

# Test on Chapter 24 – Answers

1. (E) an increase in hostility to Europeans
2. (B) Europe and North America
3. (D) Impressionist
4. (D) 1880-1905
5. (B) The rise of industrial society and of mass political movements
6. (E) Russian losses in the Russo-Japanese War
7. (D) the unconscious preserves unpleasant as well as pleasant thoughts
8. (B) The power of European technology provided the mechanism that made imperialism cheap and easy.
9. (C) Darwin's theory of natural selection
10. (E) Russia
11. (A) A dramatic shift of population to urban areas
12. (B) Unconscious psychological energy is sexual energy.
13. (B) Impressionism
14. (B) free trade in early nineteenth-century Great Britain
15. (A) France
16. (C) dividing farmland equally among peasants
17. (E) The creation of the Duma
18. (E) attack the actions of the French military during the Dreyfus Affair
19. (B) Germany
20. (E) Germany
21. (D) challenged traditional notions of causality, time, and space
22. (C) collective unconscious
23. (B) The deepening of political divisions
24. (D) create a national legislative assembly
25. (B) Liberia and Abyssinia (Ethiopia)
26. (E) The rejection of bourgeois morality
27. (A) An increased emphasis on personal expression
28. (C) overproduction of manufactured goods
29. (D) Boundaries and spheres of influence in the Balkans
30. (B) Africa and East Asia
31. (E) Austria
32. (D) the desire to absorb the culture of non-Europeans
33. (D) Indians were encouraged to serve in the colonial government
34. (B) Japan
35. (B) renewed outbreaks of plague.
36. (B) Britain
37. (D) the imposition by Europeans of their social, economic, and political systems upon non-Europeans
38. (D) the Pan-Slavic movement
39. (D) conditioned responses.
40. (A) Egypt