Appendix 2-S

Study Guide: The Victorian Period

1. The reign of Queen Victoria from 1837 to ____________, the
   ________________ in British history, brought political and ________________
   success, ________________ expansion, and cultural advancement.
2. With new ________________ and increased ________________ materials, England
   continued to progress economically. By the end of the nineteenth century, monetarily England was known
   as the world’s ________________.
3. Until the end of the age England maintained its high ideal of ________________ in its dealings
   and ________________ with its obtained territories.
4. The ________________ and ________________ had been the spark that ignited this
   generosity.
5. Because of the Wesleyan influence, missionaries left England to ________________ and to
   ________________ people all around the world.
6. By the close of the century, many children of evangelical families had turned to false
   ________________ such as transcendentalism or ________________ (the worship
   of beauty).
7. Victoria and her husband, ________________, ruled successfully with a monarchy even though
   the nation was changing from an aristocratic to a ________________ rule.
8. England changed from an agricultural society to an ________________ society.
9. The ________________ of modern day began during the Victorian Period.

Political Events
(pp. 597-98)

1. England expanded her ________________ through wars.
2. England had claimed about ________________ of the world’s land area as hers, but she
   found it difficult to ________________ all her widespread territorial gains.
3. During the age great political change occurred. Both the ________________ and
   Conservative parties tried to give the common man more of a ________________ voice. The
   Second and ________________ Reform Bills gave more people the right to
   ________________. The Conservative ________________ and the Liberal
   ________________ both tried to influence the country in their own way. Through the efforts
   of the Labor party, England became a socialistic ________________ state with
   ________________ ownership of industry.
4. The Parliament Act of 1911 gave the ________________ only advisory power. The head of
   the majority party, the ________________, held the power for governmental appointments.
Social and Economic Conditions
(pp. 598-99)

1. During ___________________ reign, England was the largest producer of goods in the ___________________.

2. With the fast growing ___________________, England also had steady emigration to other countries.

3. Parliament passed laws which changed conditions in factories, ___________________, businesses, ___________________, and asylums.

Religion
(pp. 599-600)

1. Evangelical Christians showed their concern for others by being instrumental in the ___________________ of slave trade, the ___________________ of all slaves, and the reform of conditions for working children.

2. The ___________________ gospel of the Anglicans and liberals stressed that the love of ___________________ was before the love of God.

3. While men such as Dwight L. Moody, ___________________, and ___________________, founder of the Salvation Army, ministered to the lost in England, William Carey carried the gospel to India, ___________________ to China, and David Livingstone to ___________________.

4. Many quality Christian ___________________ were written during this time. For example, Samuel Stone wrote ___________________ and Frances Havergal and Charlotte Elliot wrote ___________________ hymns.

Culture
(pp. 600-604)

1. ___________________, with its immense commercial, social, and intellectual activity, became the center of Europe.

2. The Victorian Age was a time of ___________________, sometimes practical and other times impractical.

3. Victorian linguists concerned themselves greatly about the ___________________ of the grammar being used.

4. As ___________________ speech prevailed, other dialects diminished.

5. The vocabulary almost ___________________ during this time with the major innovator being ___________________. These new words, plus many other words, were included in the famous ___________________.

6. The first part of the Victorian Age was a time of ___________________. The ___________________ engine replaced the buggy, and ___________________ lights replaced oil lamps.

7. Charles Darwin’s evolutionary book ___________________ reinforced the secular reform program of ___________________.
8. Certain "advanced" thinkers of utilitarianism believed that Darwin’s theory of survival of the _______________ proved the perfectibility of man.

9. Darwin’s theory set the stage for Karl Marx and Frederick Engels’s work _______________, which encouraged a revolution of the working class against the middle class.

10. _______________ and other socialists in England wanted to persuade the people that a _______________ society with the _______________ owning and directing the production of goods was best.

11. _______________ Biblical scholars posed questions as to the authorship and _______________ of the Bible.

12. Other educated scientists such as Michael Faraday and _______________ and _______________ scholars such as Henry Alford and J. B. Lightfoot remained true to God’s Word.

13. Victorian literature usually addressed one of two issues: the _______________ of society or the _______________ faith.

14. Three _______________ writers had three different views about the progress in England. _______________ was pleased with the material progress England had made. Thomas Carlyle believed England should be concerned with progress in the _______________ realm of transcendentalism, not the materialistic. _______________ wanted to see an increased faith in the church.

15. For Matthew Arnold with his philosophy of secular _______________, the prosperity of a society was defined by its past great _______________.

16. Writers addressed this issue of progress in society through _______________ essays.

17. The popular essayist, _______________, influenced such writers as the poet Alfred Tennyson and the novelist _______________. Tennyson thought he could encourage religious faith by having a blend of Christianity and _______________. Dickens thought he could rescue society by encouraging man’s moral and _______________ nature.

18. With essayists being unable to resolve society’s problems, some turned to the belief in the impossibility of knowing God or _______________ and some to the worship of beauty or _______________.

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Answer Key: The Victorian Period

Social and Economic Conditions
1. empire
2. one tenth / administrate
3. Liberal / political / Third / vote / Benjamin Disraeli / William Gladstone / welfare / government
4. House of Lords / prime minister

Political Events
1. Victoria’s / world
2. population
3. mines / prisons

Religion
1. abolition / emancipation
2. social / neighbor
3. Charles H. Spurgeon / William Booth / Hudson Taylor / Africa
4. hymns / “The Church’s One Foundation” / devotional

Culture
1. London
2. contradictions
3. correctness
4. London
5. doubled / scientists / Oxford English Dictionary
6. progress / steam / electric
7. On the Origin of Species by the Means of Natural Selection / utilitarianism
8. fittest
9. The Communist Manifesto
10. Thomas Carlyle / classless / workers
11. German / accuracy
12. James Clerk-Maxwell / Bible
13. progress / Christian
15. traditionalism / literature
16. formal
17. Carlyle / Charles Dickens / transcendentalism / emotional
18. agnosticism / aestheticism