

1. \_\_\_\_\_ The New Imperialism of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century can be attributed all of the following **EXCEPT**?
  - A. developments in science, technology, transportation, industry, communication, agriculture, and military weaponry.
  - B. the growth of national states that commanded the loyalty, service, and resources of their inhabitants.
  - C. the desire to promote the Enlightened ideals of religious toleration to other areas of the world.
  - D. a belief by Europeans that their civilization and way of life was superior to all others.
  - E. the European acceptance of the classical economic doctrine of free trade.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Which European imperial power of the 16<sup>th</sup> century was the only one to still possess extensive international holdings by the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century?
  - A. Britain
  - B. France
  - C. the Netherlands
  - D. Portugal
  - E. Spain
3. \_\_\_\_\_ "was the policy of extending a nation's authority by territorial acquisition or by establishing economic and political hegemony over other nations."
4. \_\_\_\_\_ During the era of New Imperialism, European nation-states used all of the following methods of control, **EXCEPT**?
  - A. annexation and direct political rule.
  - B. free trade treaties and military alliances.
  - C. capital investment to develop industry, agriculture, transportation, and communication networks.
  - D. protectorate status, whereby local leaders became figureheads controlled by the dominant European state.
  - E. spheres of influence which provided special commercial and legal privileges without direct political involvement.
5. The English radical economist J. A. Hobson, and later Lenin, regarded imperialism as "*the monopoly stage of* \_\_\_\_\_".  
*Motivations for Imperialism (matching):* A. **cultural** B. **economic** C. **political** D. **social** E. **strategic**
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Colonies provide safe and reliable sources of raw materials, as well as access to new markets, for European industrialists.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Colonies could enhance the international status of a nation-state while strengthening its diplomatic position in Europe.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Colonies which are well placed geopolitically would allow European powers to protect their international interests.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Colonies could relieve overpopulation burdens in Europe by attracting a nation's surplus as immigrants, while simultaneously serving as a source of revenue to finance programs of domestic reform and welfare.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Colonies provided Europeans with the opportunity to share the benefits of their "*higher culture and superior civilization.*"  
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11. The completion of the \_\_\_\_\_ in 1869 made Egypt vitally important to the British because it sat astride the shortest sea route to India - Britain's primary supplier of raw cotton following the outbreak of the American Civil War.
12. In Asia, the emergence of \_\_\_\_\_ as a great power frightened the European powers who were interested in acquiring colonies in China.
13. Fearing that China, its markets, and its investment opportunities might soon be closed to its citizens, the \_\_\_\_\_ in 1899 proposed the \_\_\_\_\_ Policy - opposing foreign annexations in China and allowing entrepreneurs of all nations to trade there on equal terms.
14. In 1898, the United States defeated \_\_\_\_\_ in war, stripping this once former European hegemon of most of what remained of its vast global empire: Cuba, Guam, the Philippines, and Puerto Rico.  
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15. The first European nation-state to fully legalize trade unions was \_\_\_\_\_ in 1871.
16. \_\_\_\_\_ Unions in late-19th century Europe can be described by all of the following, **EXCEPT**?
  - A. directed their efforts toward skilled workers and the immediate improvement of wages and working conditions.
  - B. faces intense opposition from employers.
  - C. served as a collective form of association for confronting economic difficulties.
  - D. represented the majority of the European labor force.
  - E. enjoyed only marginal participation in the political process.
17. \_\_\_\_\_ Universal male suffrage was adopted in all of the following European nation-states between 1871 -1912, **EXCEPT**?
  - A. Russia
  - B. Germany
  - C. Italy
  - D. the Netherlands
  - E. Spain
  - AB. Norway
  - CD. Belgium
18. \_\_\_\_\_ The expansion of the franchise in the late-19th and early-20th centuries led to all of the following, **EXCEPT**?
  - A. brought into the political processes many whose level of political consciousness, awareness, and interest was low.
  - B. politicians could no longer ignore workers.
  - C. led to the development of organized mass political parties.
  - D. discontented groups could now voice their grievances and advocate their programs within institutions of gov't.
  - E. the expansion of the franchise actually led to all of the above.
19. In 1864, a group of British and French trade unionists founded the International Working Men's Association, known as the \_\_\_\_\_.

20. \_\_\_\_ During the late 19th century, European socialists...
- were sharply divided between those who advocated democratic reform and those who advocated revolution.
  - unanimously supported the idea that the lot of the working class could be improved only through revolution.
  - unanimously supported the idea that the lot of the working class could be improved only via democratic reform.
  - underestimated the emotional drawing power of nationalism.
  - supported nationalistic movements throughout the continent.
21. \_\_\_\_ In his inaugural address for the organization mentioned in #6, Karl Marx...
- called for a worldwide revolution of the proletariat.
  - supported efforts to reform the condition of labor from within existing political and economic processes.
  - abandoned all of the theories and ideas which he had proposed eighteen years earlier in the *Communist Manifesto*.
  - called for the establishment of an elite party of professional revolutionaries to carry out the revolution.
  - denounced democracy as an instrument of oppression used by the capitalist bourgeoisie
22. \_\_\_\_ The most significant impact of the organization mentioned in #6 was...
- it led to the division of the socialist movement based on national borders.
  - it distanced the socialist movement from all calls for violence or revolution to achieve their ends.
  - it firmly established Marxism as the single most important strand of socialism in Europe.
  - it brought the European socialist movement to the United States.
23. In 1906, The Trades Union Congress in Britain established its own political party, known as the \_\_\_\_\_ Party.
24. Founded in 1884 by Sidney and Beatrice Webb, Britain's most influential socialist group was the \_\_\_\_\_ Society.
25. \_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_ Which of the following best describe the platform of the Society mentioned in #11?
- the industrial condition could only be improved through the implementation of radical legislation.
  - the problems of industry could be resolved gradually, peacefully, and democratically.
  - direct conflict with those who opposed reform was preferable over avoidance.
  - support for collective ownership on the municipal level - the so-called "gas and water" socialism.
26. The \_\_\_\_\_ Act of 1911 allowed the House of Commons to override the legislative veto of the House of Lords - allowing the House of Commons to pass liberal welfare legislation concerning taxes and social programs.
27. The French socialist Jean Jaures supported the idea of cooperation with middle-class ministries in order to ensure the enactment of needed social legislation. Such cabinet participation by socialist was termed \_\_\_\_\_.
28. The French labor movement, with deep roots in anarchism, was uninterested in either politics or socialism, and instead sought to improve the workers' conditions through direct action. They embraced Georges \_\_\_\_\_'s doctrines of \_\_\_\_\_ - which enshrined the general strike as a device for generating worker unity and power.
29. The organizational success of this German political party, more than any other single factor, kept Marxist socialism alive into the early twentieth century: \_\_\_\_\_. Its three letter abbreviation? \_\_\_\_ \_
30. In late 19th century Germany, when simple repression failed to isolate German workers from socialist loyalties, Germany became the first major industrial nation to undertake a program of social welfare legislation - representing a paternalistic, conservative alternative to socialism. Who was most responsible for bringing about this program in Germany? \_\_\_\_\_
31. \_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_ Which of the following best describes the German socialist "Erfurt Program of 1891?"
- the pursuit of Marxist goals through legal political participation.
  - immediate revolutionary activity.
  - the immediate task should be to work for the improvement of workers' lives rather than the inevitable revolution.
  - non-cooperation with the government of the Empire.
32. \_\_\_\_ In his book, *Evolutionary Socialism*, Eduard Bernstein made all of the following points, **EXCEPT?**
- Marx and others had been incorrect in their pessimistic appraisal of capitalism and the necessity of revolution.
  - extension of the franchise to the working class meant parliamentary methods might achieve revolutionary change.
  - the path to a humane socialist society lay not with democratic institutions but with revolution.
  - ownership of capitalist industry was becoming more widespread through stockholding.
  - the middle-class wasn't falling into the ranks of the proletariat and identifying its problems with those of workers.
33. Bernstein's version of socialism came to be known as \_\_\_\_\_.