**AP CHAPTER 24 TEST**

1.The philosophy that human intellectual development culminates in science is called

1. Rationalism
2. Empiricism
3. Positivism
4. Collectivism
5. Realism

2.Which of the following figures is regarded as the father of sociology?

1. Sigmund Freud
2. Carl Jung
3. Auguste Comte
4. Charles Darwin
5. Thomas Henry Huxley

3.Which of the following was most directly responsible for the rise in literacy in the 19th century Europe?

1. Women instructors at primary schools
2. The growth of suburbs
3. The growing prestige of the school teaching profession
4. The increased availability of state financed primary education
5. Vastly improved textbook translations

4.The Ferry Laws passed in Frane between 1878 and 1886

1. Allowed for religious instruction in public schools
2. Allowed members of religious orders to teach in public schools with civic training
3. Replaced public schools with private, parochial schools that promoted religious studies
4. Replaced religious instruction in public schools with with civic training
5. Demanded that religious instructors pledge their allegiance to the state

5.During the 19th century, the Church

1. Faced renewed intellectual skepticism
2. Was revered as a source of morality in a changing world
3. Was largely abandoned by believers
4. Was characterized by the deterioration of the papacy
5. Had few conflicts with governments in Europe

6.Kulturkamf was a policy promoted by

1. Auguste Comte
2. Otto von Bismark
3. Jules Ferry
4. Friedrich Nietzsche
5. Carl Jung

7.All of the following were advocates of the collective theory of behavior EXCEPT

1. Emile Durkheim
2. Georges Sorel
3. Max Weber
4. Graham Wallas
5. Vilfredo Pareto

8.Unlike Darwin’s evolutionary theory, which was generally accepted among scientists, his mechanism of natural selection

1. a.never really received support withing the scientific community
2. was accepted only later with the corrob orating evidence of modern genetics
3. was seriously flawed
4. infuriated evolutionary biologists
5. conflicted with the prevailing genetic trends

9.Charles Darwin, in the Origin of Species(1859), put forward the idea that

1. Competition was natural and necessary for social progress
2. Human nature was essentially cooperative
3. Biological diversity was the product of a purely natural process
4. Competition was the root of class conflict
5. Human beings evolved from apes

10.“All forms of life developed from earlier forms. In every case the fittest survived and the weak died out. It is the same for people and nations.”

This passage expresses a view most often found in

1. Utopian socialism.
2. Fundamentalism.
3. Social Darwinism.
4. Liberalism.

11. The idea that society should let strong men dominate and not protect the weak is most closely associated with the work of

1. Thomas Henry Huxley
2. Herbert Spencer
3. Jules Ferry
4. David Friedrich Strauss
5. William Paley

12. 19th century racial thought was characterized by

1. An appreciation of the contributions made by different races to the world’s civilizations
2. A hierarchy of “superior” and “inferior” races
3. Belief in the equality of all races, based on their biological differences
4. An attention to ethnic rather that racial differences

e.A lack of prejudice in racial classifications

13. Social Darwinists believed that

1. Darwinism was inapplicable to the study of societies
2. Nations operate under the principle of natural selection
3. Colonialism was wrong
4. “survival of the fittest” applied to animals, not nations
5. Much could be learned from the cultures of Africa and Asia

14.The ideas that that competition was natural and necessary for social progress was promoted by

1. Karl marx
2. Charles Darwin
3. Charles Fourier
4. Herbert Spencer
5. Robert Owen

15.Which of the following was an outgrowth of the strain of thought known as Social Darwinism

1. Eugenics
2. Poor relief
3. Workhouses
4. Child labor laws
5. Women’s suffrage

16.Louis Pasteur’s research into germ theory in the nineteenth century is significant because it

1. A created safety standards for machine workers.
2. B led to techniques that increase crop production.
3. C identified the importance of vitamins to nutrition.
4. D proved that cleanliness helps to prevent infections.

17.The first person to isolate radium was

1. Louis Pasteur
2. Marie Curie
3. Max Planck
4. Ernest Rutherford

e.William Siemens

18.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the biggest medical advancement of the 18th century

1. Germ theory of disease
2. X-ray
3. Smallpox inoculation
4. Surgery under ansesthesia
5. The humane treatment of the mentally ill

19. The scientific theories of Ernest Rutherford, Max Planck, and Albert Einstein

1. Challenged Newtonian physics
2. Further explained Newtonian physics
3. Were rapidly understood and accepted by the masses
4. Were closely connected with the ideas of Charles Darwin
5. Said that the subatomic world behaved similarly to the visible world

20.Writers from the school of naturalism described the world in which

1. Nature is positive and in accord with the human spirit
2. All things that happen are part of a broad scheme of things
3. God is master of the universe
4. Reason and natural law prevail
5. things happen entirely by chance

21.20th century writers, such as the Irish novelist James Joyce, established a style of interior monologues called

1. Soliloquies
2. Asides
3. Stream of consciousness
4. Realism
5. Naturalism

22.The literary works of Charles Dickens, Emile Zola, and Gustav Flaubert are all considered to be part of which school of literature

1. Realism
2. Gothic
3. Neo-classicism
4. Romanticism

e.Modernism

23.Naturalism in literature

1. Said that the world is good and is overseen by a benevolent God
2. Contended that man is at the mercy of chance in a neutral universe
3. Said evil is ever present and perhaps overpowering
4. Argued that nature is good and will in time defeat the forces of evil
5. Became a major trend early in the 19th century

24.Virginia Woolf’s A Room of One’s own became an important piece of feminist writing for pointing out

1. Why women needed to advance their own political agenda outside mainstream British politics
2. Why women needed to vote
3. How women could achieve equality only when the divorce laws are changed
4. Why women found it difficult to be taken seriously as writer and intellectuals
5. That modern society had opened up new opportunities for women

25.Which of the following is famous for his newspaper article *“J accuse”*in support of Alfred Dreyfus

1. Adolphe Thiers
2. Marshall MacMahon
3. Emile Zola
4. Pierre Joseph Proudhon

e.George Boulanger

26.All of the following artists worked in the Impressionist style EXCEPT

1. Edgar Degas
2. Camille Pissarro
3. EdouardManet
4. Theodore Gericault
5. Claude Monet

27.The work of French artist Georges Seurat differed from that of the mainline impressionist in that Seurat

1. Used stronger lines and brighter colors
2. Concentrated on painting trains and railroad stations
3. Did more abstract work
4. Used tiny dot of primary colors

e. Did all of the above

28.The impressionist painters of late 19th century France were most interested in

1. Creating dreamlike images
2. Overlaying geometric shapes
3. Using bright colors and simple lines
4. Experimenting with the effects of light

29.Artist who worked n the Impressionist style attempted to

1. Make their images as realistic as possible
2. Show disdain for the modern world
3. Create images that blended with previously held artistic styles
4. Propel their art into the modern world by refusing to paint nature
5. Capture the initial fleeting effect that occurs when one first sees and object

30.Artist who demonstrated “cubism” included

1. Monet and Renoir
2. Degas and Pissaro
3. Seurat and Gauguin
4. Kandinsky and Munch
5. Pisarro and Braque

31 .PabloPcasso’sGuerica(1937) depicts

1. The Impressionist style
2. The bombing of the town of Guernica by German planes
3. The savagery of the fighting between fascists and socialists
4. The valiant resistance of the socialists
5. Hitler invading Spain

32.In which of the following artistic movements did Pablo Picasso participate?

1. Impressionism
2. Cubism
3. Expressionism
4. Surrealism
5. II and IV
6. II only
7. II and III
8. I and II
9. All four

33.The impressionist artists

1. Concentrated on the effects of light and often painted out-of-doors
2. Painted street scenes and railroad stations
3. Gathered around Monet at Argenteuil, a suburb of Paris
4. Frequently featured sunligt on water
5. Did all of the above

34.Nietzsche’s main problem with Christianity was that

1. It glorified weakness rather than strength
2. It had been disproved by modern science
3. It promoted intolerance of other faiths
4. It was monotheistic
5. It demanded self-sacrifice and required strict adherence to doctrine

35.In Sigmund Freud’s most important book, The Interpretation of Dreams, he argues that

1. Unconscious drives and desires contribute to conscious behavior
2. There is no mediation between the id and the ego
3. The content of dreams have no reason able scientific explanation
4. Sexuality can be determined during infancy
5. Dreams contain little or no available information about a person’s psyche

36.Sigmund Freud

1. Claimed that the super ego , the conscience, controls most of human behavior
2. Saw dreams as key to the unconscious
3. Became the focus of much anti- Semitism
4. Believed that the unconscious has limited influence on behavior
5. Made humans feel more in control of their lives

37.Max Weber’s The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism attempted to show

1. How capitalism grew out of the Protestant religious belief
2. How capitalism was anathema to Protestantism
3. Why Protestants should embrace capitalism
4. How John Calvin was indirectly the father of free markets
5. What modern economies can learn from Protestant theology

38.Theodore Herzl argued that because of the increased anti-semitism in Europe, it would be necessary for Jews to

1. Try to blend into the larger European population
2. Recommit themselves to religious tradition
3. Create a homeland of their own
4. Go to the US where there was religious freedom
5. Organize associations to come to the aide of their hard-pressed brethren

39.Theodore Herzl was a Jewish journalist who

1. Defended Alfred Dreyfus when he was accused of treason
2. Fought the idea of ghettos in Russia and Eastern Europe
3. Wrote a book praising Jewish cultural achievements
4. First pushed for the created of a Jewish state in Palestine
5. Was the first president of Israel

40.The Contagious Disease Acts enforced from 1864 to 1886 required

1. Men and women with venereal disease undergo treatment
2. Women with venereal deisease do time in jail
3. Men with venereal disease do time in jail
4. Women with venereal disease to undergo treatment
5. Men with venereal disease to undergo treatment