

# Test on Chapter 24 – Questions

- For China, a major consequence of the Opium War (1841) was
  - a unification of its territories
  - a rapid increase in industrialization
  - a decline in nationalist sentiment
  - the Westernization of government policies
  - an increase in hostility to Europeans

SOURCES OF BRITISH GRAIN IMPORTS		
Year	Area I	Area II
1850	90%	3%
1875	36%	52%

- Areas I and II in the table above refer, respectively, to
  - North America and Australia
  - Europe and North America
  - France and Prussia
  - Australia and France
  - Europe and Asia



- The painting above, the Gare Saint-Lazare (1877) by Claude Monet, is an example of which of the following schools of painting?
  - Abstract
  - Surrealism
  - Cubist
  - Impressionist
  - Baroque

- When 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.

In what era did the developments described in the passage most probably take place?

- 1715-1788
  - 1789-1800
  - 1815-1830
  - 1880-1905
  - 1945-1970
- Which of the following factors best explains the transformation and decline of liberalism described in the passage?
    - The continued deference of peasants to aristocratic influence
    - The rise of industrial society and of mass political movements
    - The general decline in literacy rates
    - The inability of laissez-faire economics to uproot traditional communal agriculture and guilds
    - A strong popular reaction against liberal anti-clericalism
  - The immediate cause of the 1905 Russian Revolution was social strain resulting from
    - the agitation of the Russian Social Democratic party
    - the mass emigration of skilled workers to the New World
    - attempts by the government to reform the Russian Orthodox church
    - the demands of ethnic groups for political autonomy
    - Russian losses in the Russo-Japanese War
  - When Sigmund Freud remarked that “in mental life nothing which has once been formed can perish,” he meant that
    - human beings are rational creatures
    - human beings can remember and recall all experiences at will
    - all mental acts are conscious mental acts
    - the unconscious preserves unpleasant as well as pleasant thoughts
    - the unconscious obliterates excess thoughts

8. "What the breechloader, the machine gun, the steamboat, the steamship, quinine, and other innovations did was to lower the cost in both financial and human terms of penetrating, conquering, and exploiting new territories. So cost-effective did they make imperialism that not only national governments but even individuals like Henry Stanley and Cecil Rhodes could precipitate events and stake out claims to vast territories which later became parts of empires."

The historian quoted above would most likely use which of the following statements to explain imperialism in Africa after 1870?

- (A) Europe's major corporations used ruthless force in their search for overseas trade and profits.
  - (B) The power of European technology provided the mechanism that made imperialism cheap and easy.
  - (C) European politicians were willing and eager to risk war for the sake of national prestige.
  - (D) Individuals like Stanley and Rhodes were more important than economic forces in the conquest of Africa by Europeans.
  - (E) The European officer class was eager to use Africa as a testing ground for new weapons.
9. Which of the following scientific theories of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries was used to support notions of racial superiority?
- (A) James's theory of pragmatism
  - (B) Freud's psychoanalytic theory
  - (C) Darwin's theory of natural selection
  - (D) Planck's quantum theory
  - (E) Pavlov's theory of conditioned response
10. Which of the following European states was the last to eliminate legal discrimination against Jews?
- (A) Austria-Hungary
  - (B) France
  - (C) Great Britain
  - (D) Italy
  - (E) Russia
11. 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 increasing death rate
  - (D) A pronounced trend toward larger families
  - (E) A marked decline in emigration

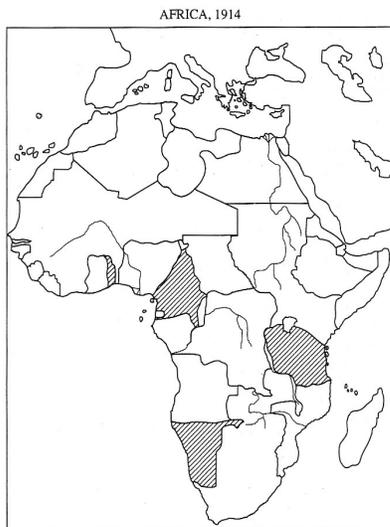
12. Which of the following is one of Sigmund Freud's most significant contributions to twentieth-century thought?
- (A) Spontaneous affection is harmful.
  - (B) Unconscious psychological energy is sexual energy.
  - (C) Dreams are unrelated to waking thought
  - (D) Family life has little to do with mental illness
  - (E) Each individual's personality is predetermined by genetic characteristics.

13. Claude Monet is associated with the beginnings of the artistic movement known as
- (A) Romanticism
  - (B) Impressionism
  - (C) Realism
  - (D) Dadaism
  - (E) Cubism
14. "No prudent master of a family ever attempts to make at home what it will cost him more to make than to buy. If a foreign county can supply us with a commodity cheaper than we ourselves can make it, better buy it from them with some part of the produce of our own industry."

The quotation above was used to justify

- (A) the establishment of Utopian socialist communities in early nineteenth-century Great Britain
  - (B) free trade in early nineteenth-century Great Britain
  - (C) the social legislation proposed by Bismarck in late nineteenth-century Germany
  - (D) European imperialism in Africa in the late nineteenth century
  - (E) economic integration of Central and Eastern Europe in the early twentieth century
15. During the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the first European country to experience a dramatic decrease in its birth rate was
- (A) France
  - (B) Italy
  - (C) Russia
  - (D) Spain
  - (E) Germany

16. Between 1870 and 1914, the heavily industrialized nations of Western Europe earned the loyalty of their citizens by all of the following EXCEPT
- extending the right to vote to almost all adult males
  - acquiring colonies to promote economic expansion and national pride
  - dividing farmland equally among peasants
  - increasing the availability of public education
  - legalizing trade unions
17. Which of the following resulted from the Russian Revolution of 1905?
- Emancipation of the serfs
  - Legalization of the Bolshevik party
  - Universal suffrage
  - A free press
  - The creation of the Duma
18. "I accuse the war office of having led a vile campaign in the press in order to misdirect public opinion and cover 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."
- The quotation above by Emile Zola was written to
- protest against the trials of the Jacobin government during the Reign of Terror
  - defend Napoleon after his defeat at the Battle of Waterloo
  - protect the reputation of General de Gaulle during the Second World War
  - challenge the behavior of the French army during the Vichy regime in the Second World War
  - attack the actions of the French military during the Dreyfus Affair



19. The shaded areas on the map shown ABOVE formed part of the colonial empire of
- France
  - Germany
  - Great Britain
  - Belgium
  - Portugal
20. The first European country to develop a state social welfare system was
- Great Britain
  - Sweden
  - France
  - Belgium
  - Germany
21. The new physics caused much scientific controversy in the early twentieth century primarily because it
- led to the use of x-rays for medical diagnosis
  - inspired the first attempts to build an atomic bomb
  - placed Germany at the forefront of fundamental scientific research
  - challenged traditional notions of causality, time, and space
  - showed that God could not intervene in the universe except spiritually
22. All of the following concepts are associated with Sigmund Freud's theories of psychoanalysis EXCEPT
- superego
  - sublimation
  - collective unconscious
  - Oedipus complex
  - repression
23. The Dreyfus Affair in late nineteenth-century France resulted in which of the following?
- The fall of the Third Republic
  - The deepening of political divisions
  - The establishment of universal suffrage
  - War with Germany
  - Reform of the monetary system
24. As a result of the 1905 Revolution, Tsar Nicholas II of Russia agreed to
- withdraw from the Russo-Japanese War
  - break up the system of communal landholding and farming
  - abdicate in favor of his son
  - create a national legislative assembly
  - assist the Pan-Slavic movement in the Balkans

25. The only African countries to remain politically independent following the “scramble for Africa” by European countries in the late nineteenth century were
- (A) Nigeria and the Congo
  - (B) Liberia and Abyssinia (Ethiopia)
  - (C) South Africa and Rhodesia
  - (D) Egypt and Libya
  - (E) Morocco and Algeria
26. 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
27. Which of the following best characterizes artistic movements in late-nineteenth-century Europe?
- (A) An increased emphasis on personal expression
  - (B) A return to the restraint and symmetry of classical forms
  - (C) A rejection of nature as a subject
  - (D) Renewed dependence on royal and aristocratic patrons
  - (E) Concentration on religious themes
28. A major economic problem in late-nineteenth-century Europe that contributed to European imperialist expansion was
- (A) high wages that eroded companies’ profits
  - (B) increased transportation costs
  - (C) overproduction of manufactured goods
  - (D) lack of an educated workforce
  - (E) the need to alleviate labor shortages
29. The Treaty of Berlin in 1878 reflected general European agreement on which of the following?
- (A) Reduction of tariffs and trade barriers
  - (B) The status of Poland
  - (C) The building of a railroad to Baghdad
  - (D) Boundaries and spheres of influence in the Balkans
  - (E) Reductions and limits on armaments
30. The imperialism of the 1870 to 1914 period was directed by the Europeans primarily in which regions?
- (A) the Americas
  - (B) Africa and East Asia
  - (C) Eastern Europe
  - (D) Australia and Oceania
  - (E) Africa and the Middle East
31. All of the following European nations were major imperial powers from 1870 to 1914 EXCEPT
- (A) France
  - (B) Britain
  - (C) Germany
  - (D) Belgium
  - (E) Austria
32. All of the following could be considered major causes of imperialism EXCEPT
- (A) the search for new markets for industrial products
  - (B) the acquisition of raw materials
  - (C) missionary activities
  - (D) the desire to absorb the culture of non-Europeans
  - (E) the race for colonies
33. British colonial administration of India from 1857 to 1948 was comparatively enlightened because
- (A) they supported the landlords
  - (B) they completely ended the caste system
  - (C) they left the entire subcontinent under local control
  - (D) Indians were encouraged to serve in the colonial government
  - (E) British colonial administrators adopted local customs and languages
34. Which of the following avoided European colonization by rapidly modernizing and industrializing?
- (A) China
  - (B) Japan
  - (C) Persia (Iran)
  - (D) Siam (Thailand)
  - (E) Ethiopia
35. The great European migration of the nineteenth century was caused by all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) population pressure.
  - (B) renewed outbreaks of plague.
  - (C) desire for political and social rights.
  - (D) the desire of wealthy Europeans to emigrate and settle in non-European lands.
  - (E) lack of employment.
36. On the whole, the colonies of which European nation made the smoothest transition to independence?
- (A) the Netherlands
  - (B) Britain
  - (C) France
  - (D) Portugal
  - (E) Belgium

37. Imperialism of the 1870 to 1914 period can best be described as
- (A) overseas mercantilism
  - (B) development of a profitable trade with non-Western regions
  - (C) establishment of coastal trading posts in the non-European world
  - (D) the imposition by Europeans of their social, economic, and political systems upon non-Europeans
  - (E) the establishment of European democratic government in the non-European world
38. Hapsburg rule in the Austro-Hungarian Empire prior to World War I was most threatened by
- (A) the growth of socialism
  - (B) liberal reformers
  - (C) German aggression
  - (D) the Pan-Slavic movement
  - (E) a decline of the fine arts
39. The experiments Pavlov conducted with dogs showed the importance of
- (A) arbitrary interpretations.
  - (B) animal psychology.
  - (C) natural selection.
  - (D) conditioned responses.
  - (E) subjective reflexes.
40. The Suez Canal induced British imperialism in which of the following?
- (A) Egypt
  - (B) Ghana
  - (C) Nigeria
  - (D) Libya
  - (E) South Africa