

Unit 4 take home: "THE AGE OF METTERNICH", 19TH CENTURY SOCIETY: URBANIZATION AND INTELLECTUAL MOVEMENTS (1800-1914), THE AGE OF REALPOLITIK: 1848-1871 and THE NEW IMPERIALISM: 1880-1914

1. During the last third of the nineteenth century, new industries, such as those producing electric power and chemicals, advanced most rapidly in which of the following European countries?
 - a. France
 - b. Italy
 - c. Germany**
 - d. Belgium
 - e. Spain
2. A major result of the revolutions of 1848 was:
 - a. the creation of group of independent yet cooperative nation-states
 - b. the fulfillment of worker goals of socialism
 - c. a turn toward conservative nation-building**
 - d. a confirmation of the Romantic mindset
 - e. the establishment of a constitution for Russia
3. Which of the following was a major reason for the establishment of the Dual Monarchy in 1867?
 - a. To satisfy the demands of the Magyars (Hungarians).**
 - b. To resist Turkish encroachment into Europe.
 - c. To resist demands made by Napoleon III.
 - d. To balance the power of the North German Confederation.
 - e. To curb the growing strength of a united Italy.
4. One of the following was a cause of the other four.
 - a. a temporary halt of Russian expansion in the Balkans
 - b. the Crimean War**
 - c. the final weakening of the Concert of Europe
 - d. a diplomatic situation that allowed the unification of Germany and Italy
 - e. the diplomatic isolation of Austria
5. It was a meeting that was supposed to lay the ground rules for imperialism, but instead led to a scramble to colonize Africa.
 - a. Congress of Vienna, 1814-15
 - b. Treaty of Plombieres, 1858
 - c. Congress of Troppau, 1820
 - d. Berlin Conference, 1885**
 - e. incident at Fashoda, 1898
6. Which of the following was NOT a policy Bismarck employed to unify German?
 - a. waging war against Austria
 - b. collecting taxes to support army reform without the Liberal Reichstag's approval
 - c. forcing the south German states to sign treaties of alliance with the North German Confederation
 - d. supporting the Polish rebellion against Russia to win international support**
 - e. isolating France diplomatically
7. Which of the following reforms in the mid-nineteenth century does NOT belong with the appropriate nation?
 - a. France—expansion of credit and transportation
 - b. Great Britain—codes of public housing and health
 - c. Russia—creation of local assemblies
 - d. Austria-Hungary—independence for Slavic minorities**
 - e. Germany—adoption of social welfare system
8. Which of the following is NOT a way in which the Second Industrial Revolution differed from the First?
 - a. industrial leadership eventually passed to Germany and the United States
 - b. there was a much closer connection between theoretical science and technology
 - c. heavy industry, such as steel and machine tools, ceased to be of great importance**
 - d. it was much larger in scale and scope
 - e. the factory system became the dominant form of manufacturing
9. The rebuilding of Paris during the 1850s and 1860s resulted in the:
 - a. reduction of open spaces for recreation
 - b. improvement of military fortifications
 - c. prevention of popular uprisings in the city
 - d. destruction of much working-class housing**
 - e. concentration of population in the central area of the city
10. Cavour can best be described as a(n) _____:
 - a. moderate liberal**
 - b. socialist
 - c. radical republican
 - d. reactionary
 - e. conservative
11. Which of the following first appeared as major industries in Europe between 1860 and 1914?
 - a. Textiles, mining, and railroads
 - b. Shoemaking, food processing, and petroleum
 - c. Steelmaking, chemicals, and petroleum**
 - d. Iron smelting, mining, and shipbuilding
 - e. Textiles, iron smelting, and machine-tool manufacturing
12. The harshest rule suffered by any African country was imposed by:
 - a. Victoria of Britain in Nigeria
 - b. Leopold II of Belgium in the Congo**
 - c. Nicholas II of Russia in Ethiopia
 - d. Napoleon III of France in Mali
 - e. Wilhelm II of Germany in Togoland

<p>13 . Bismarck's attitude towards acquiring colonial possessions for Germany was:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> enthusiastic total opposition hostile embarrassed limited interest <p>14. A major economic problem in late-nineteenth-century Europe that contributed to European imperialist expansion was</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> high wages that eroded companies' profits increased transportation costs overproduction of manufactured goods lack of an educated workforce the need to alleviate labor shortages <p>15. <i>Domesticity</i> can best be defined as which of the following?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the belief that working-class women should only work in the home through "sweated" labor that women were morally inferior to men and therefore confined to the home the belief that production must remain in the home as opposed to the new factories opposition to the subordination of women a middle-class idea that extolled women as the guardians of the home 	<p>4. Which of the following best accounts for the rise of sports in the late nineteenth century?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> an increase in leisure time among the middle and working-classes the development of parks in cities a decline in the crowding of cities patronage by intellectuals like Nietzsche and Marx a decline in elitist organizations like the British Soccer Club <p>PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION LIVING IN CITIES OF 20,000 OR MORE</p> <table> <tr> <td>Year</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>1801</td><td>//////////////////// 17%</td></tr> <tr> <td>1851</td><td>//////////////////////////////////// 35%</td></tr> <tr> <td>1891</td><td>//////////////////////////////////// 51%</td></tr> </table> <p>14. The chart above depicts the process of urbanization in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Austria-Hungary Great Britain France Russia Spain and Portugal 	Year		1801	//////////////////// 17%	1851	//////////////////////////////////// 35%	1891	//////////////////////////////////// 51%
Year									
1801	//////////////////// 17%								
1851	//////////////////////////////////// 35%								
1891	//////////////////////////////////// 51%								

European women's lives changed in the course of the nineteenth century politically, economically, and socially. Identify and explain the reasons for those changes.

Arguments:	Arguments:	Arguments:
Evidence :	Evidence :	Evidence :
Summary/ Prove of thesis/ analysis	Summary/ Prove of thesis/ analysis	Summary/ Prove of thesis/ analysis