

Unit 6 Practice Multiple Choice Questions
Answers and Explanations

Questions 1-3 refer to the following excerpt:

Middle-class women's maternal and housewifely roles were justified in the nineteenth century by a twofold conception of women's nature and capabilities. On the one hand women were considered passive creatures who were physically and intellectually inferior to men. Thus, women were needing protection and direction from their fathers and husbands. On the other hand, women, because they were non aggressive and sexually passive and were removed from contamination of the competitive workaday world, were deemed morally superior to men and were to be respected for that. A woman's unique capability and the greatest responsibility in life was caring for the moral and spiritual needs of her family.

Eleanor S. Riemer and John C. Fout, *European Women*, 1980

Unlike more privileged women, working-class women were used to earning income outside the home, and their entry into war work was more likely to be exploitative than liberating. Unlike more privileged women, working-class women and girls had rarely been shielded by a "double standard" of sexual behavior for women and men; rather, working-class women made the maintenance of the double standard possible for men of property. For working-class women in the cities, the growth of the new white-collar jobs was the one trend fostered by the war, which was not reversed afterward.

Bonne S. Anderson and Judith P. Zinsser, "Women, Work, and World War I," 1999

1. The British labor laws which limited the number of hours women worked

- A. Would support the views expressed in the first passage
- B. Would contradict the views expressed in the first passage
- C. Would support the views expressed in the second passage
- D. Would contradict the views expressed in the second passage

Correct Answer:

- A. The first passage refers to the beliefs that women are "physically and intellectually inferior to men", and when removed "from contamination of the competitive workaday world, were deemed morally superior to men." Both of these beliefs reflect the belief that women should not be in the workforce, and if so should be protected with limited hours, as were instituted by the British government with the labor laws.

Incorrect Answers:

- B. The second passage is not concerned with the hours that women work, but rather the double standard that women faced in the workforce.
- C. The second passage is not concerned with the hours that women work, but rather the double standard that women faced in the workforce.

D. The first passage explains that women are physically inferior and not capable of working long hours, which aligns with the reasons for the passing of the Labor Laws that limited the hours that women worked.

2. According to the second document “the double standard” of sexual behavior for women was

- A. Unsubstantiated
- B. A reason why women who moved out of factories and into white-collar jobs remained there after the war
- C. not an issue for working class women
- D. A reason for the passing of labor laws in the United Kingdom

Correct Answer:

B. The passage explains that when the white collar jobs became available they were a means for women to escape the double standards that existed in working class jobs. It was the move to the white collar jobs that apparently made the situation better and is why women were able to remain in the whitecollar jobs after the war.

Incorrect Answer:

- A. The “double standard” that is referred to in the passage is part of the reason behind the British Labor Laws that reduced the number of hours women could work. The movement of women into the whitecollar jobs was another indication of the reality of this double standard.
- C. The passage clearly explains that it was the working class women and not the privileged women who faced this double standard.
- D. The “double standard” was part of the reasoning behind the Labor Laws, but that is not what the passage is talking about.

3. Which of the following careers would both authors’ view as accepted careers for unmarried women during Victorian England?

- A. Coal Mining
- B. Military
- C. Teaching
- D. Factory Worker

Correct Answer:

C. Although the author of the first passage most likely disapproved of women in the workplace at all, they were more likely to agree that women had the more nurturing demeanor that would lend itself to teaching young children. The author of the second passage, who definitely saw the need for some women to work outside the home, believed that whitecollar jobs were better for women, and of all of these jobs the only one that is whitecollar is teaching.

Incorrect Answers:

A. Although the author of the first passage most likely disapproved of women in the workplace at all, they were more likely to agree that women had the more nurturing demeanor that would lend itself to teaching young children. The author of the second passage, who definitely saw the need for some women to work outside the home, believed that whitecollar jobs were better for women, and of all of these jobs the only one that is whitecollar is teaching.

B. Although the author of the first passage most likely disapproved of women in the workplace at all, they were more likely to agree that women had the more nurturing demeanor that would lend itself to teaching young children. The author of the second passage, who definitely saw the need for some women to work outside the home, believed that whitecollar jobs were better for women, and of all of these jobs the only one that is whitecollar is teaching.

C. Although the author of the first passage most likely disapproved of women in the workplace at all, they were more likely to agree that women had the more nurturing demeanor that would lend itself to teaching young children. The author of the second passage, who definitely saw the need for some women to work outside the home, believed that whitecollar jobs were better for women, and of all of these jobs the only one that is whitecollar is teaching.

Questions 4-6 refer to the following excerpt:

I may mention just here that the mills almost all adjoin the rivers or the different canals that ramify throughout the city, before I proceed at once to describe the laboring quarters. First of all, there is the old town of Manchester, which lies between the northern boundary of the commercial district and the Irk. Here the streets, even the better ones, are narrow and winding, as Todd Street, Long Millgate, Withy Grove, and Shudehill, the houses dirty, old, and tumble-down, and the construction of the side streets utterly horrible. Going from the Old Church to Long Millgate, the stroller has at once a row of old-fashioned houses at the right, of which not one has kept its original level; these are remnants of the old premanufacturing Manchester, whose former inhabitants have removed with their descendants into better built districts, and have left the houses, which were not good enough for them, to a population strongly mixed with Irish blood. Here one is in an almost undisguised working-men's quarter, for even the shops and beer houses hardly take the trouble to exhibit a trifling degree of cleanliness. But all this is nothing in comparison with the courts and lanes which lie behind, to which access can be gained only through covered passages, in which no two human beings can pass at the same time. Of the irregular in ways which defy all rational plan, of the tangle in which they are crowded literally one upon the other, it is impossible to convey an idea. And it is not the buildings surviving from the old times of Manchester which are to blame for this; the confusion has only recently reached its height when every scrap of space left by the old way of building has been filled up and patched over until not a foot of land is left to be further occupied.

Friedrich Engels, *The Condition of the Working Class in England in 1844* (1844)

4. Which of the following inventions of the Industrial Revolution led to the expansion expressed in this passage

- A. The Newcomen Steam Engine
- B. The Watt Steam Engine
- C. The Claremont
- D. The Model T

The Correct Answer:

B. The Watt Steam Engine was the first steam engine designed to run factories and helped to expand cities. In this process of expansion the population of Manchester grew faster than the infrastructure could handle, thus leading to the poor living conditions described by Engels in this passage

Incorrect Answers:

A. The Newcomen Steam Engine was only designed to pump water out of the coal mines so as to increase the amount of coal that can be retrieved from the mines. This type of steam engine would not have been in the cities and would not have contributed to the conditions described by Engels in this passage.

C. The Claremont was the first Steam Ship and it allowed for easier transportation of raw materials and finished goods along the waterways. This was not something that would have necessarily brought more people into the cities, but rather would have just made it easier to get raw materials into the city.

D. The Model T, which was the first automobile for mass consumption, actually led to the movement of people out of the cities. Automobiles along with the onset of Trains allowed people to live farther away from their workplaces and commute.

5. Based on Engels' description of Manchester it can be determined that

- A. The population of Manchester was very united
- B. There was a vast divide between the social classes in Manchester
- C. Manchester was leading the way in pollution control
- D. The laboring class experienced a very comfortable lifestyle in Manchester

The Correct Answer:

B. In this passage Engels is making it very clear that different areas of the city were populated by different social classes, and that the quality of life in those areas differed based on those social classes.

Incorrect Answers:

A. Just the opposite, Engels portrays a city that was incredibly divided both geographically as well as socially.

C. Although the article does reflect Manchester's pollution problem it is not the primary concern of the passage, and there is no comparison to base the assumption that it led the way in pollution.

D. Engels article shows the exact opposite of this, he describes the uncomfortable lifestyle that the lower classes lived in Manchester.

6. Which of the following aspects of Engels' *Communist Manifesto* is most apparent in this passage

- A. The perfect society would have no need for Government
- B. Everyone should contribute what they can and only take what they need
- C. The struggles associated with capitalism are necessary in order for Communism to work
- D. Government should own and run all means of production

The Correct Answer:

C. One of the tenets of Marx and Engels' *Communist Manifesto* is the understanding that history is a series of class struggles. These struggles are instigated by the class disparity that was initiated by the Industrial Revolution and capitalism. What Engels describes in this passage is the exact disparity that would lead to a long series of these class struggles ending in a communist utopia. It is important that society experience the absolute worst conditions if Communism was to work, capitalism being the worst conditions.

Incorrect Answers:

- A. It is true that Marx and Engels believed that once communism is reached there would be no need for a government. However this is not something that is really reflected in this particular passage by Engels as it focuses on the disparity between the social classes.
- B. This is actually part of the belief of communism, and it is what needs to happen if it is to be successful. However, this particular passage is focused on the differences in the living conditions of the social classes, not on how communism works.
- D. This is not even a part of the Marxist Communism, because under Marxist Communism there would be no need for government, and the people would own all means of production.

Questions 7-8 refer to the following excerpt:

The high prosperity in respect to employment and wages, and various and abundant food, have afforded to the labouring classes no exemptions from attacks of epidemic disease, which have been as frequent and as fatal in periods of commercial and manufacturing prosperity as in any others.

That the formation of all habits of cleanliness is obstructed by defective supplies of water.

That the annual loss of life from filth and bad ventilation are greater than the loss from death or wounds in any wars in which the country has been engaged in modern times.

That of the 43,000 cases of widowhood, and 112,000 cases of destitute orphanage relieved from the poor's rates in England and Wales alone, it appears that the greatest proportion of deaths of the heads of families occurred from the above specified and other removable causes; that their ages were under 45 years; that is to say, 13 years below the natural probabilities of life as shown by the experience of the whole population of Sweden.

Edwin Chadwick, Report...from the Poor Law Commissioners on an Inquiry into the Sanitary Conditions of the Labouring Population of Great Britain, 1842

7. Which of the following facts supports Chadwick's argument about sanitation above?

- A. Frequent outbreaks of Cholera in London
- B. The increase number of deaths due to factory accidents
- C. The increase in the number of children working in the factories
- D. Increases in child mortality rates

The Correct Answer:

- A. During the Industrial Revolution, before it was understood that Cholera was spread through contaminated water, there were numerous outbreaks in London as well as other centers of industrialization throughout Europe. This report by Chadwick does start to make the connection between the pollution and epidemics.

The Incorrect Answers:

- B. Chadwick's report is centered on living conditions rather than working conditions. It was the Sadler report that focused on the working conditions. Connections between the increased death rate caused by factory conditions would be in Sadler's report, not Chadwick's.
- C. Louis Philippe, King of the French People, had no legitimacy to his rule over France. He was not a product of popular sovereignty, nor did he inherit his position. Child labor was something that would have been in the Sadler Report not the Chadwick Report.
- D. The passage does mention orphanages and the impact that the Industrial Revolution had on them, however it was not about the increase in the mortality of the children rather it was more concerned with an increase in the number of orphans.

8. Chadwick's report directly contradicts whose theory?

- A. Thomas Malthus
- B. Jeremy Bentham

- C. Karl Marx
- D. Robert Owen

The Correct Answer:

- A. Malthus believed that all of the issues and struggles that were caused by the Industrial Revolution could be alleviated with population control. However in this passage it does say that people are dying from the pollution and unsanitary conditions, but that these deaths are not only not fixing the issues facing the population, but are creating even more problems such as an increase in orphans.

Incorrect Answers:

- B. Bentham's solution to the ills of the Industrial Revolution was the implementation of utilitarianism, where the decisions made by the government should be based on what produces the most amount of happiness for the most amount of people. There is nothing in this passage that contradicts this belief, as it is just talking about the dangerous and deadly conditions that come from industrialization.
- C. Karl Marx believed that these horrible conditions associated with Industrialization and capitalism would lead to a series of class struggles that would eventually end in a communist utopia. This particular passage actually supports the belief that industrialization creates a situation where people will be unhappy and would have the desire to fight for a better life.
- D. Robert Owen believed in the establishment of a utopian society, such as what he created in Scotland. This is actually supported by this passage as it shows a need for something better, a solution for all of these problems that faced the working class during the Industrial Revolution.

Questions 9-10 refer to the following excerpt:

... We will place among the first the feebleness and the inertia of Governments. It is sufficient to cast a

glance on the course which the Governments followed during the eighteenth century, to be convinced that not one among them was ignorant of the evil or of the crisis towards which the social body was tending....

France had the misfortune to produce the greatest number of these men. It is in her midst that religion and all that she holds sacred, that morality and authority, and all connected with them, have been attacked with a steady and systematic animosity, and it is there that the weapon of ridicule has been used with the most ease and success. Drag through the mud the name of God and the powers instituted by His divine decrees, and the revolution will be prepared! Speak of a social contract, and the revolution is accomplished! The revolution was already completed in the palaces of Kings, in the drawing-rooms and boudoirs of certain cities, while among the great mass of the people it was still only in a state of preparation. The scenes of horror which accompanied the first phases of the French Revolution prevented the rapid propagation of its subversive principles beyond the frontiers of France, and the wars of conquest which succeeded them gave to the public mind a direction little favourable to revolutionary principles. Thus the Jacobin propaganda failed entirely to realise criminal hopes.

Nevertheless the revolutionary seed had penetrated into every country and spread more or less. It was greatly developed under the *régime* of the military despotism of Bonaparte. His conquests displaced a number of laws, institutions, and customs; broke through bonds sacred among all nations, strong enough to resist time itself; which is more than can be said of certain benefits conferred by these innovators. From these perturbations it followed that the revolutionary spirit could in Germany, Italy, and later on in Spain, easily hide itself under the veil of patriotism...

We are convinced that society can no longer be saved without strong and vigorous resolutions on the part of the Governments still free in their opinions and actions. We are also convinced that this may yet be, if the Governments face the truth, if they free themselves from all illusion, if they join their ranks and take their stand on a line of correct, unambiguous, and frankly announced principles.

Prince Klemens von Metternich, *Memoirs of Prince Metternich, 1815-1829*, ed. Prince Richard Metternich (New York: Howard Fertig, 1970; photoreprint of a Scribner and Sons 1881 edition), Vol. 3, pp. 456-463, 469-471, 473-476.

9. What is Metternich showing concern for in this passage?

- A. The spread of France's Revolutionary ideas
- B. The spread of feudalism into Western Europe
- C. The need for mercantilism
- D. The spread of the Industrial Revolution

The Correct Answer:

- A. Throughout the French Revolution, Prussia and Austria feared that it would spread into their countries, putting their monarchies in danger. So when Napoleon was finally defeated in 1815, Metternich, who was the Austrian Foreign Minister, made it his mission to protect the monarchies and make sure that the revolutionary ideas that ended the Bourbon reign in France would not spread. This is very apparent in this passage when Metternich stated "Nevertheless the revolutionary seed had penetrated into every country and spread more or less"

Incorrect Answers:

B. Metternich was a conservative, and not only believed in the preservation of the monarchies, but in the preservation of the old social orders, specifically feudalism. Feudalism was not going to spread back into Western Europe, however if it had it is doubtful Metternich would have wanted to stop it.

C. Metternich believed strongly in mercantilism; it was capitalism that Metternich disliked. For Metternich, a conservative, keeping the status quo and going back to a time of absolute monarchs and feudalism.

D. Metternich did not like the Industrial Revolution, he did in fact believe that things were better off before industrialization. However, this particular passage by Metternich is concerned with the spread of the revolutionary ideas that led to the French Revolution and not the issues associated with industrialization.

10. In order to stabilize Europe what was Metternich proposing?

- A. The establishment of democratic governments throughout Europe
- B. The institution of legitimate rulers, meaning putting the families back in power that would have ruled had the French Revolution and Napoleon not occurred
- C. Re-establishing feudalism throughout Eastern and Western Europe
- D. Increasing the Industrialization of Eastern and Western Europe

Correct Answers:

B. Metternich supported conservatism and legitimacy in terms of how to deal with rebuilding Europe after the defeat of Napoleon. Metternich did not like change, be it political or economic, and he wanted to go back to how things were before the French Revolution, and that means putting those families back into power that would have been there had Louis XVI stayed in power in France.

Incorrect Answer:

A. The last thing that Metternich wanted was the establishment of democratic governments. He believed that the instability that France had faced during the revolutionary years was because of the desire to establish a republic. To Metternich, stability would only come with the reestablishment of monarchies.

C. Metternich was a conservative, and not only believed in the preservation of the monarchies, but in the preservation of the old social orders, specifically feudalism. Feudalism was not going to spread back into Western Europe, however if it had it is doubtful Metternich would have wanted to stop it.

D. Metternich did not like the Industrial Revolution, he did in fact believe that things were better off before industrialization. However, this particular passage by Metternich is concerned with the spread of the revolutionary ideas that led to the French Revolution and not the issues associated with industrialization.