

Oum El Bouaghi University

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Department of English

Name:

Module: Civilization

Group:

Level: Second Year Students, all groups

Mark:

First Semester Exam Answers, January 2025

Exercise One: Are the following statements true or false. Correct the false ones. 6 pts.

1. Women gained the right to vote in national elections during the Victorian era. **False**
Early 20th century
2. The Tories were considered as the party of the Hanoverian succession. **False. Whigs**
3. Thomas Paine combined radical and conservative ideas, criticizing the excessive power of the king and his advisers while advocating for Parliament to reclaim control over policy. **False. Edmund Burke**
4. The Victorian era marked a significant shift from the use of commodity money to a more advanced banking framework. **False. Georgian period**
5. Mercantilism promoted free trade and minimal government intervention in economic affairs **True**
6. The Georgian period saw a broader evangelical revival that aimed at returning to simpler forms of faith based on the Bible. **True**
7. The white colonies enjoyed self-government and accepted the British Monarch as head of state. **True.**
8. The trade unions' mixture of worker struggle and desire to work democratically within Parliament led eventually to the foundation of the liberal party. **False. Labor party**

Exercise Two: Fill in the blanks with what is appropriate. 9 pts.

1. **John Wilkinson**built the largest ironworks in Britain. He built the world's first iron bridge, and was himself buried in an iron coffin.
2. **James Watt** made a greatly improved steam engine.
3. The rise of the middle class in the 18th C. led to the rise of a **Consumer Culture** and Social Mobility.
4. **Jingoism** British belief in their right to an empire and their stand to defend it against any threats.
5. **Enlightenment**, a philosophical movement that championed reason, scientific inquiry, and intellectual advancement.
6. **John Locke** introduced innovative concepts regarding governance, human rights, and societal structures.
7. **John Wesley**, an Anglican priest, became a key figure in this movement after experiencing a profound spiritual awakening in 1738.
8. **The Scramble to Africa** reflects the rush for land by European countries who argued by treaty in 1890 to divide that land into "areas of interest".
9. **George II** the last British monarch to lead his army into battle.
10. Britain enjoyed a strong place in European councils after the defeat of Napoleon due to its **industry, trade and the navy**, which protected this trade.

11. Britain's policy towards Europe aimed to secure **balance of power**, which would prevent any single nation from becoming too strong, and a **free market** in which its own industrial and trade superiority would give Britain a clear advantage.
12. **Opium wars** one of the more shameful events in British colonial history.
13. **The Crimean war** was fought between Russia and Britain in order to stop Russian expansion into Asiatic Turkey in the Black Sea area.
14. **David Livingstone** a Scottish Doctor, Christian missionary and explorer
15. **The Boer war** was fought in South Africa between the Boers-Dutch settlers and the British

Exercise 3: relate each event with the appropriate date. 2.5 pts.

1. **1832**...The Greatest Reform Act
2. **1848**...The Greatest Chartist Meeting
3. **1805**...The Battle of Trafalgar
4. **1701**...The Act of Settlement
5. **1714**...The beginning of the Hanoverian dynasty
6. **1807**...Abolition of the Slave Trade Act
7. **1715**...First Jacobite Rising
8. **1834**...Tolpuddle Martyrs
9. **1815**...The Battle of Waterloo
10. **1851**...The Great Exhibition

Exercise 4: Answer briefly one of the following questions. 2.5 pts.

1. The Georgian period was pivotal in establishing parliamentary supremacy in Britain. Discuss

The transition to a limited monarchy, the rise of the Prime Minister, and the assertion of parliamentary sovereignty contributed to a political environment where Parliament became the central authority in governance.

The consolidation of party power during this period marked a significant shift from a system dominated by individual aristocratic influence to one characterized by organized political factions, which competed for public support and parliamentary control.

This evolution laid the groundwork for the modern British political system, where the monarchy's role became largely ceremonial, and parliamentary democracy flourished.