

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,

"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. 1715-1788
- b. 1789-1800
- c. 1815-1830
- d. 1850-1871
- e. 1880-1905**

2. 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 influence
- b. The rise of industrial society and of mass political movements**
- c. The general decline in literacy rates
- d. The inability of laissez-faire economics to uproot traditional communal agriculture and guilds
- e. A strong popular reaction against liberal anti-clericalism

3. Which of the following ideas did Darwin draw on in developing his theories of evolution?

- a. The Romantics' ideas about the importance of heroic individuals
- b. The scientific view that species are eternal and unchanging
- c. The Biblical account of creation in Genesis
- d. Nineteenth-century theories of racial superiority
- e. The population theories of Thomas Malthus**

4. The immediate cause of the 1905 Russian Revolution was social strain resulting from:

- a. the agitation of the Russian Social Democratic party
- b. the mass emigration of skilled workers to the New World
- c. attempts by the government to reform the Russian Orthodox Church
- d. the demands of ethnic groups for political autonomy
- e. Russian losses in the Russo-Japanese War**

5. When Sigmund Freud remarked that "in mental life nothing which has once been formed can perish," he meant that:

- a. human beings are rational creatures
- b. human beings can remember and recall all experiences at will
- c. all mental acts are conscious mental acts
- d. the unconscious preserves unpleasant as well as pleasant thoughts**
- e. 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. transportation
- b. mining
- c. factory work
- d. domestic service**
- e. construction work

7. 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 theory
- c. Darwin's theory of natural selection**
- d. Planck's quantum theory
- e. Pavlov's theory of conditioned response

8. Which is most closely associated with revisionist socialism?

- a. First International (1864)
- b. Mikhail Bakunin
- c. German Social Democratic Party**
- d. National Federated Trade Union
- e. Frederick Engels

9. 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

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 than 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 Pasteur

15. "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 Affair**

16. 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 complex
- e. repression

19. 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 morality**

20. 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 EXCEPT

- a. eliminating poll taxes**
- b. opening up more professions to women
- c. liberalizing marriage and divorce laws
- d. broadening the franchise to include women
- e. establishing colleges for women

22. 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 obligations
 - b. A triumph of farsighted political and economic planning
 - c. A treaty that dismantled the British Empire
 - d. A destructive peace dictated by the United States
- e. 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 possessions**
- b. 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 soldiers
- e. 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 Poland
- b. absolute freedom of navigation
- c. the limitation of armaments
- d. the autonomous development of the peoples of Austria-Hungary
- e. **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 communism
- b. the peasantry rather than the proletariat would lead the communist revolution
- c. the elimination of private control of the means of production is necessary to bring about a socialist society
- d. **the working class, on its own, would not develop revolutionary consciousness**
- e. communist cooperation with liberal political parties is necessary to bring about socialism

27. All of the following resulted from the First World War (1914-1918) EXCEPT:

- a. increased government regulation of the economy
- b. the entrance of large numbers of women into the work force
- c. **a decline in the use of mass political propaganda**
- d. the democratization of society through shared suffering
- e. an increase in the power and prestige of labor unions

28. 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 east
- b. project German power into the Balkan peninsula
- c. **isolate a French nation bent on vengeance after the Franco-Prussian War**
- d. compete with Great Britain in the construction of large battleships
- e. 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 Russia
- b. Great Britain and France
- c. Italy and Austria-Hungary
- d. **France and Russia**
- e. Great Britain and Italy

30. 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

