AP Euro Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Period \_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Chapter 23 Reading Guide Part II**

**Mass Society in an “Age of Progress” 1871-1894**

**II. The Emergence of a Mass Society**

What is a mass society, and what are its characteristics? What was the expected role of

women in the family and in society? How close was the reality of family life to the

reality of family life in the late 19th century?

1. Define **mass society**:
2. Population Growth:
3. What factors led to the massive population growth in the late 19th century?
4. Emigration:
5. Of the 60 million Europeans that left Europe between 1846-1932, how many ended up in the United States?
6. Of all Russian immigrants to the United States, how many were Jews?
7. Transformation of the Urban Environment:
8. What factors led to the improved living conditions in urban cities?
9. Why did middle class reformers want improved housing conditions for the poor?
10. How did the liberal idea of “small government” prove to be untrue in dealing with the poor housing issue?
11. What happened to spaces in cities previously designated for old city walls?
12. Social Structure of Mass Society:
13. Who were the **plutocrats**?
14. How did plutocrats and aristocrats mix in the upper classes? How did marriage encourage the mixing of plutocrats and aristocrats?
15. Who made up the middle class?
16. Why were “white collar workers” considered middle class even though they earned lower wages?
17. Why was Victorian Britain considered the “model of a middle class society”?
18. How did the lower classes and agricultural populations differ between Eastern and Western Europe?
19. In Western Europe, why did many peasants share the values of the middle class?
20. What percentage of urban workers in Britain worked in domestic service?
21. “The Woman Question:” The Role of Women:
22. How did the Industrial Revolution “elevate the status” of gender roles to “universal male and female attributes”?
23. While the “ideal” was for women to stay home while men worked, why was that not a reality for many lower class families?
24. Why did marriage rates increase in the late 19th century?
25. Why did birth rates drop? What was the “changing attitude” about children, both socially and economically?
26. What was the general attitude towards birth control?
27. What was the “cult of domesticity” among the middle class families?
28. What was the impact on child-rearing?
29. How did education and other institutions address changes in child-rearing?
30. Why were middle class women in a “no-win” situation when it came to their domestic duties?
31. Why did the size of working-class families decrease?
32. How did parenting change in the lower-class families? How did changes in labor laws contribute to this?
33. Education in Mass Society:
34. Why were more middle class people attending secondary education (high school)?
35. Who/what was responsible for running the new “universal elementary” schools? How is this a departure from the education system of old Europe?
36. What were the *political* and *economic* reasons for the need for universal elementary education?
37. Why were most teachers female? *What did that mean for the expected salary of teachers?*
38. What were the differences in adult literacy rates between eastern and western Europe?
39. How did newspapers change as a result of mass literacy?
40. **Mass Leisure and Mass Consumption**:
41. What were the new forms of mass leisure created by new life patterns in the industrial age?
42. What led to the development of mass tourism and vacation time?
43. How did sports change in the late 19th century?
44. What was the economic impact of mass leisure activities (such as sports)?