

PERIOD THREE

The Long Nineteenth Century

ca. 1815 - 1914

Name two places where revolutions were opening a new political era.

In which country did the Industrial Revolution take off? When? To where did it spread?

What part of the human experience did industrialization change?

Define "the long nineteenth century." What comprises it?

What allowed Britain and other Western nations to increase the dominance over other regions of the world?

What were considered the capstone of Europe's economic and technological transformation? What created them?

What was the effect of nationalism on territorial boundaries? What else did it create that led to a horrific war?

The Industrial Revolution

What natural resources did Britain benefit from? Where were these located? Name three improvements in the transportation infrastructure allowing these natural resources to be moved around?

How was a global market for British goods created?

Describe wages in Britain compared to other parts of Europe. How did this affect machine development? Why?

Describe how machine development led to increased literacy in Britain?

Did the British state invest directly in industry? How did it spend the monies it received? From where did it receive the money?

What was the effect of the British state supporting the development of new financial institutions?

What was adopted around some countries of continental Europe in the nineteenth century?

Who paid the cost of building roads, canals, and railroads in France, Belgium, and Prussia?

Why did France, Belgium, and Prussia put tariffs on imported goods?

Name one country that transformed into an industrial powerhouse and a unified country.

On what did the "Second Industrial Revolution" focus? (name three)

What type of labor was used in large factories in the Second Industrial Revolution?

Which geographical region of Europe was late starting their industrialization process?

Life in an Industrializing and Urbanizing Society

Who joined merchants and professionals in a larger and wealthier middle class? (name two)

What is another name for the middle class? Whose interests did the middle class clash with?

What is another name for the working class?

Define class consciousness.

How was working-class solidarity strengthened during this period?

How was middle-class identity enhanced?

Why were people able to leave villages and look for work in larger cities?

What were two common threats for tenant farmers and eastern European serfs?

Describe the living conditions for working people in overcrowded cities. What made it better? (name four)

Which workers were originally included in the early industrial workforce but eventually legally discouraged?

Which women worked in factories with men?

Why were married women less likely to combine factory work with raising children?

Define the "cult of domesticity."

What was the "women's sphere?" What was the "men's sphere?"

Who was able to own property and resources in this time?

What were marriages supposed to be based on? Who was expected to spend more time raising children?

What were filling the homes of the middle class? Where did they get these goods?

What part of a nation offered leisure activities? Who attended taverns and sports arenas? Who attended operas and theaters?

Ideological and Collective Responses to Industrialization

Why did conservatives stress tradition? Why did they think authoritarian governments and hierarchical institutions were necessary?

What else did conservatives encourage? (name two)

Name at least five new ideologies that emerged to oppose the revitalized conservatism.

What type of government did liberals want? What did they demand?

How does the book describe the doctrine of not wanting government restrictions on private enterprise?

What two issues did radicals want for its citizens?

What did anarchists think of political power structures?

What did socialists want for citizens based on their incorporating problems created by industrialism into their thinking? (name three)

What makes a socialist "utopian?"

Who did Karl Marx want to overthrow capitalist society in a revolution?

What did Marxism advocate for working classes around the world?

Name three advancements Marxism was able to achieve that makes the ideology more reformist than revolutionary.

How is Marxism related to sewage systems?

Name two other types of political and social change that middle-class reform movements worked for.

Revolutions and Nationalism in a Changing Europe

What did people do first to manage the progressive forces associated with the French Revolution?

Describe the Congress System. What was it meant to do?

Name four countries where reform was crushed. Who was doing the crushing? With what type of force did they use?

When did full-scale revolutions break out across Europe? Were they successful? Who attained control?

How were the reactionary leaders able to gain the support of the urban middle classes and even portions of the working classes?

Name the most powerful ideological force in the later nineteenth century. Define it.

What two ideas led to aggression and conflict?

How would some demagogic political leaders build extreme nationalist movements?

What was a popular imaginary enemy?

What spurred the emergence of Zionism? Define Zionism.

Nationalism combined with military efforts led to unifications in what two countries?

What two nation-states embraced some modernizing reforms that would allow them to compete with the Great Powers of western Europe?

What -isms encouraged leaders and citizens to see international relations as an arena for testing national power?

What -ism were led to a series of regional conflicts that escalated in 1914 into a European-wide war?

Intellectual and Cultural Changes

What three sciences advanced in the second wave of industrialization? What were they advanced based on? Give an example of a traditional belief that was challenged?

What is Social Darwinism? Which -ism did it "justify?"

What were positivist philosophers doing with what they saw as scientific objectivity?

What did people think was the only reliable route to truth and objective reality?

Toward the end of the nineteenth century, what were some philosophers rejecting? What did they argue?

Describe Freud's view of the human psyche that he developed. That is, how did he see behavior?

What did Einstein postulate about time and space?

What did the insights of both Einstein and Freud have in common? That is, what idea did they both challenge?

What did Romanticism (begun in early 1800s) emphasize? (list three)

What two -isms reinforced each other as Romantics celebrated their own people's history? What did Romantics feel about culture and language?

In the 1840s, artists shifted from Romanticism to Realism. What were the goals of Realism?

What were two previously taboo subjects that Realists depicted?

What is the art form where more abstract kinds of expression are preferred over figurative representation?

European Imperialism

Describe the type of economic system industrialization created? What did it allow?

What did the economic system created by industrialization force non-Western nations to do?

Which peoples emigrated in a global mass migration?

What three things flowed into and out of Europe as a result of the global mass migration?

What was "New Imperialism" motivated by? (list three things)

New Imperialism was supported by what changes in military, transportation, communication, medicine, and methods of ruling?

How did Europeans justify their "civilizing mission" to improve the lives of nonwhites?

What did the European "civilizing missions" justify their doing?

Was everyone on board with imperialism? What did they say about the economic benefits? The morality?

What were artists and writers fascinated by? (list two)

How does the book describe stereotypical portrayals of foreign cultures?

What forms did artists use as inspiration to create new styles?

By 1914, what were non-Western elites doing in many lands? How did they feel about imperialism?

Questions for after all chapters have been covered

1. Why did the Industrial Revolution develop as it did?

2. How did industrialization shape European society, and how was its impact different for rich and poor, men and women, and rural and urban dwellers?

3. What competing ideologies regarding the best form of society and politics developed in the nineteenth century, and how did people act on these?

4. How was the political balance of power in Europe challenged by economic and social change and the development of new ideas, and how was it reinforced or modified?

5. Why and how did European societies create or expand empires overseas in the nineteenth century?

6. How did European culture reflect the uncertainties and upheavals of the long nineteenth century?