered from too many political parties and too many cabinet

changes was

- a. Great Britain.
- b. the United States.
- c. Germany.
- d. Russia.
- e. France.

ANSWER: e

76. The company that produced more steel than all of Great Britain was

- a. the Rockefeller Iron Works.
- b. the Ford Manufacturing Cartel.
- c. Mercedes Benz Ltd.
- d. Carnegie Steel.
- e. Morgan Guarantee Trust.

ANSWER: d

American political progressivism was represented in the presidential administrations of

77. American political progressivism was represented...

- a. Warren Harding and Calvin Coolidge.
- b. Grover Cleveland and William McKinley.
- c. Herbert Hoover and Franklin Roosevelt.
- d. Andrew Jackson and Abraham Lincoln.
- e. Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson.

ANSWER: e

78. The statesman who was able to partially reconcile the two disparate language and culture groups in Canada was

- a. William Wallace.
- b. Cecil Rhodes.
- c. Wilfred Laurier.
- d. Lord Durham.
- e. Gary Trudeau

ANSWER: c

79. The nation with the greatest foreign investment in Latin America between 1870 and 1913 was

- a. the United States.
- b. the German Empire.
- c. Spain.
- d. Great Britain.
- e. France.

ANSWER: d

80. Latin American economies in the nineteenth century grew mainly as the result of

- a. the export of raw materials.
- b. the export of manufactured products.
- c. the domestic consumption of manufactured products.
- d. the import of raw materials from Africa and Asia.
- e. none of these choices

ANSWER: a

81. In comparison to the United States, Latin America

- a. had a less rigid view of race.
- b. was more racially polarized.
- c. was made up of only a single race.
- d. included no black Africans or indigenous peoples.
- e. had almost no immigrants from Europe.

ANSWER: a

82. Latin America's developing middle class was inspired by the model of

- a. Great Britain.
- b. France.
- c. Spain.
- d. the United States.
- e. Germany.

ANSWER: d

83. In addition to The Communist Manifesto, Karl Marx's most important work was

- a. The Wealth of Nations.
- b. Der Socialismus.
- c. Proletariat Arise!
- d. Das Kapital.
- e. The People's Will.

ANSWER: d

84. One of the issues that divided members of the First International was whether

- a. capitalism was the proper economic system.
- b. the proletariat could be reformed.
- c. the Industrial Revolution could be reversed.
- d. non-Westerners could join.
- e. a violent revolution was necessary.

ANSWER: e

85. One of the major differences between Karl Marx and Anarchists such as Mikhail Bakunin was Marx's contention that the revolution

- a. could be peaceful.
- b. would result from a spontaneous uprising by the proletariat.
- c. must be led by a core of committed communists who would lead the masses.
- d. would be a violent insurrection.

e. would establish communism.

ANSWER: c

86. Marx's predictions about the coming of the communist revolution in Western industrialized countries was incorrect because

- a. western governments destroyed the proletariat uprisings through military force.
- b. the working classes took over the governments peacefully, through use of the ballot.
- c. the working class declined with the onset of the second industrial revolution.
- d. the capitalist democratic system was able to reform itself through social welfare measures, anti-trust laws, and labor unions.
- e. his dialectical materialism was more applicable to pre-industrial societies.

ANSWER: d

87. Marx's failure in the nineteenth century was his inability to appreciate the strength of the ideology of

- a. democracy.
- b. nationalism.
- c. socialism.
- d. fascism.
- e. capitalism.

ANSWER: b

The new physics of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century supplemented and often replaced the entrenched and accepted theories of

88. The new physics of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century supplemented and often replaced t...

- a. Francis Bacon.
- b. John Locke.
- c. Isaac Newton.
- d. Albert Einstein.
- e. Max Planck.

ANSWER: c

89. The new physics posed a scientific and philosophical challenge to theoretical physicists because

- a. it proved that there was no such thing as an atom.
- b. subatomic particles seemed to behave in random fashion.
- c. all of Newton's theories were proved to be fallacious.
- d. light moved in solid waves rather than in packets of energy.
- e. it had no practical applications.

ANSWER: b

The physicist who claimed that each particle of matter is equivalent to its mass times the

square of the velocity of light was

90. The physicist who claimed that each particle of matter is equivalent to its mass times the square of...

- a. Albert Einstein.
- b. Isaac Newton.
- c. Edvard Munch.
- d. Max Planck.
- e. J. Robert Oppenheimer.

ANSWER: a

91. Darwin's theory of evolution argued for existence through

- a. divine creation.
- b. natural creation.
- c. a First Cause or Prime Mover.
- d. natural selection.
- e. social selection.

ANSWER: d

92. Freud's work was controversial because it

- a. stressed the importance of the unconscious instead of human rationality.
- b. argued that dreams were meaningless in understanding human nature.
- c. claimed there is no explanation for sexual feelings and actions.
- d. questioned the existence of Einstein's theory of relativity.
- e. claimed that there is no way to understand the unconscious and repressed memories.

ANSWER: a

93. The literary movement of the early twentieth century that reacted against Naturalism was

- a. Modernism.
- b. Impressionism.
- c. Symbolism.
- d. Expressionism.
- e. Cubism.

ANSWER: a

94. The novels of Emile Zola represent literary

- a. Naturalism.
- b. Romanticism.
- c. Modernism.
- d. Nationalism.
- e. Liberalism.

ANSWER: a

95. The artistic movement responding a new interest in human perception was

- a. Expressionism.
- b. Impressionism.
- c. Modernism.
- d. Cubism.
- e. Pre-Raphaelitism.

ANSWER: b

96. The artistic movement that used exaggerated colors and distorted shapes in projecting the inner selves of the artist was

- a. Expressionism.
- b. Impressionism.
- c. Realism.
- d. Modernism.
- e. Cubism.

ANSWER: a

97. The radical musical work that caused a near riot when performed in Paris in 1913 was

- a. Picasso's Les Demoiselles d'Avignon.
- b. Wagner's Tristan und Isolde.
- c. Schoenberg's Transfigured Night.
- d. Stravinsky's The Rite of Spring.
- e. Berg's Lulu.

ANSWER: d

98. Which of the following would not necessarily have been associated with the Chicago school of architecture:

- a. reinforced concrete
- b. groined vaults
- c. sheet glass
- d. functionalism
- e. steel frames

ANSWER: b

True / False

99. The energy source of the early Industrial Revolution was coal.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

100. In comparison to England, continental industrial relied more upon laissez-faire than government assistance and support.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

101. The so-called American system relied upon interchangeable parts in manufacturing and production.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

102. In the late-nineteenth century, there was a movement away from tariffs and cartels toward a greater commitment to laissez-faire.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

103. Because of the complexity of the new industrial machines and the discipline of long hours, children were exempted from factory labor.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

104. In spite of exceptions, in the nineteenth century most women remained confined to their traditional roles of homemaking and child rearing.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

105. The architect of the unification of Germany was Bavaria's Louis Napoleon.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

106. In their Communist Manifesto, Marx and Engels argued that the proletariat would triumph over the bourgeoisie through peaceful evolution rather than violent revolution.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

107. The most influential of the Impressionist artists was Claude Monet.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True