

1. _____ All of the following statements about nineteenth century political feminism are true, **EXCEPT**?
 - A. disagreements arose over which goals were most important.
 - B. some men, believing women were unduly controlled by Roman Catholic priests, opposed political feminism.
 - C. the feminist cause was generally united over both goals and tactics across the continent.
 - D. some women subordinated political feminist issues to national unity and nationalistic patriotism.
 - E. some women would not support particular feminist organizations because of differences over tactics.

2. Europe's most advanced women's movement was in which nation-state? _____

3. Before World War I, the only European nation-state to permit women to vote on national issues was _____?

4. _____ Which of the following anti-feminist views is **NOT** accurately characterized?
 - A. women were often portrayed as creatures susceptible to overwhelming and often destructive feelings and instincts.
 - B. in intellectual circles, women were seen as amateurs whose presence would lower the level of the discussion.
 - C. Freud portrayed women as incomplete human beings who might be inevitably destined to unhappy mental lives.
 - D. Thomas Huxley claimed to have found scientific evidence of the inferiority of women to men.
 - E. women's role in reproduction and child rearing demanded a social position superior to men.

5. _____ Which of the following statements about feminism on the European continent is **true**?
 - A. French feminists were typically the most violent of all European feminists.
 - B. Support from the SPD encouraged many Germans to support women's suffrage rights.
 - C. German feminists were Europe's most politically active prior to World War I.
 - D. French women received the right to vote after World War I, only to then have it revoked until after World War II.

6. _____ Feminists of the nineteenth century found their greatest success in articulating the problems that they now understood themselves to face within...

A. socialist organizations	C. debates on sexual morality
B. literary circles	D. national parliaments

 Matching: A. *Millicent Fawcett* B. *Ellen Kay* C. *John Stuart Mill* D. *Emmeline Pankhurst* E. *Mary Wollstonecraft*

7. _____ Led the moderate *National Union of Women's Suffrage Society*, which believed Parliament would grant women the vote only when convinced that they would be respectable and responsible in their political activity.

8. _____ Swedish feminist, author of *The Century of the Child* and *The Renaissance of Motherhood*, she argued motherhood was one of women's chief roles and was so crucial to society that gov't should support mothers and children.

9. _____ Founder of the radical *Women's Social and Political Union*, she utilized disruptive, often violent, political tactics to draw attention to the issue of women's suffrage.

10. _____ Applied the doctrines of the rights of man to the predicament of women in *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*?

11. _____ Applied the logic of liberal freedom, utility, and efficiency to the position of women in *The Subjection of Women*?

12. _____ Which of the following was never offered as a part of 19th century programs of Jewish emancipation?

A. citizenship	B. the right to own land	C. full legal rights	D. political rights	E. professional freedom
----------------	--------------------------	----------------------	---------------------	-------------------------

13. Traditional modes of anti-Semitic prejudice and discrimination, however, continued unabated until World War I in which European nation-state? _____

14. Organized riots conducted by the police and others against Jewish neighborhoods and villages were called _____.

15. _____ Which statement about the broadened opportunities experienced by Jews in the late 19th century is incorrect?
- in Eastern Europe, in particular, many Jews became associated with the socialist parties.
 - hundreds of thousands of Eastern European Jews migrated to western Europe and the US to escape prejudice.
 - anti-Semitic voices began to be heard during the economic stagnation of the 1870s.
 - many Jews aligned themselves with conservative parties because these groups had championed equal rights.
 - Jews often became leaders in the arts, in science, and in education.
16. In 1896, in response to renewed anti-Semitism in Europe, the _____ movement was launched with the intent of creating a separate Jewish state.
17. The founder of the movement mentioned in #5, the Austro-Hungarian Theodor _____, published *The Jewish State* in 1896, in which he called for the organization of a separate state in which all Jews might be assured of those rights and liberties that they should be enjoying in the liberal states of Europe.
18. _____ In 1835, David Friedrich Strauss published *The Life of Jesus* in which he...
- provided the most historically accurate account of the life of Jesus ever published.
 - discounted Charles Darwin's theories of evolution by means of natural selection.
 - examined the influence of Jewish society and politics on the early development of Christianity.
 - questioned the historical validity of the Biblical story of Jesus.
 - suggested that the Earth was much older than the biblical records contended.
19. _____ All of the following were moral criticisms of Christianity during the 19th century, **EXCEPT?**
- "Love thy neighbor has accomplished more great things than war and courage."
 - the Bible contained many stories of immorality.
 - Christianity was called a religion of sheep which glorifies weakness rather than the strength life requires.
 - the cruelty and unpredictability of the Old Testament God did not fit with progressive and rational liberal values.
 - the New Testament God's decision to sacrifice for his own satisfaction the only perfect being ever to walk the Earth.
20. The primary area of conflict between the state and organized religion during the 19th century was _____.
21. Bismarck's "*cultural struggle*" against the political and social independence of the Roman Catholic Church in the German Empire would be referred to as his _____.
22. _____ Bismarck's "*cultural struggle*" against the political and social independence of the Roman Catholic Church in the German Empire would result in all of the following, **EXCEPT?**
- long-term Catholic resentment against the German state.
 - the May Laws of 1873 requiring Prussian priests to be educated in German schools and to pass state exams.
 - the successful reconciliation of relations between Berlin and the Church in Rome.
 - the arrest or exile from Prussia of all the Catholic bishops.
 - state control of education and civil laws governing marriage throughout the empire.
23. _____ During the last half of the nineteenth century, the final great effort to Christianize Europe failed primarily because...
- there was a general lack of effort and enthusiasm across the continent.
 - the Catholic and Protestant churches had become relatively weak and ineffective over the previous century.
 - of the success of Bismarck's "*cultural struggle*," and similar efforts as such across the continent.
 - the population of Europe had simply outstripped the resources of the churches.
 - Islam was increasingly gaining in popularity among European youth.
24. In 1864, Pope Pius IX launched a counteroffensive against liberalism in thought and deed when he issued the _____, condemning all the major tenets of political liberalism and modern thought.
25. In 1869, at the First _____ Council, Pius IX promulgated the dogma of the infallibility of the pope when speaking officially on matters of faith and morals.
26. _____ In his encyclical *Rerum Novarum* of 1891, Pope Leo XIII did all of the following, **EXCEPT?**
- defend religious education.
 - condemn the private property policies of capitalism.
 - propose the creation of a corporate society.
 - support laws and regulations to protect the conditions of labor.
 - condemn socialism and Marxism.