

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.
- ___ 3. Treatment of children and infants deteriorated in the nineteenth century.
- ___ 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.

- ___ 8. One change the nineteenth century brought to women was
- less distinction between the duties of husband and wife.
 - a rise in factory employment after marriage.
 - more equal employment opportunities.
 - legal subordination to men.
- ___ 9. The birthrate declined in the later nineteenth century for all of the following reasons EXCEPT the
- desire to give more individual care and attention to children.
 - desire to give more educational opportunities to children.
 - acceptance of birth-control practices by the Catholic church.
 - declining value of children as an economic asset.
- ___ 10. After 1850, ordinary women
- were more likely to marry for money.
 - were more likely to breast-feed their babies.
 - hardly ever got pregnant before marriage.
 - generally cut themselves off from parents and relatives after they got married.
- ___ 11. White-collar workers generally
- grew in importance in the nineteenth century.
 - were uninterested in moving up in society.
 - kept many servants.
 - 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
- France.
 - Germany
 - Great Britain
 - Ireland
- ___ 13. Freud's most revolutionary idea was that
- unconscious psychological energy was sexual energy.
 - masturbation was a source of psychological disturbance.
 - spontaneous affection was damaging.
 - 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
- God.
 - political action
 - social science
 - Marxism
- ___ 15. The realist writers held to which of the following principles in their writing?
- The romantic search for the sublime
 - An emphasis on rural life
 - A general approval of middle-class values and life
 - 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
- new streets and boulevards.
 - improved sewer and water systems.
 - a decrease in the number of parks and the amount of open space.
 - comprehensive urban planning.
- ___ 17. After the Industrial Revolution, the general standard of living
- decreased for everyone except the very rich.
 - increased for everyone except for the middle class.
 - stayed about the same for most people.
 - improved, but did not close the gap between rich and poor.
- ___ 18. The typical nineteenth-century middle-class social occasion was
- a trip to the music hall.
 - gambling
 - a dinner party.
 - a relaxing evening at the local pub.
- ___ 19. By the late nineteenth century, indulging in heavy drinking and practicing cruel sports like cockfighting
- were on the increase because of more leisure time.
 - were both in decline
 - fluctuated from year to year.
 - resulted in the prohibition of such activities.
- ___ 20. After 1850, the illegitimacy rate in Europe
- increased.
 - decreased.
 - remained about the same.
 - 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?
- Mercenary concerns
 - Pregnancy
 - Romantic Love
 - Social improvement
- ___ 22. It is most likely that kinship ties within the typical nineteenth-century working-class family
- hardly existed.
 - were greater than often believed.
 - did not exist after marriage.
 - existed only in crisis situations.
- ___ 23. The division of labor by sex in the last half of the nineteenth century tended to
- increase.
 - not change from the earlier period.
 - decrease.
 - decrease only for middle-class women.
- ___ 24. Late-nineteenth-century roles of father and mother tended to become
- more alike.
 - more rigid and defined.
 - more democratic, with the father showing more affections.
 - more equal as economic power shifted to women.
- ___ 25. In nineteenth-century Europe, the working classes consisted of about
- four out of every five people.
 - half the population.
 - one out of every three people.
 - one-quarter of the population.

C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

- 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.
- 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.

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| ___ 1. Jeremy Bentham | A. City planner who dramatically improved Paris via wider boulevards, increased parks, and a rebuilt city center. |
| ___ 2. Joseph Lister | B. Reformer who developed the philosophy of utilitarianism that influenced future reformers. |
| ___ 3. Leo Tolstoy | C. Scientist who codified the rules of chemistry in the periodic law and the periodic table. |
| ___ 4. Louis Pasteur | D. Scientist who believed that life, and the earth itself had evolved. |
| ___ 5. Baron Georges Hausmann | E. Most important French writer of the realist movement |
| ___ 6. Charles Darwin | F. Most significant Russian realist author who wrote the masterpiece <i>War and Peace</i> |
| ___ 7. Charles Lyell | G. Scientist who believed that infection could be controlled by the application of the “antiseptic principle.” |
| ___ 8. Edwin Chadwick | 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. |
| ___ 9. Dmitri Mendeleev | I. Public health reformer whose “sanitary idea” led to a cleaner urban environment. |
| ___ 10. Michael Faraday | J. Scientist whose “germ theory” resulted in the decrease in the spread of sickness. |
| ___ 11. Émile Zola | K. Scientist who concluded that all life gradually emerged from common roots as a result of the struggle to survive |
| ___ 12. Herbert Spencer | K. Social Darwinist who believed that struggles within human society was determined by “survival of the fittest” |