

Name: _____

Date: _____

Period: _____

Chapter 12 Reading Guide: Europe from 1871 to 1914

The Second Industrial Revolution

1. When did Europe undergo a dramatic process of economic expansion?

Steel

2. What is an apt name for the second half of the nineteenth century?
3. Who introduced a method that produced steel in far greater quantities without increasing costs?
4. What was the name of the steel making process used by Henry Bessemer?
5. Who introduced a superior process of making steel than the Bessemer Process?
6. What became the metal of choice for buildings and ships, resulting in a revolution in architecture and shipbuilding?

Electricity

7. Who invented the incandescent lamp in 1879?
8. What made cities far safer and even led to the expansion of nighttime activities in London and Paris?

Transportation

9. What European network expanded dramatically?
10. What did the French build in 1869 that was taken over by the British in 1875 that almost halved the amount of time it took to travel from Great Britain to India?
11. What kind of ships set records for crossing the Atlantic Ocean?
12. What replaced the Clipper Ships?
13. What was invented in the 1870s that made it possible to transport perishables around the world on trains and steamships?
14. Who invented the internal combustion engine power by gasoline in 1885?
15. Who built the first Model T in 1903?
16. Who launched the first successful airplane at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, in 1903?

Communication and Education Advances

17. What was the first European nation to establish a national postal system?
18. What communication device was invented in 1830?
19. Who invented the telephone in 1876?
20. What form of public entertainment came out in the 1890s?
21. What was invented by Thomas Edison in 1876?

Other Scientific Developments

22. Which Swedish chemist invented dynamite?
23. Which physicist furthered work on electricity and electromagnetism?
24. Who defined many of the laws of thermodynamics?

25. Who developed the periodic table?
26. Who discovered X-rays in 1895?
27. Which famous couple studied radioactivity?
28. Who laid the groundwork for an understanding of atomic structure by showing that atomic particles had a central core called the nucleus?
29. Whose quantum physics spelled an end to the dominance of the mechanistic interpretation of physics?
30. Who outlined the theory of relativity, where time, space, and movement are not absolute entities but are understood to be relative in accordance with the position of the observer?

Philosophy

31. Who argued that it was necessary to break free from traditional morality in his book *Thus Spake Zarathustra*?

Psychoanalysis

32. Who was the father of psychoanalysis?
33. In which book does Freud explain that dreams reveal the inner workings of a subconscious world?

Advances in Medicine

34. Who discovered that microbes—small, invisible organisms—caused diseases?
35. Which English surgeon initiated the use of carbolic acid as a disinfectant during surgery?

Darwin

36. Who was the English naturalist who traveled on the *H.M.S. Beagle* to the Galapagos Islands off the coast of South America?
37. What name did Darwin give the process in which certain members of a species inherit traits that over time may make them more successful in the struggle for survival?
38. List the two works by Charles Darwin that outlined his ideas on evolution?
39. Who was the first to use the phrase “survival of the fittest” and believed that giving aid to the poor would upset the natural order of survival?

Social Class and the Second Industrial Revolution

40. What group was in decline because of the changing social dynamic in Western Europe brought about by industrial developments?
41. What concept eliminated any special privileges based on birth?
42. What name has been given to the second half of the nineteenth century?
43. List three luxuries enjoyed by the middle class in the second half of the nineteenth century?
44. What was an essential part of a young gentleman’s education?
45. Who popularized travel among the middle class by organizing day trips to the Great Exhibition in London?
46. What brought about improvements in the standard of living for workers?
47. Which German intellectual challenged some of Marx’s basic ideas in *Evolutionary Socialism*?
48. What label was given to socialists who used evolutionary instead of revolutionary means to establish socialism?
49. Who is considered to be the father of anarchism?

50. In which of Joseph Proudhon's works does he state that "property is theft"?

51. What institution do anarchists want to see abolished?

Social and Cultural Developments

Religion

52. Who saw religion as an important bulwark for the existing social order?

Catholicism

53. Which pope issued Syllabus of Errors?

54. What doctrine did Pope Pius IX put forth which posits that when making an official statement on matters of faith, the pope could not be in error?

55. Who attacked Catholic institutions in what was known as the Kulturkampf (cultural war), by taking control over Catholic schools and the appointment of bishops?

56. What did Pope Leo XIII issue in 1891 that reaffirmed the right of private property and bashed socialism?

The Bible as History

57. Who wrote *The Life of Jesus Critically Examined*?

Religion for the Working Class and Peasants

58. What country took a religious census in 1851 which revealed that church attendance was declining?

Judaism, Anti-Semitism, and Zionism

59. What did Russian tsars use as a tool for redirecting popular anger towards the Jews?

60. What term refers to the establishment of a Jewish homeland?

61. Who argued in the book *The Jewish State* that Jews must have a state of their own?

The Rights and Role of Women

62. What refers to the idealization of the household and the female's place within it during the Victorian period?

63. What book was written by Mary Mayson Beeton that provided women with tips on running their household and raising children and was second in sales in Great Britain only to the Bible?

Limits to Women's Education and Work

64. List two universities that began to matriculate women in the second half of the nineteenth century:

Women's Struggles for Increased Rights

65. What French word was adopted by women to bring about reform?

66. What group of women worked peacefully for the vote?

67. Which country gave women the vote in 1918?

Culture Changes

68. Who became a famous educator and physician and was renowned for her teaching strategies?

Emergence of the Social Sciences

History

69. Who introduced the close examination of primary source documents into the writing of classical history?

70. Which historian sought to reconstruct the past by presenting it as it actually was rather than viewing the past in the same manner we view the present?

Anthropology

71. What was born out of the sudden expansion of European dominance over large parts of the globe as a result of the new imperialism?

Sociology

72. What is used to study human social behavior?

Archaeology

73. Which German businessman discovered the ruins of ancient Troy?

74. Which Englishman excavated the Minoan culture of Crete?

The Arts

75. What artistic period began in the second half of the eighteenth century as a rejection of what was viewed as the cold rationalism of eighteenth century Neo-Classicism?

Romanticism in Literature

76. Who wrote *Sorrows of Young Werthe* and was the most important of the early Romantic writers?

77. What name was given to the generation of German Romantic writers of the 1770s and the 1780s?

78. What does *Sturm und Drang* mean?

List three features of the Romantic tradition

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82. Which of Goethe's works deals with a man who sells his soul to the devil in order to achieve worldly success?

83. Which two English Romantic poets completely ignored the rules of punctuation and rejected classical poetic forms?

84. What era were most Romantic artists fascinated with?

85. Who wrote *Ivenhoe*?

86. Who wrote *The Hunchback of Notre Dame*?

87. What architectural style became very popular for building churches from the second half of the nineteenth century?

88. Which English Romantic poet rebelled against the conservative values and wrote *Prometheus Unbound* and *Mask of Anarchy*?

89. Which English Romantic poet challenged the political status quo and ended up dying in Greece fighting in the rebellion against the Ottoman Turks?

Music

90. Who wrote compositions that broke with earlier classical forms by adjusting their length and doing unheard-of things such as putting a vocal soloist toward the end of the last movement of a composition?

91. Who invented the *lied*, or art song, which involves a solo voice performing a melody to piano accompaniment?

92. Who wrote pieces in which for the first time there was an attempt to tell a story without the use of singers and a written text?

93. Who was influenced by the music of the peasants of his native Poland?

94. Who wrote music based on traditional gypsy music?

Art

95. Who painted *Liberty Leading the People* which captures the stirring events of the revolution in the streets of Paris?
96. Who invented daguerreotype, an early form of photography?
97. Who introduced flexible film and the first box camera in the 1880s which made photography far less expensive?
98. Which artists sought to paint the world around them without any illusions?
99. Who began to paint works like *The Stone-Breakers* that rejected the romantic traditions of the day and instead focused on showing the world of the peasants?

Realism in Literature

100. What literary movement wanted to show the world the actual conditions of the poor?
101. Which author used his brief experience in a blacking factory as the basis for his critique of society?
102. Who wrote the book *Middlemarch* under the pen name George Eliot?
103. Who wrote *Madam Bovary*?
104. Who wrote *Anna Karenina*?
105. Who wrote a series of novels dealing with a family over several generations, showing how environment and heredity were the critical factors in explaining their moral and physical degeneration?
106. What open letter was published in *L' Aurore* by Emile Zola in defense of Alfred Dreyfus who was charged with treason?

Post-Realist Art: The Impressionists and Expressionists

107. What title was embraced by artists who used the techniques of Manet?
108. Which impressionist artist captured everyday scenes such as couples flirting in a dance hall?
109. Which impressionist artist produced numerous works showing the behind-the-scenes world of the ballet?
110. Which artist challenged traditional perspective, composition, and the use of color and is referred to as the “father of modern art”?
111. Which artist influenced twentieth-century Expressionists and committed suicide after a ten year career?
112. Which Norwegian painter sought to reveal the emotions rather than portray the way things looked on the surface?
113. Who rejected the values of mass society and proceeded to find ways to shock his viewers through the vibrant use of color or by showing classical images in strange, unfamiliar ways?
114. Who was the most revolutionary artist of the twentieth century?
115. Who was a co-founder of cubism with Pablo Picasso?

The New Imperialism: Colonization of Africa and Asia

116. What is the period of conquest and the establishment of colonies by European nations in the 1880s?

List the four technological advancements that laid the foundation of New Imperialism:

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121. What economic barriers were established in the last quarter of the century that caused many nations to look to colonies as potential free trade zones?
122. Which of Britain's colonies was referred to as the "jewel in the crown"?

List three motivating factors that led to the New Imperialism:

- 123.
- 124.
- 125.
126. Who wrote the famous poem "The White Man's Burden"?
127. What conference was called to deal with the control of the Congo?
128. What was perhaps the most significant reason for the acquisition of colonies?
129. Which country attempted to gain colonial advantage from the Cape of Good Hope to Cairo?
130. Which British adventure led this expedition?
131. What phrase was used to describe the quick establishment of colonies with little concern shown for local tribal and cultural differences?
132. Which African country repelled an Italian invasion in 1896?
133. Which African country had a unique historical link to the United States?
134. What are the two names given to the rebellion that broke out in India in 1857?
135. What was the first European state to have significant influence over the economy of China without territorial or political control?
136. What term is used when a state has significant influence over another nation's economy without actual territorial or political control?
137. Which country seized control over Indochina with its vital rubber plantations?
138. Who controlled Indonesia?
139. What country did the United States conquer in the aftermath of the Spanish-American War?
140. What country had imitated Britain and Germany in its economic transformation into an industrial power?
141. What country did Japan seize in 1910 after the Russo-Japanese War?
142. Who was one of the pioneers in the scramble for Africa and personally established the colony of Congo?
143. What war helped lessened public support in Great Britain for Empire?
144. What area in Sudan did Britain and France go to war over in 1898?
145. Who sent Bismarck into retirement in 1890 because of his lack of interest in colonies?