Chapter 24
THE BUILDING OF EUROPEAN SUPREMACY: SOCIETY AND POLITICS TO WORLD WAR I

Multiple-Choice

1. Between 1860 and 1914
   (a) Europe’s financial and industrial supremacy emerged.
   (b) socialism became an influential part of European political life.
   (c) the modern basis of the consumer economy emerged in Europe.
   (d) all of the above

2. By 1910 the population of Europe reached nearly
   (a) 600 million.
   (b) 450 million.
   (c) 300 million.
   (d) 150 million.

3. Which of the following is the most accurate statement about the development of European cities in the second half of the nineteenth century?
   (a) The central portions of many major cities were redesigned.
   (b) The middle classes began to look for housing outside of city centers.
   (c) Commercialization of city centers took place.
   (d) all of the above

4. Important new medical practices became a part of European life in this era because of the research of all of the following, except
   (a) Georges Haussmann in France.
   (b) Robert Koch in Germany.
   (c) Joseph Lister in Britain.
   (d) Louis Pasteur in France.

5. The most advanced women’s movement in Europe could be found in
   (a) The Austro-Hungarian Empire.
   (b) Great Britain.
   (c) France.
   (d) the Netherlands.

6. Which of the following is the most correct statement about trades unions by 1900?
   (a) They were completely suppressed in Germany.
   (b) Most members were unskilled laborers.
   (c) They were legalized in Germany, England, and France.
   (d) Only Great Britain permitted their existence.
7. The collapse of the First International can be attributed to
   (a) the success of British unionism.
   (b) growth and influence of other socialist organizations.
   (c) events surrounding the Paris Commune.
   (d) all of the above

8. The type of socialism that aimed at gradual and peaceful change within the existing sociopolitical framework was known as
   (a) trade unionism.
   (b) Marxism.
   (c) Fabianism.
   (d) syndicalism.

9. Bismarck’s response to the efforts of the German socialists was
   (a) a repression of the socialist parties.
   (b) health insurance.
   (c) government-sponsored social welfare programs.
   (d) all of the above

10. The most notable Russian Marxist of the nineteenth century was
    (a) Vladimir Ulyanov.
    (b) Gregory Plekhanov.
    (c) Sergei Witt.
    (d) P. A. Stolypin.

**True-False**

_____1. The out-migration of Europeans to the United States, Canada, South Africa, and Argentina had the effect of relieving social pressures on the Continent.

_____2. Concern for urban riots was among the factors that prompted Louis Napoleon’s rebuilding of the city of Paris.

_____3. In the last half of the nineteenth century it became clear that new urban water and sewer systems would achieve considerable health benefits for the entire population.

_____4. Among the female population at this time, women who did not marry probably had the best time of it.

_____5. Too many women migrating to the cities caused the growth of prostitution.

_____6. Pogroms protected Jews from violence in Russia.

_____7. The membership of the First International included Polish nationalists, socialists, political radicals, and even anarchists.
For participating in a plot against Czar Alexander III, Lenin’s older brother was executed in 1887.

“Bloody Sunday” was a 1905 event in which several thousand Russian workers and poor successfully attacked the Czar’s Winter Palace in Saint Petersburg.

The authors of the text assert that during the latter part of the nineteenth century Europe experienced the emergence of socialism, labor unions, contradictory life-styles, and growing demands of women in politics.

Completion
1. The growth of the chemical industry at the end of the nineteenth century was especially fostered by this nation: _______________.

2. The single most important aspect of the later industrial revolution was in the use of _______________ for production.

3. After 1850, the _______________ became the arbiter of consumer taste and defender of the status quo.

4. By 1910, the city with the largest population in Europe was _______________.

5. _______________ was a phrase used to depict instances of cooperation between French socialists and the government.

6. _______________ was the author of Evolutionary Socialism (1899).

7. The person who led Russia into the industrial age was _______________.

8. In Russia the more prosperous peasant farmers were known as _______________.

9. Lenin’s group within the Russian Social Democratic Party was known as the _______________.

10. Instrumental in causing serious unrest in Russia in 1905 was that country’s defeat by _______________.

**Short Answer**

1. Explain in detail the differences between the First and Second Industrial Revolutions.

2. Describe the position of women within the middle-class household and within society generally at the end of the nineteenth century.

3. Describe in detail the key elements of the feminist movement at the end of the nineteenth and into the early part of the twentieth century. Be sure to discuss the leading personalities of the movement and list their most important goals.

4. Compare and contrast any three of the non-Russian socialist theories of this era.

5. As exemplified in his pamphlet *What Is to Be Done?*, what were Lenin’s ideas and how were they different from the ideas of others in the Russian Social Democratic party?