

“The belief in progress has been the center of modern thought since the Scientific Revolution of the seventeenth century. Although some romantic poets, conservatives and socialists questioned the consequences of modern technologies and industry, most people in the nineteenth century assumed progress was both inevitable and beneficial. Liberals were especially optimistic about progressive developments in all the main spheres of modern life: scientific knowledge, technological inventions, economic expansion, constitutional government, and protection for fundamental human rights.”

R.R. Palmer Historian. *A History of Europe in the Modern World 2007*

1. a) Describe ONE political development that supports Palmer's argument about the optimistic nature of the nineteenth century.

Examples of evidence you have used to earn this point include the following:

- Formation of mass based political parties such as Social Democratic Party in Germany
- Political parties representing the interests of workers such as British Labor Party
- Women's suffrage movement led by Emiline Pankhurst
- Chartist movement

- b) Describe ONE social movement that supports Palmer's argument about the optimistic nature of the nineteenth century.

Examples of evidence you have used to earn this point include the following:

- The temperance movement
- British abolitionist movement
- The Sunday school movement
- Modernizing infrastructure
- Medical advances -Louis Pasteur

- c) Describe ONE historical development of any kind that challenges Palmer's argument about the optimistic nature of the nineteenth century.

Examples of evidence you have used to earn this point include the following:

- Labor conflict- strikes
- Destruction of the Paris Commune
- Anarchist doctrine, propaganda of the deed, assassination of the Czar
- Anti-semitism Dreyfus Affair