

Chapter 24

Lesson Reviews

Lesson 1

Question

Answer

1. What social and economic effects did mass production and the assembly line have on the bourgeoisie?

They reduced the cost of goods and made them more widely available, expanding free enterprise and benefitting the human condition.

3. What were the causes and effects of the Second Industrial Revolution in western Europe?

Example: Causes: The Bessemer process made high-quality steel. Effects: New inventions; the growth of industrial production; a world economy.

4. How was socialism a response to industrialization?

4. Conditions in factories were horrible. Socialists blamed industrial capitalism for these conditions and tried to create a new society without class or economic differences.

Lesson 2

1. Why did members of the women's rights movement believe that suffrage was the key to improving the position of women in society?

1. By gaining the right to vote, women would gain full citizenship in the nation-state.

3. Why did European cities grow so quickly in the 19th century?

Few jobs were available in the countryside, while work was available in cities. Public health and sanitation improved.

<p>4. How did class divisions in Europe change during the 19th century?</p>	<p>The wealthy upper-middle-class moved into the new elite. The middle class gained a new group of white-collar workers. The working class gained more leisure time and better working conditions.</p>
<p>5. How did the Second Industrial Revolution influence women's roles in society?</p>	<p>5. They had more possibilities__of focusing on the welfare of fewer children, of promoting family togetherness, and of enjoying leisure pursuits.</p>
<p>6. How did society change as a result of industrialization?</p>	<p>6. Education became universal, rather than reserved for the wealthy. The industrial system allowed people to pursue leisure activities after work.</p>
<p>3. How did World War I come to an end?</p>	<p>The Allies defeated Germany at the Second Battle of the Marne. William II left Germany and the new government signed the armistice.</p>
<p>4. How was a final settlement of WWI established?</p>	<p>The Treaty of Versailles held Germany and Austria responsible for starting the war and required Germany to pay reparations, to severely reduce its military, and to give up territory to France and Poland.</p>

Lesson 3	
1. What is ministerial responsibility, and why is it important?	1. Ministerial responsibility is when a prime minister or premier is responsible to a parliament or other legislative body and not to a king or emperor.
3. What happened with democracy in western Europe in the late 19th century?	In Great Britain, France, and Italy, universal male suffrage laws were passed. The prime minister and the premier answered to the legislative body.
4. What political developments did central and eastern Europe experience in the late 19th century?	Germany and Austria-Hungary had universal male suffrage and parliaments with elected houses. However, the ministers still answered to emperors.
5. How did the Second Industrial Revolution affect the United States?	5. The United States became an industrial power, producing iron and steel. The big cities grew as more people moved away from farms to work in factories.
6. How did international rivalries push Europe close to war?	6. The alliances led to a tense situation where any crisis in the Balkans could start a war.
Lesson 4	
3. How did innovation change literature, the visual arts, and music in the late 1800s?	3. Modernist art, literature, and music turned away from visual and narrative realism. Symbolist writers and abstract painters, such as Kandinsky, wanted to represent the human mind and speak to the soul.
4. How did scientific discoveries in the late 1800s impact the way people saw themselves and their world?	4. Discoveries by Marie Curie and Albert Einstein led people to see the physical world as less stable and enduring.

5. What role did nationalism play in the late 1800s?	Some Europeans embraced nationalism above all else. Some Jews responded to anti-Semitic persecution by becoming Zionists and embracing the idea of a Jewish homeland in Palestine.

