AP European History Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Period \_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Reading Guide- Chapter 23: Mass Society in an “Age of Progress”**

**Part I: The Growth of Industrial Prosperity pp. 687-697**

**A.)** **New Products**

1.) If the First Industrial Revolution was characterized by the textile, railroad, iron, and coal industries, which industries were prominent in the Second Industrial Revolution?

2.) Which nation soon surpassed Britain in its production of steel and chemicals?

3.) By what year had electricity become a common power source?

a. What new innovations came from electricity?

4.) What advantage did electric power give to countries that were not rich in coal?

5.) Which industry was stimulated as the result of the development of the internal combustion engine?

a. What innovations came from the internal combustion engine?

**B.)** **New Markets**

6.) What is the significance of the development of department stores in the late 19th century?

*7.)* Why was there a reaction against free trade? What did European states and manufacturers do to stimulate their domestic economies? *(use vocabulary terms in your answer)*

8.) As factories got bigger and the assembly line was employed to maximize efficiency, what happened to the skill level of workers in factories?

9.) What is the era between 1895 and World War I called?

**C.)** **New Patterns in an Industrial Economy**

10.) What is the best explanation for why Germany replaced Britain as the industrial leader of Europe?

11.) What were the two economic zones of Europe by 1900, and what were their economic characteristics?

12.) In what way did Japan imitate economic expansion and growth of European states?

13.) What factors led to the development of a world economy by 1900?

**D.)** **Women and Work: New Job Opportunities**

14.) While many working-class organizations and men claimed they wanted women to stay home as domestic housewives, what was the real economic agenda behind keeping women out of the workforce?

15.) What were the “white collar jobs” that were available to women, and what are their skill levels/characteristics?

a. Did the availability of these white collar jobs actually increase the number of women in the workforce? Explain.

16.) Why did so many working-class women end up working in prostitution?

17.) Why were feminist groups, such as the one led by Josephine Butler, opposed to the Contagious Diseases Act of Britain?

**E.)** **Organizing the Working Class**

18.) How did trade unions evolve over the course of the 19th century? What purpose did they serve, and what ideas inspired their policies?

19.) What was the most important political party that emerged out of these unions by the end of the 19th century?

20.) What was the significance of the Social Democratic Party of Germany?

21.) How did the socialist parties of France differ from the German SPD?

22.) What was the Second International?

23.) What two major issues caused internal conflict within the Second International?

24.) What is **evolutionary socialism**, also known as **revisionism**? How does it differ from Marxist socialism?

25.) What was a major influence in the ideas of Eduard Bernstein? What did he claim about Marx’s revolutionary theory? How does he think lasting socialist change will occur?

26.) How did nationalism prove to be an issue in the Second International? What major world event would prove that nationalism was a stronger driving force than Marxism?

27.) What role did trade unions play in the development of socialist politics?

28.) How did French and German socialist political parties compare?

29.) Did socialist parties and unions become more or less radical towards the end of the 19th century/beginning of the 20th century?

30.) What is **anarchism**? What do anarchists believe?

31.) What did Michael Bakunin of Russia believe?

32.) What did anarchists often use as a tool, despite the fact that it did not start out as a violent movement?