Chapter 24
Life in the Emerging Urban Society

A. True or False
Where the statement is true, mark T. Where it is false, mark F, and correct it in the space immediately below.

___ 1. The birthrate increased in the last half of the nineteenth century.

___ 2. Electric streetcars first came to the city in about the year 1890 and thus revolutionized urban public transit.


___ 4. Generally speaking, the European aristocracy experienced no change in relative income in the nineteenth century.

___ 5. The status and income of schoolteachers and nurses declined during the nineteenth century.

___ 6. The tavern was a place where the vast body of working people looked to for recreation and entertainment.

___ 7. By 1850, working-class young people tended to marry for economic reasons.

___ 8. Kinship ties tended to grow stronger as a result of urban society.

___ 9. Sex roles for men and women in the nineteenth century tended to become more rigid.

___ 10. Women’s economic opportunities in the nineteenth century increased compared to the eighteenth century.

___ 11. By 1900, western society was urban and industrial.

___ 12. Cities became industrial centers because the steam engine made it possible to construct plants in these population centers.

___ 13. By 1891, the percentage of English people living in cities had reached about 35.

___ 14. The two main reason for terrible living conditions in nineteenth-century cities was the lack of transportation and overcrowding.

___ 15. By 1910, death rates for Europe’s urban population were the same as or less than those of country dwellers.
16. In city apartments, the level of prosperity of the inhabitants could often be inferred by the floor on which they lived.

17. Working-class church attendance in the late nineteenth century increased.

18. By 1900, marriage in urban areas in one third of the cases involved a woman already pregnant.


B. Multiple Choice

Select the best answer and write the proper letter in the space provided.

1. Compared to preindustrial society, the relative distribution of wealth among the three classes in industrial society
   a. probably did not change.   b. shifted in favor of the working class.
   c. shifted significantly in favor of the middle class.   d. shifted toward the aristocracy.

2. Which group was most opposed to drinking?
   a. Aristocracy   b. Middle class   c. Working class   d. Slum dwellers

3. Comte’s “stages of knowledge” theory held that the third and final stage of all intellectual activity was
   a. scientific.   b. theological, or fictitious.   c. metaphysical, or abstract.   d. ideological.

4. The new movement in writing, found in the works of Zola, Flaubert, and Hardy, which pursued the typical and common place and claimed that human action was a result of heredity and environment, was called
   a. romanticism.   b. secularism.   c. realism.   d. the positivist method.

5. Which of the following factors was a reason for the deplorable conditions of English cities up to the 1850s?
   a. People’s acceptance of dirt   b. The presence of too many urban transportation facilities
   c. The abundance of urban land   d. The slow growth of urban population

6. The development of urban society between 1850 and 1900 brought
   a. a decrease in wages.   b. a drop in the average standard of living.
   c. less of a gap between the income of rich and poor.   d. more diversity of occupation in the middle and lower classes.

7. By 1900, people of the working class
   a. were divided into well-defined subclasses.   b. had generally similar lifestyles.
   c. were united against the rich.   d. were largely agricultural workers.
8. One change the nineteenth century brought to women was
   a. less distinction between the duties of husband and wife.
   b. a rise in factory employment after marriage.
   c. more equal employment opportunities.
   d. legal subordination to men.

9. The birthrate declined in the later nineteenth century for all of the following reasons EXCEPT
   the
   a. desire to give more individual care and attention to children.
   b. desire to give more educational opportunities to children.
   c. acceptance of birth-control practices by the Catholic church.
   d. declining value of children as an economic asset.

10. After 1850, ordinary women
    a. were more likely to marry for money.
    b. were more likely to breast-feed their babies.
    c. hardly ever got pregnant before marriage.
    d. generally cut themselves off from parents and relatives after they got married.

11. White-collar workers generally
    a. grew in importance in the nineteenth century.
    b. were uninterested in moving up in society.
    c. kept many servants.
    d. felt a common tie with manual workers.

12. The country in which the problems of urban congestion and deplorable conditions occurred first and most acutely was
    a. France.  b. Germany  c. Great Britain  d. Ireland

13. Freud’s most revolutionary idea was that
    a. unconscious psychological energy was sexual energy.
    b. masturbation was a source of psychological disturbance.
    c. spontaneous affection was damaging.
    d. family life and little to do with mental illness.

14. Comte’s social philosophy of positivism was based on the idea that the laws of human relations were discoverable through
    a. God.  b. political action  c. social science  d. Marxism

15. The realist writers held to which of the following principles in their writing?
    a. The romantic search for the sublime
    b. An emphasis on rural life
    c. A general approval of middle-class values and life
    d. A focus on everyday life, particularly that of the working classes
16. The transformation of Paris in the 1850s encompassed all of the following EXCEPT
   a. new streets and boulevards.
   b. improved sewer and water systems.
   c. a decrease in the number of parks and the amount of open space.
   d. comprehensive urban planning.

17. After the Industrial Revolution, the general standard of living
   a. decreased for everyone except the very rich.
   b. increased for everyone except for the middle class.
   c. stayed about the same for most people.
   d. improved, but did not close the gap between rich and poor.

18. The typical nineteenth-century middle-class social occasion was
   a. a trip to the music hall.
   b. gambling
   c. a dinner party.
   d. a relaxing evening at the local pub.

19. By the late nineteenth century, indulging in heavy drinking and practicing cruel sports like cockfighting
   a. were on the increase because of more leisure time.
   b. were both in decline
   c. fluctuated from year to year.
   d. resulted in the prohibition of such activities.

20. After 1850, the illegitimacy rate in Europe
   a. increased.
   b. decreased.
   c. remained about the same.
   d. fluctuated depending upon economic conditions.

21. During the nineteenth century, the working class viewed which of the following as the most important consideration for marriage?
   a. Mercenary concerns
   b. Pregnancy
   c. Romantic Love
   d. Social improvement

22. It is most likely that kinship ties within the typical nineteenth-century working-class family
   a. hardly existed.
   b. were greater than often believed.
   c. did not exist after marriage.
   d. existed only in crisis situations.

23. The division of labor by sex in the last half of the nineteenth century tended to
   a. increase.
   b. not change from the earlier period.
   c. decrease.
   d. decrease only for middle-class women.

24. Late-nineteenth-century roles of father and mother tended to become
   a. more alike.
   b. more rigid and defined.
   c. more democratic, with the father showing more affections.
   d. more equal as economic power shifted to women.

25. In nineteenth-century Europe, the working classes consisted of about
   a. four out of every five people.
   b. half the population.
   c. one out of every three people.
   d. one-quarter of the population.
C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

1. The English woman who married in the 1860s, had an average of about ______ children; her
daughter marrying in the 1890s had ______ children, and her granddaughter marrying in the
1920s had only ______ children.

2. Term for the highly skilled upper 15 percent of the working class. ______________________

D. Matching People, Places, and Events

Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by
inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

___ 1. Jeremy Bentham
___ 2. Joseph Lister
___ 3. Leo Tolstoy
___ 4. Louis Pasteur
___ 5. Baron Georges Hausmann
___ 6. Charles Darwin
___ 7. Charles Lyell
___ 8. Edwin Chadwick
___ 9. Dmitri Mendeleev
___ 10. Michael Faraday
___ 11. Émile Zola
___ 12. Herbert Spencer

A. City planner who dramatically improved Paris via wider
boulevards, increased parks, and a rebuilt city center.
B. Reformer who developed the philosophy of utilitarianism
that influenced future reformers.
C. Scientist who codified the rules of chemistry in the
periodic law and the periodic table.
D. Scientist who believed that life, and the earth itself had
evolved.
E. Most important French writer of the realist movement
F. Most significant Russian realist author who wrote the
masterpiece *War and Peace*
G. Scientist who believed that infection could be controlled
by the application of the “antiseptic principle.”
H. Scientist whose studies on electromagnetism resulted in the
first generator and opened the way for the application of
electricity in motors, lights and streetcars.
I. Public health reformer whose “sanitary idea” led to a
cleaner urban environment.
J. Scientist whose “germ theory” resulted in the decrease in
the spread of sickness.
K. Scientist who concluded that all life gradually emerged
from common roots as a result of the struggle to survive
K. Social Darwinist who believed that struggles within human
society was determined by “survival of the fittest”