AP Euro TEST Mrs. Pasquito

Ch. 23: The Building of European Supremacy: Society and Politics to World War I

Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4/1/2015

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Between 1846 and 1932, how many citizens did Europe lose to emigration?
	1. about 20 million
	2. about 35 million
	3. about 50 million
	4. about 100 million
2. After 1910, population growth in Europe \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. declined or stayed the same
	2. increased slightly
	3. stayed the same
	4. increased dramatically
3. One of the main destinations in Africa for many Europeans was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. Egypt
	2. Palestine
	3. modern-day Zimbabwe
	4. South Africa
4. Popular destinations in the Americas for many Europeans were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. the United States, Canada, and Brazil
	2. the United States, Mexico, and Canada
	3. the United States, Mexico, and Brazil
	4. the United States, Canada, and Ecuador
5. What labor-related term was coined in the latter half of the nineteenth century?
	1. service sector
	2. contract workers
	3. binding arbitration
	4. unemployment
6. The first bicycles were made of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. rubber
	2. wood
	3. metal
	4. plastic
7. The first major public power plant in Europe was constructed in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. Great Britain
	2. Belgium
	3. France
	4. Germany
8. Which of the following countries was a leader in forging the link between scientific research and industrial development?
	1. Great Britain
	2. Italy
	3. France
	4. Germany
9. The petite bourgeoisie was made up of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. entrepreneurs
	2. professional people
	3. large business owners
	4. white-collar workers
10. During the second half of the nineteenth century, the middle class \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. grew increasingly diverse
	2. lost political power
	3. made political alliances with the working classes
	4. grew increasingly hostile to imperialism
11. Small shop owners considered which of the following a threat?
	1. unions
	2. banks
	3. department stores
	4. consumers
12. Which of the following was considered a white-collar worker?
	1. librarian
	2. lower-level government bureaucrat
	3. schoolteacher
	4. shopkeeper
13. Starting around midcentury, urban planners devised cities that were dominated by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. housing for the working class
	2. manufacturing centers
	3. commerce, government, and entertainment venues
	4. a concern for historical preservation
14. Who did Napoleon III appoint to redesign Paris, with a partial goal of widening the streets to make for an easier response to insurrections?
	1. Baron Georges Haussmann
	2. Edwin Chadwick
	3. Louis René
	4. Pierre-Charles L’Enfant
15. By 1910, which European city had the highest population?
	1. Berlin
	2. London
	3. Paris
	4. Vienna
16. In the nineteenth century, cholera struck \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. the lower class only
	2. the lower and middle classes
	3. mainly the middle and upper classes
	4. all classes
17. Which of the following groups offered economic incentives to build housing for the poor?
	1. religious organizations
	2. nonprofit organizations
	3. businesses and philanthropists
	4. businesses and religious organizations
18. Most countries prohibited women from becoming \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ until after World War I.
	1. doctors
	2. lawyers
	3. schoolteachers
	4. nurses
19. The name given to the practice by Russian police and right-wing groups of conducting riots against the Jews was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. diaspora
	2. pogrom
	3. ghettos
	4. anti-Semitism
20. In the last two decades of the nineteenth century, many Jews in Germany began experiencing the effects of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. pogroms
	2. organized anti-Semitism
	3. ghettos
	4. transportation
21. The emancipation of Jews brought \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. the abolition of serfdom
	2. equal or nearly equal citizenship and social status
	3. the cessation of pogroms
	4. increased representation in government
22. Anti-Semitism was strongest in what country in the late 1800s?
	1. France
	2. Russia
	3. Poland
	4. Great Britain
23. The emancipation of the Jews began in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. seventeenth century and was completed by the end of the nineteenth century
	2. eighteenth century and was completed by the end of the nineteenth century
	3. nineteenth century and was completed by the end of the same century
	4. eighteenth century and was never fully completed
24. The Fabian Society \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. took a radical approach to social reform
	2. took its name from American John Fabian
	3. was Britain’s most influential socialist group
	4. was France’s most influential socialist group
25. Count Sergei Witte \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. worked to industrialize Russia
	2. was part of the landed aristocracy of Russia that opposed industrialization
	3. was unpopular with the tsar
	4. was an early Bolshevik
26. What was a key contributory factor to the migration of Europeans in the 1800s?
	1. better transportation systems outside of Europe
	2. the emancipation of peasants
	3. the increased cost of land in Europe
	4. lower wages in Europe than elsewhere
27. Around 1850, emigration patterns in Europe changed in terms of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. social status of emigrants
	2. economic status of emigrants
	3. emigrant’s country of origin
	4. dominant religion of emigrants
28. European migration \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Europe because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. hurt; it created a labor shortage
	2. hurt; it created a brain drain of highly skilled workers
	3. shamed; it undercut its image of superiority
	4. benefited; it relieved social and population pressures
29. The Second Industrial Revolution was characterized by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. the expansion of railway systems in Europe
	2. the development of new industries on the Continent
	3. the spread of industries similar to those in Great Britain
	4. massive unemployment
30. The Second Industrial Revolution was associated with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. textiles, plastics, and railroads
	2. steel, chemicals, and electricity
	3. steam, iron, and electricity
	4. iron, chemicals, and railroads
31. Which of the following lagged behind other European countries economically in the late 1800s?
	1. Germany
	2. Austria-Hungary
	3. the Balkans and the Ottoman Empire
	4. Norway and Sweden
32. The economic crisis of 1873 and after was essentially one of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. transition to industrialization
	2. supply exceeding demand
	3. wartime shortages
	4. expanding markets
33. The *petite bourgeoisie* were squeezed between the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. working class; poor
	2. elite; middle class
	3. elite; working class
	4. middle class; working class
34. After 1850, middle class interest in revolutions \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. declined in favor of protecting their status
	2. declined as governments became more liberal
	3. increased as a way to effect social change
	4. increased as a way to improve one’s own economic and social opportunities
35. Working-class workers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ middle class.
	1. aspired to become
	2. considered themselves
	3. resented the
	4. often sabotaged the
36. Middle-class reformers targeted which of the following issues as an impediment to a healthy and politically stable population?
	1. working conditions
	2. housing conditions
	3. the large lower class
	4. political rights
37. One of the ways that urban reconstruction in France was political is it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. was dominated by politically-connected contractors
	2. primarily benefited the government and upper classes
	3. divided liberals and conservatives
	4. created thousands of government and private sector jobs
38. Napoleon III’s primary goal in redesigning Paris was to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. make it less protester-friendly
	2. attract new residents
	3. deflect attention away from his social policies
	4. pacify reformers
39. Progress in Europe that enabled married women to own property came first in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. France
	2. Great Britain
	3. Germany
	4. Switzerland
40. Which of these tended to provide some options for women after around 1900?
	1. control over their children and wage-earning
	2. university education
	3. wage-earning and divorce
	4. professional degrees
41. One of the two major developments affecting the economic lives of women during the Second Industrial Revolution was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. the influx of many women to the workforce
	2. a large expansion in the variety of available jobs
	3. a glut of women who were qualified to be schoolteachers
	4. a reduction in wages paid to men
42. Which of the following was true about family law in most European countries?
	1. Women always retained custody of their children.
	2. Men had few rights concerning custody and visitation of children.
	3. The father had the right to take his children from their mother.
	4. Women needed the permission of both their mother and father to marry.
43. Following the revolutions of 1848, the experience of and opportunities for Jews in Europe \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. generally improved
	2. worsened slightly
	3. worsened significantly
	4. underwent no change
44. By the end of the nineteenth century, most Jews in Western Europe \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. considered anti-Semitism a minor and temporary problem
	2. seldom experienced any form of anti-Semitism
	3. believed anti-Semitism was increasing and becoming a serious problem
	4. believed liberal reforms were encouraging anti-Semitism
45. During the late nineteenth century, the primary issue that confronted socialist parties throughout Europe was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. whether desired goals required revolution or could be achieved through democratic reform
	2. whether nationalism was superior to socialism
	3. what to do in the face of newfound mainstream acceptance
	4. how to manage the flood of new members
46. The International Working Men’s Association, known as the First International, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. was short-lived but had a profound impact on socialist efforts in Europe
	2. was short-lived and had no impact on socialist efforts in Europe
	3. remained a powerful entity through much of the twentieth century
	4. cast an unfavorable light on Marxism
47. The socialist movement in France was characterized by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. a united effort espoused by labor groups to end worker exploitation
	2. a united effort that had influence at the cabinet level
	3. a divided effort with two main opposing factions
	4. lack of interest that led to the near-demise of the movement
48. During the last half of the nineteenth century, workers felt less need to protest in the streets and riot because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. the government had capitulated to most of their demands
	2. they used new institutions to express their demands
	3. they considered street protests and riots ineffectual
	4. they feared suppression by government forces
49. Which of the following is considered a strong trigger for the Russian revolution of 1905?
	1. the creation of the Duma
	2. the appearance at court by the monk Grigory Efimovich Rasputin
	3. the Bloody Sunday shootings
	4. the division between the Bolsheviks and the Mensheviks
50. Bismarck attempted to persuade German workers to oppose socialism by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. creating the German Social Democratic Party
	2. implementing programs that offered a paternalistic alternative to socialism
	3. allowing antisocialism laws to expire
	4. using scare tactics to predict abysmal conditions resulting from the end of capitalism
51. Which of these was true about Europe between 1860 and 1914?
	1. socialism declined even as the welfare state emerged
	2. Europe’s productive capacity declined
	3. rural life drove the economy
	4. Britain continued to lead in industrialization
52. Which of these was the major push factor driving migration from Europe in the 1800s?
	1. a population boom
	2. religious oppression
	3. economic opportunity
	4. political oppression
53. Public health laws can be seen as supporting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the expense of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. public health; private rights
	2. property rights; public welfare
	3. the middle classes; working classes
	4. property owners; the proletariat
54. Which of these best describes European women’s legal and economic status around 1900?
	1. declining in all respects
	2. rapidly improving in property but not voting rights
	3. improving, with some major goals achieved
	4. stagnant, with only a few, modest gains
55. In *What Is to Be Done?* Vladimir Lenin argued for the implementation of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. a modified version of Marx’s socialist revolution
	2. classic Marxist policies
	3. a democratic approach to the socialist agenda
	4. violent revolution led by the proletariat