1. Unit 5: THE AGE OF MASS POLITICS: 1871-1914, THE “AGE OF ANXIETY”: 1914-1950, DEMOCRACIES IN THE 1920, THE GREAT WAR: WWI, THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION,

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| “Where liberal parties, now liberal only in name, remained in power, they embraced protectionism and imperialism, undertook social regulation, and retained from the old liberal creed only opposition to the extension of the franchise and to the church."1. In what era did the developments described in the passage most probably take place?a. 1715-1788b. 1789-1800c. 1815-1830d. 1850-1871e. 1880-19052. Which of the following factors best explains the transformation and decline of liberalism described in the above passage?a. The continued deference of peasants to aristocratic influenceb. The rise of industrial society and of mass political movementsc. The general decline in literacy ratesd. The inability of laissez-faire economics to uproot traditional communal agriculture and guildse. A strong popular reaction against liberal anti-clericalism3. Which of the following ideas did Darwin draw on in developing his theories of evolution?a. The Romantics' ideas about the importance of heroic individualsb. The scientific view that species are eternal and unchangingc. The Biblical account of creation in Genesisd. Nineteenth-century theories of racial superioritye. The population theories of Thomas Malthus4. The immediate cause of the 1905 Russian Revolution was social strain resulting from:a. the agitation of the Russian Social Democratic partyb. the mass emigration of skilled workers to the New Worldc. attempts by the government to reform the Russian Orthodox Churchd. the demands of ethnic groups for political autonomye. Russian losses in the Russo-Japanese War5. When Sigmund Freud remarked that "in mental life nothing which has once been formed can perish," he meant that:a. human beings are rational creaturesb. human beings can remember and recall all experiences at willc. all mental acts are conscious mental actsd. the unconscious preserves unpleasant as well as pleasant thoughtse. the unconscious obliterates excess thoughts | 6. In late nineteenth-century Great Britain, women were in the majority in which of the following categories of employment?a. transportationb. miningc. factory workd. domestic servicee. construction work7. Which of the following scientific theories of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries was used to support notions of racial superiority?a. Nietzsche's theory of "will to power"b. Freud's psychoanalytic theoryc. Darwin's theory of natural selectiond. Planck's quantum theory e. Pavlov's theory of conditioned response8. Which is most closely associated with revisionist socialism?a. First International (1864)b. Mikhail Bakuninc. German Social Democratic Partyd. National Federated Trade Unione. Frederick Engels9. Which of the following was a major demographic change in Western Europe between 1850 and 1914? a. A dramatic shift of population to urban areas b. A rapidly increasing birth rate c. A rapidly decreasing death rate d. A pronounced trend toward larger families e. A marked decline in emigration 10. Which of the following is one of Sigmund Freud’s most significant contributions to twentieth-century thought? a. Spontaneous affection is harmful. b. Unconscious psychological energy is sexual energy. c. Dreams are unrelated to waking thought. d. Family life has little to do with mental illness. e. Each individual’s personality is predetermined by genetics.12. Claude Monet is associated with the beginnings of the artistic movement known as: a. Romanticism b. Impressionism c. Realism d. Dadaism e. Cubism |

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| 13. Which of the following was a result of Einstein’s publication of the special theory of relativity in 1905? a. The quantum theory of Max Planck was disproved. b. The accomplishments of Pierre and Marie Curie were rendered obsolete. c. Basic assumptions of classical physics about space and time had to be revised. d. Nations of the world immediately began an intensive research effort to create an atomic bomb. e. Physicists concentrated on developing a method of traveling faster then the speed of light.14. The revolution in understanding the nature, treatment, and prevention of infectious diseases was largely due to the discoveries of: a. Darwin, Huxley, and Wallace b. Herder, Chateaubriand, and de Stael c. Weber, Lombroso, and Nietzsche d. Durkheim, Pavlov, and Mendel e. Jenner, Lister, and Pasteur15. “I accuse the war office of having led a vile campaign in the press in order to misdirect public opinion and over up its sins. I accuse the first court-martial of having violated all human rights in condemning a prisoner on testimony kept secret from him.” This quotation above by Emile Zola was written to: a. protest against the trials of the Jacobin government during the Reign of Terror b. defend Napoleon III after defeat in the Franco-Prussian War c. protect the reputation of General Boulanger  d. challenge the tactics of the French army in colonial campaigns e. attack the actions of the French military during the Dreyfus Affair16. In the period between 1871 and 1914, European governments regarded public education for the masses as important primarily because it would:a. discourage emigration to the New World b. ensure that children received comprehensive religious instruction c. ensure that laborers were informed participants in the union movement d. provide society with well-informed and responsible citizens e. lead to female suffrage 17. The first European country to develop a state social welfare system was: a. Great Britain b. Sweden c. France d. Belgium e. Germany | 18. All of the following concepts are associated with Sigmund Freud’s theories of psychoanalysis EXCEPT: a. superego b. early sexuality c. collective unconscious d. Oedipus complexe. repression19. Which of the following is most closely associated with Friedrich Nietzsche? a. Creation of Israel as a religious state b. Protective legislation concerning child labor c. The elimination of all trade barriers and tariffs d. The right of women to own property e. The rejection of bourgeois morality20. Which of the following is an accurate description of the outcome of the Paris Commune? a. The Commune overthrew Napoleon III. b. The Commune successfully defended Paris against the Prussian army. c. The Commune successfully established a liberal democratic government in France. d. The Commune was crushed by the French army. e. The Commune promoted a reconciliation between French Catholics and socialists.21. Before the First World War, European feminists such as the Pankhurst’s had all of the following goals EXCEPTa. eliminating poll taxesb. opening up more professions to womenc. liberalizing marriage and divorce lawsd. broadening the franchise to include women e. establishing colleges for women22. Which of the following best explains the motivation of the Bolshevik government in signing the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk with Germany in March 1918?a. The Bolshevik government made no claim to authority in non-Russian-speaking territories.b. Lenin was sympathetic to the German cause and felt that the treaty would aid the German war effort on the western front.c. Lenin was attracted by German promises to aid Russia industrial development.d. Lenin was not willing to risk his limited power base through further struggle against a foreign enemy.e. The Bolsheviks thought the Allies were on the verge of victory against Germany.23. Most historians would agree with which of the following descriptions of the Treaty of Versailles of 1919?a. A treaty that spelled out the Soviet Union's reparation obligationsb. A triumph of farsighted political and economic planningc. A treaty that dismantled the British Empired. A destructive peace dictated by the United Statese. A treaty that the defeated thought too harsh and the victors thought too lenient |
| 24. Which of the following provisions affecting Germany in the Versailles Treaty was LEAST important in fostering antagonisms that led to the Second World War?a. The loss of Germany's Pacific island possessionsb. The creation of the Polish Corridor and the establishment of Danzig as a self-governing city within the Polish tariff area.c. The payment by Germany of reparations for war damages.d. The limitation of the Germany army to 100,000 soldierse. The assignment of sole responsibility for planning and instigating the war to Germany.25. All of the following were among President Wilson’s Fourteen Points EXCEPT:a. an independent Polandb. absolute freedom of navigationc. the limitation of armamentsd. the autonomous development of the peoples of Austria-Hungarye. the autonomous development of the peoples of the Russian Empire 26. Unlike Marx, Lenin emphasized that:a. revolution is not necessary for the triumph of communismb. the peasantry rather than the proletariat would lead the communist revolutionc. the elimination of private control of the means of production is necessary to bring about a socialist societyd. the working class, on its own, would not develop revolutionary consciousnesse. communist cooperation with liberal political parties is necessary to bring about socialism27. All of the following resulted from the First World War (1914-1918) EXCEPT:a. increased government regulation of the economyb. the entrance of large numbers of women into the work forcec. a decline in the use of mass political propagandad. the democratization of society through shared sufferinge. an increase in the power and prestige of labor unions28. A major goal of Chancellor Otto von Bismarck's foreign policy after the unification of Germany in 1871 was to:a. provide for the encirclement of Russia, Germany's major enemy in the eastb. project German power into the Balkan peninsulac. isolate a French nation bent on vengeance after the Franco-Prussian Ward. compete with Great Britain in the construction of large battleshipse. gain colonies in Africa and Asia | 29. The diplomacy of German Chancellor Otto von Bismarck (1862-90) was designed to prevent an alliance forming between which two nations?a. Austria-Hungary and Russiab. Great Britain and Francec. Italy and Austria-Hungaryd. France and Russiae. Great Britain and Italy30. Of the following, which contributed most to Germany’s defeat in the First World War? a. The spread of influenza among the German army and civilian population b. The effects of the Allied naval blockade c. The Allied use of submarine warfare d. The collapse of the Russian army in 1917 e. The Allied threat to use poison gas |