Chapter 22: Economic Advance and Social Unrest

Reading and Study Guide
(Divide and Conquer)

Taking the time to do a study guide well reduces the time to study well for an exam. As you invest, so shall you prosper....

**BIG QUESTIONS:** (as you work through the chapter, keep these questions in mind)
1. How did industrialism develop and what was its effects o the organization of labor and family?
2. How did women’s roles change in industrial society?
3. How did police forces become established and how were prisons reformed?
4. How did European socialism develop?
5. What were the revolutions of 1848?

**Introduction** through **Working-Class Political Action: the Examples of British Chartism**

**Pages 743-750**

1. The economic life of Europe in the first half of the 19th century might BEST be characterized by which of these words?
   - STAGNANT
   - REGRESSIVE
   - VOLATILE

2. List 6 factors which combined to assure Britain’s industrial leadership into the 19th century.

3. What type of migration was significant at this time?

4. If a person traveled from England, across the Channel to the Continent, and further eastward across France to central and eastern Europe, what pattern in living conditions would this traveler have noticed?

5. Upon what commodities did British economic ascendancy rest, and where did the British invest most of their capital?

6. Where did the major Continental areas of economic growth exist?

7. What catastrophe of the mid-1840s contributed to major demographic shifts within Europe, and new migratory patterns of people into other parts of the world?

8. In what “capital good” was most heavily invested from the second quarter of the 19th century onward?

9. Name three effects of railways and railway construction.

10. What is proletarianization? What did this mean for the factory worker? Which artisans benefited from the factory system?

11. By the 19th century, what was the artisan’s plight? Why? Was confection a good thing or bad thing for the artisan class? Explain.

12. What did the Chartists want, and why was their movement important in European labor history?

**Family Structures** through **Prison Reform**

**Pages 750-757**

1. What major shift in the family and factory structure began in the late 1820s and 1830s?
2. Did child labor concerns always translate into a strengthening of the family? Explain.

3. “The emerging factory system of the 19th century created the notions of gender roles that are still with us today” Evaluate this statement.

4. Outside of the factory, in what occupations did most women find themselves throughout Europe, and how were they paid?

5. From what level of society emerged the desire for professional police forces? Why?

6. What two major views about containing crime and criminals emerged during the 19th century?

7. Identify three methods of dealing with criminals prior to the era of prison reform.

8. What characterized the prison “reform” systems of the 19th century?

Classical Economics through Marxism
Pages 757-764

1. What was the general theme of “classical economics?”

2. If your ever-lovin’ teacher said that “the world is headed toward a Malthusian future,” to what would she refer?

3. What economic principle did David Ricardo advance, and what did it argue?

4. How did the Zollverein and the repeal of the English Corn Laws advance the cause of European free trade (thus advancing the ideas of the classical economists)?

5. What idea did Jeremy Bentham promote through the philosophy of Utilitarianism?

6. GENERALLY SPEAKING, what were the prevailing attitudes of the British middle class and British authorities toward the poor?

7. What basic distinction occurred between the thought of early socialists and the classical economists regarding the nature of human societies?

8. What name was given to early socialists? Why?

9. Your textbook author calls Saint-Simon the “ideological father of technocracy.” What does this mean?

10. What “alternative lifestyle” issues did Saint-Simon, Owen, and Fourier share? What were their ideas of utopia?

11. Who were August Blanqui and Pierre Proudhon? What idea(s) did they share? Over what did they disagree?

12. With whom did Karl Marx (Groucho’s big brother—NOT) collaborate, and what did they produce which has been called the “most influential political document of modern European history?” What concept did Marx adopt from Hegel (see page 716)?

13. Using Marxist thinking, define the following:
   a. the engine for historical development
   b. the bourgeoisie
   c. the proletariat
   d. the dictatorship of the proletariat
14. Why did communist predictions fail to materialize by the late 19th century?

**1848: Year of Revolution** through The Frankfurt Parliament
*Pages 764-774*

1. Identify three broad/general factors behind the outbreak of revolution in 1848.

2. In what sense were the revolutions “stunning?” In what sense was 1848 to be remembered as a year of false promise?

**France:**
3. What two groups failed to maintain their alliance and as a result the 1848 revolution failed?

4. Named after a month, what revolution began the series of revolutions that characterized Europe I 1848?

5. Who fled his office—run away! run away! (sometimes I get a little giddy typing too long…..)

6. Who led France *subsequent* to this, first as President of the Second Republic, and then as Emperor during the Second Empire? How does the textbook characterize Louis Napoleon Bonaparte? How did the Second Empire come into being?

7. The *Vesuvians* and the *Voix des femmes* are associated with what group of French citizens? What eventually happened to this movement?

**Habsburg Empire:**
8. Who fled from power as a result of the Vienna uprising? run away! run away!

9. What action was among the “most important permanent results of the Revolutions of 1848?” Did this action promote or quell further revolutionary action in the Habsburg Empire? What group was involved in the March Revolution and who led it?

11. In what sense were the Hungarian leaders hypocritical in their movement toward autonomy?

12. Define Pan-Slavism.

13. Which Italian state was at the forefront of resistance to Austrian control of Italian territory and the move to unify Italy?

14. True   False  The Habsburg government, though weakened, survived the various revolutionary threats to its existence.

15. Who was instrumental in the suppression of the Roman Republic of 1849 and the drive toward Italian unification?

16. Where was the center of revolution in Germany in 1848? What was the Frankfurt Parliament, what did it seek, and why did it ultimately fail?