

Unit 6 Practice Multiple Choice Questions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8. Chadwick's report directly contradicts whose theory?

- A. Thomas Malthus
- B. Jeremy Bentham
- C. Karl Marx
- D. Robert Owen

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

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